52a-1941
News
Birmingham, Ala.

ALABAMA

Democracy And The Poll Tax

The Ninth Congressional District of Alabama (Jefferson County) contains 459,93 persons. If the national proportion holds there are in the county 265,000 persons 21 years of age or over. If 60 per cent of those persons are white, then there are 159,000 potential white voters in the district.

In the 1940 general election, 40,002 votes were cast for congressional candidates in the Ninth District. That represents 8.70 per cent of the total population, or 25.16 per cent o the estimated number of potential white voters in the district.

MAR 15 1941

However, it is frequently said that the test of voting strength in the South is not in the general election, but in the Democratic primary. In the 1940 Democratic primary in the Ninth District, 31,775 votes were cast in the congressional race, fewer by 8,227 than were counted in the general election. These 31,775 votes represented 6.91 per cent of the population, or 19.97 per cent of the white persons of voting age.

Other districts in Alabama show similar figures. In the First District, the primary election brought out 3.71 per cent of the population and the general election 8.74 per cent. Other districts in which there was opposition for the congressional seat in the 1940 primary showed the following percentages of the total population as having voted respectively in the primary and the general election: Third District, 6.18 and 7.57; Fifth District, 13.05 and 10.85; Sixth District, 9.81 and 7.50.

MAR 15 1941

Surely it cannot be argued that this is democracy at its best. With so small a percentage of the population participating in elections, the people do not have the desired degree of interest in their government, or a feeling of responsibility for it.

Perhaps there is no connection between this situation and the poll tax as a requisite for voting. Nevertheless, in the eight poll tax states, the percentage of the population voting in the 1940 congressional elections was only 7.21 as against a percentage of 41.79 in the states having no poll tax. In the Southern states in which the poll tax is not required, the percentages were: Louisiana, 13.38; Florida, 20.04; North Carolina, 22.33; Kentucky, 31.31; Oklahoma, 32.79.

52a-1941

CALIFORNIA

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Los Angeles Citizens Lose Fight For Negro Councilmanic Dist

JAN 4 1941

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(CNA)—Eleven white city councilmen this week voted to uphold the principle of Jim crow in their honorable body.

JAN 4 1941

A proposal by Councilman Earl C. Rasmussen, which would have shifted the lines of the eighth councilmanic district so members of the Negro community would have the balance of voting power in their own area, was defeated.

Since the dawn of civic government here, our people have been deprived of representation in the council by so gerrymandering councilmanic districts as to slice up the Negro community and prevent its unification. The city fathers voted to continue that Jim Crow by killing Rasmussen's amendment with 11 nayes to 3 ayes.

Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., president of the Los Angeles branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the city fathers: "We want a representative from our part of the people there. . . Unless the people are satisfied by your action today, the time will come when the people will have to take matters into their own hands."

Bob Robinson, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress council here, said "we are confined actually in ghettoes, but we aren't allowed the adequate compact grouping of votes necessary to get proper representation."

John E. Hardgrove, district chairman of Local 465, AFL Dining Car Employees; Robert Strather, secretary of the redistributing committee, and Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins also took the floor for the redistricting. "The Negro community has long been divided and kept unumified because of the way the districts are laid out," said Clifford E. Clinton, Good Government representative.

"Adoption of the measure would enable them to have representation which they have been denied."

JAN 4 1941

Anna Pennypacker Obtains Interest In Daily Worker

MAR 1 - 1941

Joins 2 Other Women In Ownership of Communist Paper

Miss Anna M. W. Pennypacker, daughter of one of Pennsylvania's most famous Governors and a member of the Descendants of the American Revolution, has joined Mrs. Ferdinand W. Read and Mrs. Susan H. Woodruff in the ownership of the Daily Worker, Communist party newspaper.

She succeeds Mrs. Caro Lloyd Strobell, an original member of the elderly female triumverate owning the paper, who died Sept. 16 at the age of 81.

"I may not agree fully at all times with what is written in this paper, and I take no responsibility for what appears there," Miss Pennypacker said of her publication in an announcement stating she had purchased Mrs. Stroebell's stock in the Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., the paper's owner of record.

MAR 1 - 1941

Miss Pennypacker, member of a family prominent since Colonial times in Philadelphia social, political and civic life, has been active in leftist movements for many years. In 1929 she spent a night in jail for breach of the peace in connection with a demonstration on behalf of Gastonia (N. C.) textile strikers.

She is the daughter of Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, Governor of Pennsylvania from 1903 to 1907, who died in 1916.

In her prepared statement, she wrote:

MAR 1 - 1941

"To me has come a great opportunity. I am to have part ownership, together with two distinguished colleagues, in the Freedom of the Press Co. I can in some way help to carry on a paper which courageously expresses the philosophy and world outlook of many thousands of people in this country."

Got Draftee Deferred, Al Smith, Jr., Admits

MAR 14 1941

World Telegram N.Y.

47a

By IRVING JOHNSON,

World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Revelation in the World-Telegram today that Councilman Alfred E. Smith, Jr., and Emil K. Ellis of the Council committee investigating the Municipal Civil Service Commission had obtained draft deferment for one of their volunteer assistants, threw the committee into an uproar today.

Councilman Robert K. Straus, only Fusion member, read from the article and [illegible] demanded why he had not been consulted before the request that Sidney Z. Searles, the volunteer worker, be granted deferment was made.

Mr. Smith said he accepted full responsibility for the step, claiming that Mr. Searles was "indispensable," inasmuch as the committee lacked funds with which to hire other assistants.

Councilman Louis Cohen (D., Bronx) spoke up in defense of Chairman Smith and tauntingly declared.

MAR 14 1941

"Mayor La Guardia and the others are burned up because Searles is doing a good job."

"Is this an essential industry?" demanded Mr. Straus.

"It is essential to show up the activities of this administration," retorted Mr. Smith.

Paul J. Kern, president of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, who has just been ordered by the Court of Appeals to testify before the committee at private hearings, called the action in obtaining deferment for Mr. Searles "an outrageous piece of political interference with a local board on the part of a couple of council politicians."

Referred to McDermott.

He also pointed out that the local boards had refused Mayor La Guardia's request for deferments in the cases of policemen and firemen, and announced that, in view of the action in the Searles case, he had posted notices in the commission's offices stating that apparently city employees were regarded as essential and therefore entitled to deferment.

Councilman Straus later made public a letter he has written to Col. Arthur V. McDermott, director of selective service in the city, in which he said he had just learned from a reporter that Mr. Searles had been granted deferment, and then continued:

"I want you to know that Mr. Smith never consulted the committee and that his request does not represent a determination made by its full membership."

Mr. Straus asked for full information concerning the deferment, "including identity of the persons requesting it, the grounds therefor and the reasons upon which such action was based."

Mr. Kern readily discussed that situation in his office today. "You will recall," he said, "how Mayor La Guardia twice went to Washington, hat in hand, to urge the deferment of police and firemen and once cooled his heels in vain before the local administration in the same effort. In all cases the Mayor's pleas were refused."

Departure Delayed.

On the other hand, he added, the departure of Mr. Searles for a military training camp was ordered delayed after Local Board 126, Sedgwick and Norman Aves., the Bronx, had received letters of intervention from Messrs. Smith and Ellis and "maybe one other."

"These Democratic politicians from the City Council," Mr. Kern concluded, "were apparently more effective within the home borough of Democratic Chairman (Edward J.) Flynn than the Mayor of the city has been either in Washington or at home."

In the notices posted at the office of the commission, however, the Commissioner counsels members of his staff "not to bring any political pressure upon any local board."

Hodson Questioned.

Welfare Commissioner William Hodson, the only witness at today's committee hearing, was questioned at length concerning his dismissal last Saturday of Mrs. Anna Lyons after the Department of Investigation had reported she had made numerous false statements in her application for a job as an investigator. The commissioner admitted that, although he considered Mrs. Lyons dismissed, technically she was under suspension pending a hearing on the charges against her.

Asked why he had granted Milton M. Weston, a Negro relief supervisor, 25 days' vacation and 17 days' sick leaves when the latter, who was accused of Communistic activities resigned, Commissioner Hodson replied:

"I did not want to crucify him. I very gladly gave him sick leave and a vacation."

As the Democratic members continued their questioning along this line, Mr. Hodson protested that his department was not the subject of the committee's investigation?

"We are taking up any damage to the taxpayer, no matter what department it might be," retorted Councilman Joseph T. Sharkey (D., Brooklyn).

The Daily Worker
New York. N. Y.

Cleve. Youth Calls Parley on Jim Crowism

MAR 10 1941

Henry Winston to Speak on the Fight for Jobs for Negroes

52a

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CLEVELAND, March 9. — Henry Winston, national administrative secretary of the Young Communist League and national committee member of the Communist Party, will speak at a City Council of the Youth Round Table, together with other national and local figures, on the question of "Job Problems of the Negro Youth—What Is the Solution?" next Friday, March 14, at 8 P. M., in the East End Community Center, 84th and Cedar Ave.

The round table, which is part of the Youth Council's program to win jobs for Negro youth in the Jim-Crow war industries here, will feature such speakers as Joseph Cadden, national Executive secretary of the American Youth Congress, Councilman William O. Walker, who is editor of the biggest Negro paper in Cleveland, the **Call-Post**; Courtney Ward, secretary of the District Painters Council (AFL); Gilbert Raiford, chairman of the Cleveland NAACP Youth Council; Sidney Williams, secretary of the Cleveland Urban League; and Ted Cox, vice president of the Cleveland Industrial Union Council (CIO) and Editor of the **Union Leader.**

Manny Schor, executive secretary of the City Council of Youth, will preside.

MAR 10 1941

Last week, in reply to the Youth Council's demand for a statement of policy, the Thompson Products Co., government contract holder, admitted that its employment policy was discriminatory to the Negro people. The Youth Council immediately took steps to acquaint its member organizations with this situation, and called on all organizations to send resolutions of protest to Thompson Products demanding immediate jobs for Negroes.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Engineer Gives Overtime For Browder

6/10

Philadelphia, Pa.
Workers Correspondence Dept.

With millions still unemployed and Negroes barred from white-collar work, the engineer who is handed heavy overtime hours knows that his boss is speeding up production in an unsound undemocratic way. He is also burning up the human resources he has hired at a reckless and wasteful rate.

But many engineering offices are not well enough unionized to fight this evil successfully. When my boss told me to come in for two evenings of overtime a week, there was nothing immediate I could do about it.

JUN 28 1941

I decided that, along with working for better conditions in the office, the best way to fight against such anarchistic and anti-social practices in industry was to help win the freedom of Earl Browder, the great leader who gives shape and direction to the people's aspiration to Socialism. So I'm pledging one evening's overtime pay a week to the Free Browder Drive.

ENGINEER.

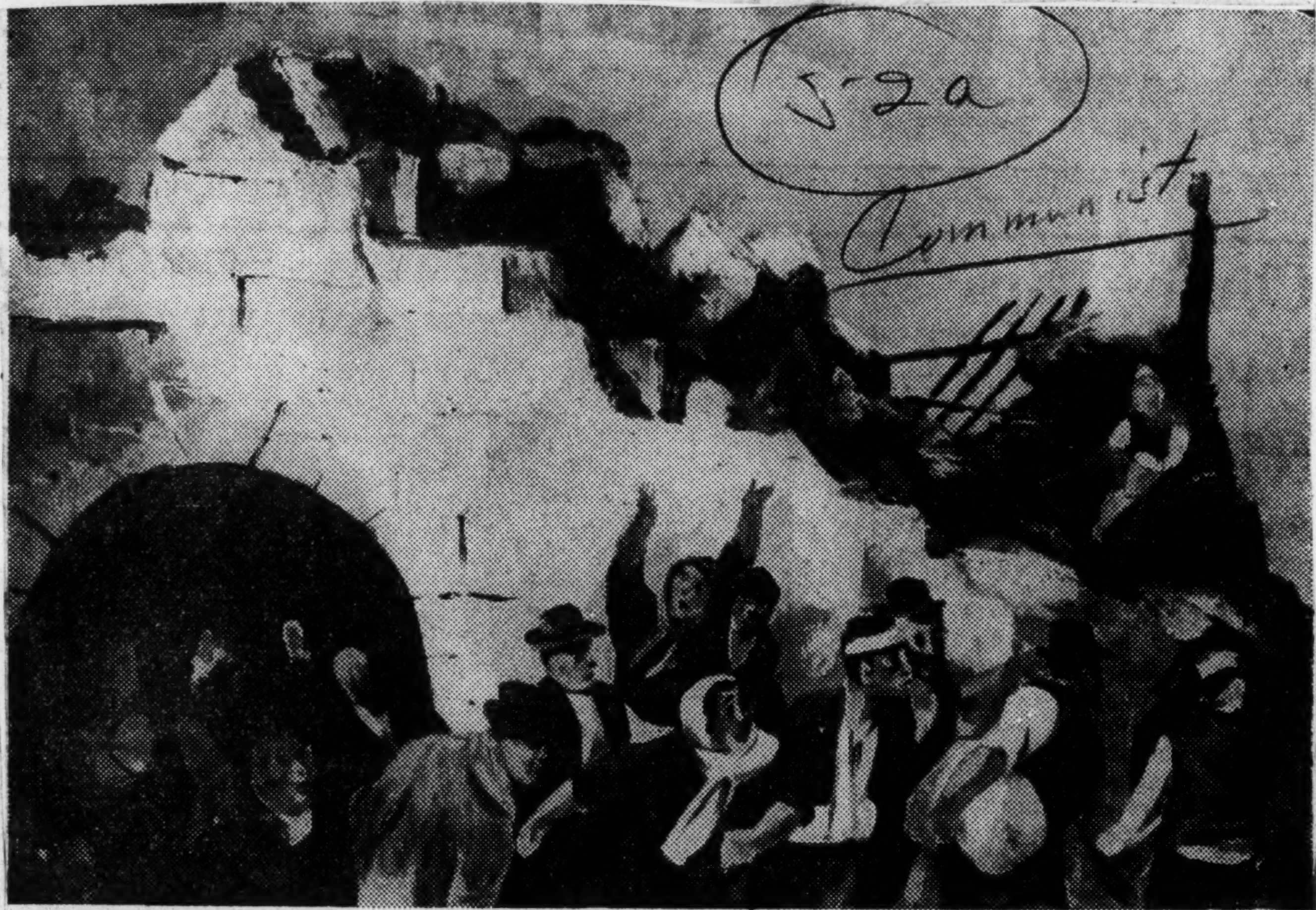
The Daily Worker
New York. N. Y.

'He Gives Voice to the Silent'

William Gropper, Richard Wright Honor Mike Gold

MAR 6 - 1941

For the thousands who were unable to attend the celebration for Mike Gold, held in Manhattan Center last Sunday, the speeches of two of the many noted artists and writers who participated are reprinted below. The first comments are those of William Gropper. They are followed by the remarks of Richard Wright.


5-2a

Communist

In "Homeless," William Gropper has portrayed the despair and misery of Europe's refugees, driven from their farms and villages by the war. It is one of the paintings included in his new exhibition at the ACA Galleries, 52 W. 8th St.

By William Gropper

I just asked Mike how old he was, and he said, "you ain't no spring chicken." Twenty-five years are a long time. It is only like yesterday I was bouncing Mike on my knees, but an awful lot happened in that time and I feel like an old man talking. And all the changes that have happened,—a new world born on one-sixth of the earth's surface; changes happening day after day, people coming and going. Somehow you can't get rid of that guy, Mike. Kind of stubborn. I don't want to mention any names but I know a lot about Mike. You know we lived on the East Side together. He lived on another street where his gang and my gang fought each other. Somehow we came out together in one conviction.

MAR 6 - 1941

I was out in Hollywood sometime ago. Mike was out there I guess I'm talking out of school. Some intellectual was there to give a talk to an intelligentsia crowd. Mike was there too,. This particular intellectual was very brilliant, very scintillating. He glittered like tinsel and when he got through, everyone just loved him. Mike got up to talk. When he finished, they either hated him or loved him. There was no half-way about it. But after the two speakers had gone the audience began to sum up and wondered what it was these guys talked about and they found out that this "intellectual" was very brilliant, but they didn't remember a word he said, but they did remember what Mike said.

During all these years lot has happened. All this tinsel couldn't stand up; it dropped by the wayside. Somehow or other the banging and slamming, hitting and pounding, within and without sort of hammered Mike into a nice clean steel sword, and he is strong steel and solid and reliable as the conviction he stands for.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk. Virginia

Neither Pro-German Nor Communistic

MAR 15 1941

IN the course of a thoughtful editorial, the other day, commenting on Dr. Ralph Bunche's warning to American Negroes of the danger for minority races inherent in a German ruled world, our neighbor, the Ledger-Dispatch, said: "Several organizations composed in the main by Negroes and operated in behalf of Negroes are Communistic—either openly or covertly." The Ledger-Dispatch then said, what the Journal and Guide has not heard, that "it is **being** whispered—grapevine—that similar reasons (meaning resentment against discriminations) are responsible for an alleged birth and growth of sympathy for the Nazi movement among Negroes."

59a

The Communist movement among Negroes has reached an all-time low among American Negroes. Indeed it has almost reached the vanishing point.

MAR 15 1941

If there is any sympathy among Negroes for Germany, Hitler or the Nazi movement, we have not heard of it, and we are in contact with pretty nearly every sort of movement among Negroes in the United States.

Saturday night, March 1, at Howard University, in Washington, the Honorable Paul V. McNutt made the principal address on a Howard Charter Day program. The meeting was attended by about 600 people who would be rated as "intellectuals". Among this element of colored people there is, of course, the deepest understanding of, and resentment against racial proscriptions. In the course of his address Mr. McNutt uttered these words:

> Ever since Crispus Attucks fell by the side of his white friends on Boston Common, shedding the first blood in the struggle for independence, Negroes have gone along with white people from victory to victory. . . .
>
> I know of no Negro who has ever sabotaged American war industry. I know of no Negro who was ever courtmartialed for treachery or treason. . . . Your record of loyalty is unblemished and will remain unblemished.
>
> The country knows that if Hitler expects to build a "fifth column" in this Nation, he will have very few Negro converts.

MAR 15 1941

Those utterances were received with prolonged applause. Fully two minutes passed before Mr. McNutt could proceed. He was not trying to be dramatic. But he uttered well-known truths which were in themselves dramatic.

To return to Communistic organizations among Negroes: A. Philip Randolph is perhaps the most outstanding leader among Negroes in organized labor. Mr. Randolph is bitterly opposed to Communism.

Walter White and William Pickens are the two most vocal leaders in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Both are openly opposed to Communism. Both reject Communistic affiliations.

Since the German-Russian economic-political agreement following the opening of the present European war no American Negro of any standing has been willing to consort with Communists with the possible exception of James W. Ford, who is the perennial vice-presidential candidate of the Communist party. Mr. Ford's political following is slim.

As for pro-Nazi tendencies among Negroes, they just do not exist. It is unthinkable.

MAR 15 1941

Negroes are bitter in their resentment of silly, senseless discriminations against their race, particularly in employment. But Negroes expect to settle this eventually in the American courts, and in the ultimate fairness of white American public opinion.

A good deal of the suspicion that Negroes are Communistic or Pro-German arises from the shallow thinking of people who pretend to see Communism every time American white people and American Negroes join hands in an effort to remove stupid injustices practiced against Negroes.

The Daily Worker
New York. N. Y.

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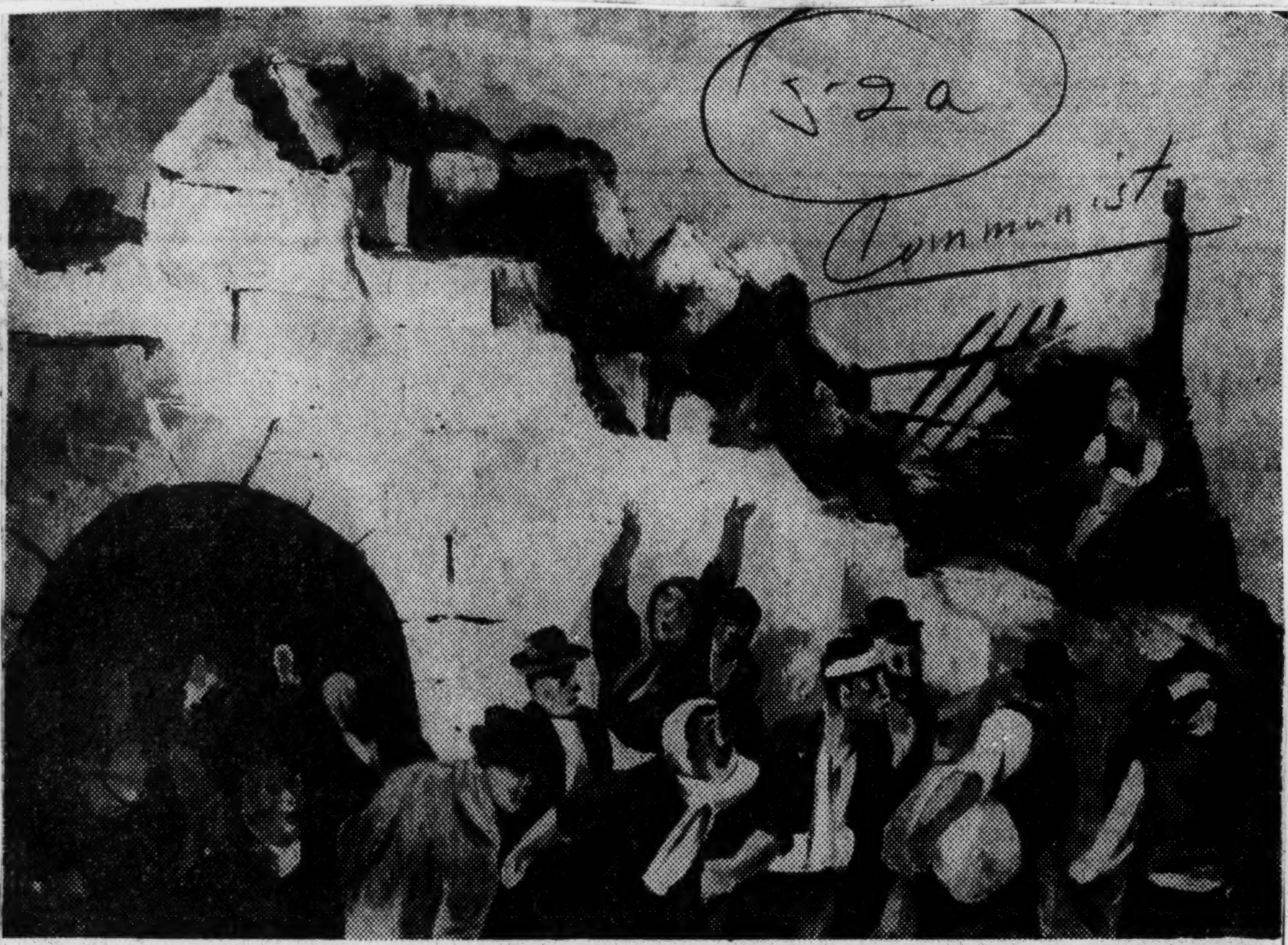

5-2a

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk. Virginia

Neither Pro-German Nor Communistic

MAR 15 1941

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MAR 15 1941

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52a-1941

Suffolk, Va., News-Herald
March 6, 1941

Negroes and Nazis

SEVERAL organizations composed in the main by Negroes and operated in behalf of Negroes are Communistic—either openly or covertly. In so far as those Negroes who compose these organizations or direct their operations are sincere, they are moved by their resentment of conditions in this country in the matter of discrimination against the Negro, and by the belief that Moscow has a remedy for all this. They are bitterly wrong, of course, and their wrongness is becoming more and more apparent as the truth about the situation in Russia is being more and more authoritatively told.

With how much truth the Ledger-Dispatch is not informed, but it is being whispered—grapevined—that similar general reasons are responsible for an alleged birth and growth of sympathy for the Nazi movement among the Negroes. It goes without saying, information or no information, that the great mass of Negroes in the United States are no more pro-Nazi than the great mass of white people. But it may well be that some, some few, of our Negroes who have not thought through to the end may be impelled to accept the doctrine that Nazi control of the United States would create a Utopia for them. It would be well for these few to read what Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, head of the political science department in Howard University has said on this subject.

In an interview published in part in the **Norfolk Journal and Guide,** Dr. Bunche asserts that never since the War Between the States has a war meant so much to the Negro and his future as does the war which now engulfs much of the world. In the course if a statement almost crowded with significant and important statements, Dr. Bunche said:

"If this world revolution which Hitler and his regimented minions strive for succeeds, it promises to enslave all non-white peoples and a good many who are white as well. Its fruition would make the three-fourths century of qualified freedom which Negroes have enjoyed since emancipation little more than a strange interlude . . ."

Emphasizing the fact that the Negro, despite his many disabilities, exercises civil liberties which are rapidly becoming a rarity in the modern world, he reminded his people that they have freedom of worship, freedom of movement, free speech, free press and freedom of assemblage, and is "immeasurably better off than the white populations of most of the nations of Europe today." He said, too:

"Under American fascism, whatever its ostensible basis, race would become an essential part of our political and economic state fabric. There would be no Constitution, no Bill of Rights, for the Negro to turn to. The position of the black man would be frozen permanently as that of an inferior racial caste. . . .

"What happened to the Jew in Germany would very likely be child's play compared to what would happen to the Negro, the Jew, and perhaps other minority groups here."

All that is so profoundly true, is so obviously what would follow Nazi control of this country, that its recital should not be necessary. But it is well, perhaps that it should be emphasized by a noted leader of the Negroes.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

An Appeal for Angelo Herndon's Book—"Let Me Live"

APR 7 1941

Miami, Fla.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Angelo Herndon's bok, "Let Me Live," has met with great response among the Negro people in the small towns in this vicinity. We have two copies available and are doing what we can to circulate them. But the demand is great and we feel a few more copies of "Let Me Live" would help us considerably.

APR 7 1941

We, therefore, appeal to the Daily Worker readers to send us any copies which they may have.

MIAMI SECTION OF
THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Communists in Georgia

APR 14 1941

Editor The Telegraph:

In the Republic of Letters column in The Atlanta Journal issue of April 7, there appeared a communication from Hardy Scott deploring what he terms injustice done on Earl Browder, the No. 1 Communist of the nation.

52a

I think it might be of passing interest to your readers to know that Hardy Scott is the secretary of the Georgia Communist party, appeared on the slate of Communist electors filed in the Secretary of State's office in 1940, and is one of the most active subversive agents now operating in our state.

Unless our government and our people become more concerned with the imminence of internal danger, unless we stop subverters, unless we end the sabotage and delay in our defense activities, the fate that befell France will take on a new meaning for us.

A verse from Proverbs admonishes: "Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep, so shall thou poverty come upon thee as one that traveleth and thy want as an armed man."

APR 14 1941

The most needed thing in America today is for our people to wake up to the internal danger threatening our American traditions, our American ideals, our American heritage, and the American way of life. Let's get realistic before it's too late.

Atlanta ELLIS ARNALL,
Attorney General.

52a

Time
Chicago, Illinois

LABOR

Out of the Red?

The U.S. Communist Party bellowed this week: "The American people—the workers, the toiling farmers, the Negro masses, the middle classes—all those who hate fascism . . . will see in the cause of the Soviet Union and its peoples the cause of all advanced and progressive mankind."

52a

With Britain making promises of help for Russia, the great industrial machinery of the U.S. became important to the cause of the Soviet. No Communist end, therefore, could be served by further sabotaging U.S. defense.

JUN 30 1941

If all these things presaged a change in the Communist Party Line, then Germany's attack on Russia was a godsend to U. S. labor. For it will mean the end of deliberately stirred up strikes and intentionally prolonged disputes which have taxed the patience of Government, the public and labor leaders themselves, disrupted labor ranks.

JUN 30 1941

* It was expected that Finland, now involved with Germany in the attack on Russia, would lose her chance for exemption. But it was too late to retract a bill the President signed last fortnight, allowing Finland to postpone the installments due in 1941 and 1942 on her debt, pay them over a 20-year period starting in 1945.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUSPEND SUPERVISOR FOR 'RED' ACTIVITIES

MAY 3 - 1941

NEW YORK, May 1 (ANP)—Miss Gwendolyn Bennett of the Harlem Community Art Center has been suspended along with eight other WPA supervisors for the New York City Art Project pending an investigation into the charge that they violated the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act section dealing with subversive activities. The act forbids the employment of any person professing Communist and Nazi beliefs or who might be associated with un-American organizations.

Although the announcement of the suspensions did not carry the names of the persons involved, it was learned in other quarters that Miss Bennett is among them. In fact, the sponsoring committee of **the Harlem center last Tuesday** met and voted complete exoneration for Miss Bennett and reaffirmed its confidence in her stewardship.

MAY 3 - 1941

The United Federal Workers of America, CIO, have already filed protest with the art project over the suspension order.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Another Victory for Civil Liberties

5-29

MAY 10 1941

• A big victory for the PEOPLES' civil liberties was scored when the Supreme Court of West Virginia reversed the shocking 15-year sentence against Oscar O. Wheeler, Communist leader in that state.

Wheeler, the Communist candidate for Governor in the 1940 elections, was given this heavy sentence because he exercised the constitutional right of collecting signatures to place the Communist Party on the ballot.

The very fact that an innocent American citizen can get such a sentence shows that extra-statutory means as much as direct laws, are used for snuffing out civil rights. Such a thing is a menace to all Americans. Having been inspired by the White House, Wheeler's original conviction demonstrates the way in which the election laws and the other "four freedoms" are being violated by the Administration and the state officials who ape it.

Actually it was the deep concern of labor and the public over the increasing war drive against popular liberties which brought forth this decision. It was this same growing anxiety which resulted in the freedom of Bernard Rush and Adolph Heller, bomb frame-up victims in Philadelphia, and just recently caused the reversal of the Scottsboro rape conviction against Joseph Mickens, 15-year-old Negro boy in Richmond, Virginia.

MAY 10 1941

None of these victories indicate any change of the judiciary from its present war role. For Earl Browder is a victim of the same drive against the people's liberties and peace, and is now in jail under a court decree of four years.

But the Wheeler decision—no less than the Rush-Heller and Mickens cases—show that the people can win the battle for civil liberties wherever they are under attack. With their organization and determination intensified, the people can win the freedom of Earl Browder as well as the struggle to take this country out of the war and keep it out.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Personalities in Arts and Science Greet Earl Browder

"His Voice Cannot Be Stilled"—
Dr. Harry F. Ward

Greetings to Earl Browder on his 50th birthday. In the six years that we were closely associated in the effort to keep the democratic nations out of war and free from fascism, I came to recognize and highly esteem his ability, sincerity and courage. His voice cannot be stilled by prison bars, his work is yet to be done.

5-29

•

"The Negro People Understand"—
Richard Wright

Earl Browder's recent imprisonment has grown in political meaning a thousandfold with the rapid spread of the Imperialist War. There can no longer remain the slightest doubt that he was shipped away in a futile effort to halt his penetrating analyses of the issues involved in this war. No people on the American scene realize this as poignantly and as vividly as the Negro people in the United States, for their present position in relation to the war and the current "defense" program clearly exposes the nature and character of the war and belies all the frantic efforts of the Roosevelt Administration to justify the war on idealistic grounds.

MAY 20 1941

The present plight of the Negro people in relation to the war, their attitude toward the war, their dogged reluctance to support this war is the single, most vivid demonstration of the correctness of Browder's position and analysis; and it reveals why the Administration was so anxious to imprison him.

But the imprisonment of Browder has in no wise defeated the determination of the Communist Party to explain to the American masses the character and meaning of the present war. Indeed, the Party, under Earl Browder's leadership, has shown graphically that the eagerness of the Administration to railroad Browder to jail is living proof of its contentions that this is an Imperialist war, which America, for the safety and future of her democratic institutions, ought to get out of and stay out of.

MAY 20 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Eddie Tolan Urges Defeat of Michigan Ban

Former Olympic Star Rallies Negro Youth For State Hearing

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, May 12. — Eddie Tolan, Negro athlete and former Olympic track champion who is now acting chairman of the Detroit Youth Assembly, in a special appeal to all organizations and members of the Youth Assembly called upon them to go to Lansing, tomorrow and join with labor, church and civil rights groups in defeating Bill 408.

MAY 13 1941

Bill 408 is the "Ja" election law which would bar the Communist Party from the Michigan Ballot and place power in the hands of the Secretary of State to decide which political parties shall be on the ballot. The last named point clearly is an attempt to prevent the growing third party movement of labor and progressives from being certified on the ballot as an independent political party free from connections with the war-mongering Republican and Democratic Party.

5-29

TOLAN'S APPEAL

Eddie Tolan's appeal said:

"This is an action letter, dear youth assembler. Officers of the Youth Assembly and other Detroit youth organizations will join with labor, church and civil rights spokesmen, in going to Lansing, this Tuesday, May 13 to attend an open hearing on Bill 408, at present in Senate Committee. We will oppose the passage of this bill which has already gone through the House of Representatives.

"Experience shows," said Tolan, "that such bills do not check actual crimes which are covered by existing statutes. Instead they tend to hysterically limit our electoral democracy. Our December Youth Assembly warned against any attempts to take away the rights of any minority group. Furthermore this bill is considered by some people to be technically un-Constitutional, besides being so in spirit."

MAY 13 1941

"This bill should be opposed as inimical to our basic American conception of freedom," Tolan declared.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

20% of City Recruits Are Negro Workers

Upper Harlem Sets Pace But All Sections of City Represented

MAY 22 1941

Fully 20 per cent of those who joined the Communist Party in the second week of the Browder drive are Negro, the Party's New York organization announced today.

This is a substantial increase over previous recruiting drives and is regarded as an indication of the anti-imperialist sentiment among Negro people.

Equally significant is the fact that the Negro recruits came from scattered sections of the city.

As is to be expected however, upper Harlem contributed the largest number of new Negro members. Twelve joined last week and more are expected this week.

Asked what immediate struggles accounted for this, Abner W. Berry, Harlem organizer, said that the people of the community saw the Party active in the struggle for jobs for Negroes in the bus companies and in defense industries and recalled that the Party was the initiator of these campaigns and other struggles for Negro rights.

Berry said that the Negro people are beginning to understand their strength and have been much heartened by the first successes in job campaigns and in rent struggles.

On Friday, the Harlem organization will hold a banquet for recruiters. It is expected that fully 50 Party members will qualify for the banquet, which would mean completion of Harlem's recruiting quota of 48.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Richard Wright to Serve On May Day Committee

Communists

52a

MAR 22 1941

Ruth McKenney Also Joins with Negro Author and Rockwell Kent as Honorary Chairman; Call for Mighty Demonstration of Peace

Richard Wright, author of the best-seller "Native Son," and Ruth McKenney, whose "My Sister Eileen" is a current Broadway hit, have both joined with Rockwell Kent to serve on a Board of Honorary Chairmen of the May Day Committee, it was announced yesterday.

MAR 22 1941

Wright accepted the post with the statement that: "I am delighted to accept a chairmanship on the May Day Committee. If I am in New York on the First of May, I shall be happy to add my voice to the many thousands who will speak out on that historic occasion for peace and for the democratic rights of all people. Needless to say, the eyes of suffering people throughout the entire world will turn to America on May Day By our numbers and our unity, we shall be able to give them the message that the people, the working people of the United States, extend their fellowship in struggle to all who strive for peace and security."

Ruth McKenney declared it was an honor to her to accept the post, and said: "I shall be delighted to do all that I can to make this May Day unforgettable in the history of the struggles of the American people for peace and security. Through me, you may call upon all people who wish to act to avoid the catastrophe of war, to at once enter into the work of the Porvisional May Day Committee. I particularly urge women to make their sections of the May Day demonstration even more effective than they were last year."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

CHECK ON RED VOTES PLANNED

5-2a

Lawmakers In Six States Would Curb Work Of Communists

APR 8 - 1941

CHICAGO, April 7—(AP)—Legislators in at least six states are striving to curb the activities of Communists by barring them from election ballots.

Election rules, described by their sponsors as being aimed at the Communists, are pending in Wisconsin, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri and Oklahoma it was disclosed Monday in an Associated Press survey of legislative activities. The study also showed that Wyoming's legislature enacted a law denying places on the ballot to candidates affiliated with the Communist party, and that Oregon's lawmakers passed a bill to prevent persons who advocate the overthrow of government by force from running for public office. In enacting its law, Wyoming joined with California, which adopted a similar measure a year ago.

Wisconsin's Law

The Wisconsin proposal already passed by the State Senate and pending in the House, was authorized by Senator Bernard Gettelman (R., Milwaukee) who charged that the CIO union's lengthy strike at the Allis-Chalmers plant, was controlled by Communists.

In Colorado, the pending proposal would bar from the ballot members of any party advocating overthrow of the government. Approved by the Senate, the bill is awaiting action by the House rules committee.

Pending with the Missouri bill is another which would make it a criminal offense to carry a red flag or circulate subversive literature.

Pennsylvania's proposed legislation is contained in two measures, both described by their authors as being directed at the Communist Party. They would deny places on the election ballots to any political party advocating force or violence for the overthrow of government.

The survey also showed that West Virginia's legislature, which adjourned recently, enacted an American Legion sponsored law to set up stricter qualifications for minor parties seeking a place on election ballots by petition.

Maryland Bill Enacted

A recently enacted Maryland bill requires signers of petitions nominating minority party or independent candidates for state offices to give the precincts or wards in which they reside, as well as their names and addresses. The measure is awaiting the governor's action.

A resolution in the Washington state legislature to deny the Communist Party a place on the ballot failed to pass. The Washington legislators modernized the state's criminal anarchy law by banning radio broadcasting and printing of "subversive matter."

APR 8 - 1941

Among other proposed election measures which failed of passage was a Vermont bill to bar Communists from the ballot, and a New York measure which proposed to outlaw as a political party any organization affiliated with a foreign agency or government which advocated violence against the United States. The New York proposal died when the legislators adjourned April 4 without taking action.

British and American shipping, so that American ships do duty for British wherever possible, outside the danger areas, will probably be embarked on as soon as the British shipping expert, Sir Arthur Salter, gets together with the Maritime Commission. A joint British-American shipping committee is contemplated, to parallel the joint aircraft and ordnance committees already quietly formed.

APR 8 - 1941

The two measures remaining are much more controversial. First is changing the combat zones, which the president announced he was considering on Friday. Although the British would like this country to open the way to Ireland for our ships, the chief change suggested by American officials is the opening of the Red Sea. Combat zones, it is contended, are danger areas.

With the Italians being chased out of Ethiopia and Somaliland, all danger in the Red Sea is at an end. Thus the change is excused. However, since the neutrality act forbids American vessels to carry arms to belligerent ports, and since Egypt was included in the list of belligerents in the president's neutrality proclamation, this list will probably have to be altered as well.

More Ships Needed

Finally, there is the strongest step next to convoying—release of additional naval vessels and merchant ships to the British. The president is believed to feel it will be useless to give the British merchant ships without also giving destroyers and other craft suitable for convoying to protect them.

The navy's anxiety to keep its remaining 40 or so over-age destroyers is well known. The admirals, searching for arguments on the side, contend that the British do not have the crews to man more destroyers. But the president is understood to have received personal assurance from Winston Churchill that he crews exist and are ready. Small anti-submarine craft have already been released, and the chances are pretty good that a compromise number of destroyers—say 20 or thereabouts—will also be handed over.

APR 8 - 1941

Such is the situation. Such are the ways to meet it, short of convoying. There can be no doubt that the administration is unanimously determined to meet the situation effectively, by palliatives if possible, by convoying if necessary.

If convoying comes, it seems likely to come after the situation has worsened, and American public opinion has matured. Meanwhile, it is healthy that the president and his subordinates are not ready to make so grave a decision in haste, and that most of them say they welcome public debate of its tremendous implications.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Noted Negro Scholar Raps Browder Jailing

APR 7 1941

52a

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted Negro scholar and historian, asserted that Earl Browder was jailed "for being a Communist" and described Browder's imprisonment as "cowardly evasion," in his weekly column of Apr. 5.

In a sharp paragraph heading his column, "As the Crow Flies," Dr. Dubois wrote:

APR 7 1941

"BROWDER IS SENT TO JAIL NOT FOR LYING BUT FOR BEING A COMMUNIST. WE MAY DISAGREE WITH HIS BELIEFS BUT IT IS COWARDLY EVASION TO CALL IT CRIME."

"The Negro scholar's column appears in the Amsterdam News-Star, Negro weekly published in Harlem. Dr. DuBois is a member of the faculty of Atlanta University, a leading Negro institution in the South.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
April 3, 1941

Good Work By Negro Leaders

The manner in which negro religious leaders in the South are organizing against the disruptive and demoralizing forces of Communism is interesting and inspiring. Results of great value undoubtedly will be achieved and the movement is one that should be encouraged by all patriotic elements of the citizenship.

Aggressive opposition of the colored churchmen to Communism and similar "isms" of a threatening nature, is based upon religious grounds in the main but also is inspired by a genuine devotion to that which makes for the best interests of the nation.

Communism is a most sinister threat to religion. It would destroy the church by destroying faith in God, and without God there would be very little hope for the race. Realizing this fact, the colored religious leaders who are standing so resolutely against Communism are rendering a service of high value.

Envoys of the Communist organization have been active in the South, deluding themselves into the belief that the negroes could easily be won to their standard. But they are mistaken. Taken as a whole, the negroes of the South are devoutly religious and will not be tempted to follow after false gods so long as they have the character of leadership provided by their churches.

This is a gratifying situatian and those leaders who are resisting the inroads of Communism deserve the fullest possible support. In this city a meeting under the auspices of the African Methodist Episcopal Church is scheduled for Sunday, April 6, at Grant's Chapel, where Presiding Elder J. S. Brookens and other religious leaders will be heard on this subject and much good should result.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Boston May 1 Rally to Hear Ben Davis, Jr.

APR 22 1941

Committee Gets Permit to Use Loud-Speaker During Meeting

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Mass., April 21.—The May Day Committee of the Communist Party here secured the official permit to use loud speaking equipment for the meeting on May 1. The annual May Day demonstration will be held Thursday, May 1st, at 5 P.M. on the Charles St. Mall of the Boston Common.

The May Day Committee has launched extensive publicity for the May Day meeting. There will be 100,000 leaflets issued before May 1st, addressed to trade unionists, the Negro people, youth, women, and to the Italian, Irish, American, Lithuanian and Jewish people. The Committee will also have large posters advertising the meeting throughout the greater Boston subway system.

APR 22 1941

Speakers will include Ben Davis, Jr., from New York, member of the Daily Worker staff, and leader in the fight for passage of the anti-lynch bill, and Ann Burlak, secretary of the Communsit Party of Massachusetts. Otis Archer Hood chairman of the Communist Party will be chairman of the meeting.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Flashbacks

APR 29 1941

MAY DAY, originating in the eight-hour day movement in Chicago in 1886, became the property of all workers in 1890 when the first international celebration took place. . . . By 1894 May 1 was a symbol of such significance that the army of the unemployed led by "General" Coxey chose to arrive in the nation's capital on that day. . . . Debs in 1907 said of May 1: "This is the first and only International Labor Day. It belongs to the working class."

APR 29 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

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Daily Worker

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MAY 1 1941

RATES

MAY 1 1941

	3 months	6 months	1 year
SUNDAY WORKER	1.00	1.75	3.00
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DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER	$3.75	$6.75	$12.00
DAILY WORKER	3.00	5.75	10.00
SUNDAY WORKER	.75	1.25	2.00
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER	$4.25	$8.25	$15.00
DAILY WORKER	3.25	6.50	12.00

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

MAY 9 1941

MAY 9 1941

MOTHER ELLA JACKSON

'They'll Never Destroy Us;' Mother Jackson, 97, Fights on

MAY 9 1941

By Eugene Gordon

Mother Ella Jackson was born nearly 97 years ago. . . .

. . . When James K. Polk was being hailed on his inauguration as 11th President of this country and Florida was being admitted as the 27th and Texas the 28th states of the Union; and the Naval Academy at Annapolis was being formally opened, several small colleges in New York, Boston, Norfolk and Philadelphia having been consolidated, while a fellow named Elias Howe was getting some attention for receiving a patent on the first sewing machine with an eye-point needle and a treaty was being signed with Great Britain giving the United States the territory of Oregon. . . .

"I was just thinking of the Party this morning. I think of the Communist Party the first thing in the morning when I get up. . . . I missed the May Day parade. It broke my heart to miss it, too, because I never, **never** miss any of our Party meetings. This was the first one I've missed in. . . . But I had to stay home, because the inspector for the Old Age pension said she was coming and she said for me to stay in. . . . Comes just once a year and had to pick May Day. . . . So I waited round here all day and missed the parade. Wasn't I mad! When the woman came at 4 oclock I told her she had made me stay in. She asked me where I had wanted to go. I told her to a meeting. She said, 'What kind of meeting?' I said, 'Communist.' 'What!' she said. 'You like **those** people?' I said, 'Sure I like them! If it hadn't been for the Communists. . . .'"

MAY 9 1941

SITS AT WINDOW . . .

Shrunken and physically hardened, under the roughage of nearly 100 years, to a tiny bundle of dark-brown flesh, Mother Jackson sits during the forenoon at her window and watches the kids on the dusty playground across the street. In the afternoon she goes out. Tonight she will sit on the platform with Mother Bloor at the YCL Mothers Day celebration in Windsor Hall.

She smiles while she talks; leans forward, somewhat, watching your mouth.

"I'm a little hard of hearing. Guess I'm getting old."

"Mother Jackson, somebody told me you were born in Virginia but went to school here in New York. Will you tell me—"

"Yes, I went to school down in Mulberry St. Public school. Dr. Reason was the teacher. A colored man. All the teachers were colored and most of the pupils were colored."

She was living then in Minetta Lane, in Greenwich Village.

"A lot of old shanties around there then. . . . I started working when I was 18. Nursemaid. Went to cook at the Union League Club the next year. After I left that club I worked for a man they called an infidel. Name was Ingersoll. Bob Ingersoll. I worked for him for over a year."

"What did Bob Ingersoll do for a living?"

MAY 9 1941

HUSBAND IN CIVIL WAR

"What he did for a living? Oh, I don't know. Went downtown every day. Spoke a lot in the parks and was all the time writing."

She liked Ingersoll. His being an infidel had no effect on her religious beliefs. Ingersoll's daughter was a school-teacher.

"I lived in Minetta Lane until I got married, then we moved to 33rd St. My husband, Samuel

kson, went to the Civil War. served four years and six ths under General Grant."

s, she was married only once, that was enough."

She laughs quietly, as if at a joke. As a matter of fact, you know she is joking. You can tell by the twinkle in her eye.

"Don't you wear glasses, Mother Jackson?"

MAY 9 1941

"No, not right now. I guess I ought to, though. But I haven't got any. . . . I can see all right, though, if I don't strain my eyes. If I strain my eyes the letters begin doing this way. . . ."

She gestures with her hand to show how the letters move.

She had four children, two boys and two girls. She has three grandchildren, two girls and a boy.

She chatted about people's strange beliefs and about her own belief in Communism. She joined the Party 12 years ago, shortly after hearing an ILD speaker demanding release of the Scottsboro boys. Some people's beliefs amuse her.

"What foolish ideas some people have! Some people believe anything you tell them — unless you tell them about the Communist Party. Then they don't want to believe. . . ."

GETS ANGRY

Some people scold her. The idea of an old woman's believing in Communism! That makes her angry.

"You know what I tell them? I tell them if it hadn't been for the Communists they wouldn't have got that relief. I told a woman that, [illegible] what d'you think she said? Said they ought to run them out of the country. I laughed at her. I told her nobody's ever be able to run the reds out. The reds will stay as long as the people stay."

Mother Jackson gets $13.50 a month, Old-Age pension; pays $15 a month for the tiny room she lives in.

MAY 9 1941

"Why do you go in believing in the Communists and supporting them, Mother Jackson?"

"Why?" she asked with spirit. "Because I've seen what the Communists have done for the people. Didn't they free four of the Scottsboro boys? Didn't they free Angelo Herndon and Tom Mooney?"

She sighed. She was "terribly disappointed" that James W. Ford hadn't been elected Vice-President of the United States.

She daily prays that God bless the Communist Party.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

James Ford Will Talk in Borough

OV 25 1941

The campaign office of the Communist Party of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Section announced today a "Smash Hitler" election rally on Thursday, October 30, at which time the community will be honored by the presence of two noted national Negro leaders, James W. Ford and Angelo Herndon. Mr. Peter V. Cacchione will make his only appearance of the campaign at this rally, to be held at the Sonia Ballroom, on Bedford Avenue and Hancock Street.

NOV 25 1941

It was also announced in the campaign office that Robert A. Campbell, who ten days ago withdrew as Communist candidate for borough presidency, will make an important announcement in regard to how the Communist Party of Kings County will vote as far as the several Negro candidates for the City Council are concerned.

In a press interview at his office, Mr. Campbell expressed the opinion that "the old parties undoubtedly have given recognition to our people by nominating Negro candidates, but we cannot say that they give it in good faith, but merely to stem the tide of the great non-partisan citizen's movement for the election of a Negro councilman that has swept the Negro and white communities in the 1937 and 1939 campaigns."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.
POLITICAL

JAMES W. FORD

NAT'L NOTED NEGRO LEADER COMES TO B'KLYN WITH

Peter V. Cacchione

CANDIDATE FOR CITY COUNCIL

Angelo Herndon

"SMASH HITLER—AID ETHIOPIA RALLY"

Next Thursday Eve. OCT. 30TH

SONIA BALLROOM

BEDFORD & PUTNAM AVES.

Adm. Free—All Welcome

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Noted Negro Leaders Call Browder Conference

NOV 20 1941

Continued Imprisonment Called Threat to All Minority Rights

Lauding Earl Browder as one of America's greatest champions of Negro rights, a group of outstanding Negro leaders here yesterday issued a call for a Greater New York City conference on the Browder case to be held at Hotel Theresa, 125th St. and Seventh Ave., on Wed., Nov. 26, at 8:30 P. M.

"We believe that in the interest of our own cause," the signers of the call said, "which is bound up with the preservation and extension of the democratic rights and liberties of the entire American people, we must act in behalf of Mr. Browder."

NOV 20 1941

The call was signed by the Rev. John W. Robinson, chairman of the Permanent Committee for Better Schools in Harlem; Charles Collins, organizer of Local 6 of the Hotel and Club Employees Union, AFL; James W. Ford, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party; the Rev. David N. Licorish; A. B. Johnson, executive secretary of the Consolidated Tenants League; Angelo Herndon of the Pathway Press; John Couzen, theatrical producer; Audley Moore, member of the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder; Charles C. Thorpe; and Moran Weston, national organizer for the International Workers Order.

The call has been sent to all prominent individuals and to every type of organization.

"We are aware," the call states, "that the persecution of any individual or minority for political beliefs represents a danger for all minority groups and especially for the Negro people."

The call lays stress upon Browder's "leadership in the fight to free the Scottsboro boys, Angelo Herndon and for the defense of Ethiopia."

NOV 20 1941

"We also recognize," it continues, "his unqualified stand for the integration of the Negro workers on an equal basis in the labor movement."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Negro People And Browder

NOV 30 1941

• When, on Wednesday evening, 75 Negro leaders from all walks of life held a conference in Harlem for the freedom of Earl Browder, they made a notable contribution to national unity and to the cause of Negro rights.

This is another vivid illustration of the broad character of the Free Browder campaign. Among the Negro leaders who participated were ministers, Republicans, Democrats, trade union leaders, Laborites, and others of many different political and social points of view.

NOV 30 1941

One of the great milestones of American history is Browder's contribution to the fight for Negro rights. His teachings and leadership have helped to fuse this issue into the struggles of the entire American people to maintain democratic liberties against the common fascist enemy.

The wide response of the Negro people to the Browder campaign is a recognition that the whole future of the Negro people is bound up with the strongest national unity at home for the destruction of Hitler and Hitlerism. The conference in Harlem has set an example which might well be followed by every section of the American people.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Browder's Contributions to Negro Rights Aid Anti-Fascist Unity of the Nation

DEC 1 - 1941

By Ben Davis, Jr.

When in 1936 Earl Browder stepped into Jefferson County Jail in Birmingham, Alabama, and there visited the nine Scottsboro boys, here was indeed more than an expression of Browder's personal interest in this historic case.

It was a symbolic act indicating the powerful contributions which this quiet, warm man, of ordinary physical stature, had long been making to the cause of Negro rights.

The personal act of visitation was itself of revealing significance. As the leader of the Party which places people above all else, Browder was here calling upon those whom the lyncher describes and treats as the "lowliest of human beings," the hapless and innocent Negroes caught in the perennial trap of the "rape" frame-up.

Many times these boys—Haywood Patterson, Andy and Roy Wright, Charlie Weems, Eugene Williams, Willie Roberson, Clarence Norris, Ozie Powell and Olen Montgomery—had expressed a desire to see the leader of that Party which had aroused the conscience of the world to their defense.

ONLY BROWDER CAME

These boys who had scarcely known any other type of white man than that represented by the authorities who had hastily prepared a "legal" doom for them, were anxious to see what type of man Browder was. They would have been glad to see representative of the other parties many of whom were pressed by the mass movement led by Browder's Party to give unctuous lip-service to the 20th century Dred Scot case. They would have been glad to see the others—but only Browder appeared.

It was not big news to the nation's press—with the exception of the Daily Worker—that Browder had visited the Scottsboro boys. But somehow the Negro people learned about it, just as they have managed to learn about all the other contributions which Browder and his Party made to the cause of the Negro people.

DEC 1 - 1941

The experience of victory on a thousand fronts against Jim-Crowism, the strength of Negro and white unity, the healthy fusion of the struggle for Negro rights into the indivisible issue of defending and extending American democracy—all these have communicated the practical meaning of the Communist Party to the Negro population.

Earl Browder 10 years ago raised the slogan, "Wipe Out the Stench of the Slave Market!" It is a tribute to this man, his leadership and his statesmanlike calibre, that this slogan is today to be heard not only from the lips of Communists. Its meaning and spirit has, since Browder first raised it, been communicated to hundreds of trade unions, and civic organizations and to millions of white Americans.

THE NEGRO STAKE

If today the patriotic Negro people, with their deep just grievances are rallying to the President's policy to crush Hitler, it is because they are daily recognizing that the world victory of Nazism would throw back a hundred years their struggles to end the slave-market stench still in America.

If today the labor movement and democratic white Americans are raising their voice against the discrimination practiced upon Negroes in national defense, it is because they realize that the slave-market stench is an impediment to that national unity necessary to defeat Hitler and to win the battle of production.

What monumental folly that the man who so wisely warned our country against the weakening evil of national oppression, should now be in jail while the Lindberghs and Talmadges preach anti-Semitism and "white supremacy" should have free rein to divide the nation in behalf of Hitlerism!

But Browder's visit to the Scottsboro boys was not the beginning of that personal interest in the plight of the Negro people which has marked him as a great American leader. Always he has manifested an amazing insight into the very feelings of the Negro people, their tribulations and sufferings. In June, 1932, reporting for the Central Committee (now the National Committee) of the Communist Party to a District Party convention, he said:

"We have lived so long in this poisonous atmosphere of the American capitalist system that we no longer smell this stink of the slave market that still hangs around our clothes and we carry this stink around with us without knowing it. But the Negro can smell it. Oh, the Negro can smell it, you can't hide it from the Negro masses." . . .

THE COMMUNIST ROLE

These words show why the Communist Party over the years have won the respect and warm admiration of the Negro and why it has been able to play such a great role in bringing the problems of the Negro people into the conscience of the entire nation.

In the history of our country, its greatest leaders have seen the necessity of working for the freedom of the Negro people. The list is long, but outstanding among them are Thomas Jefferson, who tried to get into the Declaration of Independence a clause against human slavery, Lincoln, Tom Paine, and the immortal John Brown, who besides giving up his life, helped Frederick Douglass to work out his masterly strategy of the successful Abolitionist cause. Kansas has given the nation a second John Brown, in Earl Browder. In this great tradition, he fulfills the sharpest test of national leadership of the American people: the acid test of Negro rights.

Today under the leadership of Browder and forged in the fires of struggles against lynch justice, the Communist Party has come to represent the most uncompromising and clear-headed leadership of the struggle for Negro rights. In 1932, Browder said:

DEC 1 - 1941

"The Party cannot become a mass party, cannot become a Bolshevik Party, unless it wins the masses of Negroes."

Many times in his addresses and reports since then Browder has met point-blank the epithet with which the Talmadges have honored the Communist Party by calling it the "Negro Party," by saying that Communists must prove worthy of the name. Our Party, he has pointed out on many occasions, cannot be the party of the white masses unless it is the party of the Negro people.

FORD FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

The candidacy of Earl Browder in 1936 and 1940, following that of William Z. Foster, with James W. Ford on the Communist national ticket is a living example of the practice of the Communist Party in the achievement of the full liberation of the Negro people. Not since 1886 when Frederick Douglass ran for Vice-President on the Equal Rights Party ticket had a Negro ever run for a national major office.

When the hordes of Mussolini first overran Ethiopia, it was the voice of Browder which urged collective security between America, Britain and France with the Soviet Union to halt the aggressor. Since that time Spain, China, France and central Europe have been overrun and the Nazis, through their foul invasion of the Soviet Union, the only country where racial discrimination is a crime, stand at the threshold of America's national sovereignty.

Thousands of the Negro people who sign the petitions of the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder are not Communists and are not convinced on Socialism. But who among them has not heard of Browder, of the Communist Party, of the great contributions of this Party to the struggles of the Negro people! They recognize that, as a minority group in America, they have common cause with other progressive minority groups and leaders. They know that the triumphant Abolitionists, first made their appearance upon the American scene as a minority which convinced the democratic majority of the American people that chattel slavery was a fetter upon the progress of the nation.

DEC 1 - 1941

It is not surprising therefore that among the many outstanding labor and civic leaders of the country, an increasing number of Negro, of all political opinions, are speaking out for Browder's freedom—among them [illegible] W. E. B. DuBois, E. Frankli[illegible]r, Max Yergan, Paul Robes[illegible] others.

Many of these noted leaders do not agree with Marxism-Leninism, the mastery of which has enabled Browder to wisely foresee the course of our nation and to counsel those steps which will enable it to attain a better life. But these representative Americans all of whom are acquainted with the brilliant anti-fascist record of Browder, realize that his freedom would be a stroke for national unity in the same measure that it would be a condemnation of Hitler and his appeaser friends.

As Browder's teachings and influence in American life has heightened the dignity of the Negro people as a nation, so it has shown that the full liberation of the Negro is inseparably bound with the defeat of fascism and the maintenance of America's national existence. The man who sits behind the bars in the Federal penitentiary is the physical embodiment of that unity of the American people which is the need of the hour. The Negro people will be found besides labor and other democratic anti-fascist Americans in fighting for his return to the post of leadership at the moment when his nation needs him most

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

THOMAS KEARNEY SHOULD BE FIRED

Thomas F. Kearney, keeper of the records of the police department, is quoted by the daily press as having said that of the 10,000 Communists in Jackson county, six-tenths are Negroes, which amounts to saying there are 6,000 Negro Communists in Kansas City. That is not so.

Kearney could have checked his figures against known facts and saved himself from saying what is outrageously untrue if he tried to be right.

MAY 30 1941

There are 38,800 Negroes in Kansas City, Mo., according to census figures. Take from that number the children who have no politics. In every election, Negroes cast more than 20,000 votes for the two major parties, leaving a remainder of approximately 6,000, all of whom would have to be Communists for Kearney's charge to be true. Even he does not believe that.

On the other hand, if Kearney made that statement maliciously, then he deliberately injured Negroes' chances for getting work, a dastardly act unbecoming an ofifcer for which the police commissioners should dismiss him.

Communism is the party which capitalizes on discontent but Negroes by allegiance to the more orthodox political groups give ample proof that they seek their rights by evolution rather than by revolution. Communists again and again have sought Negro speakers for their meetings in Kansas City and failed, though they advocate equal rights for the black citizens.

MAY 30 1941

Kearney, because he is the keeper of police records, is presumed to know what he is talking about. The fact is he has no support for his statement, either in the records nor in Communist activities in the community. The police department, an agency peculiarly committed to the protection of the public, cannot have in it sensationalists who charge the innocent with Communism, a brand of politics which in this time of tension brings upon them condemnation and unemployment.

Kearney should be fired, as a warning to other public servants that they cease to be propagandists when they take the oath of office.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Recruits Highlight Chicago Browder Drive

100 Negro Workers Join Communist Party; District Spurts in Last Week of Campaign; Small Towns Active; Total Now 250

JUN 10 1941

52a

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, June 9.—Moving into the final week of the Browder Recruiting Drive, the Illinois-Indiana district of the Communist Party today announced that 250 new members have already been recruited.

Highlight of the campaign was the recruiting of 100 Negro workers.

Remarkable progress in recruiting was cited in many scetions, with the Black Belt section on Chicago's South Side leading the parade, hitting the 100 new members mark.

While this section has far outdistanced its nearest rivals in socialist competition, the Stockyards section surged forward this week with 17 packinghouse workers recruited thus far. This makes a total of 20 new recruits from the packinghouse for the entire city.

SMALL TOWNS ACTIVE

One feature of the campaign was that it marks the first recruiting in many months in the small downstate towns, where a total of 35 recruits were brought in, 21 in Indiana and 14 in Illinois. Indianapolis has accounted for 10 of thess recruits. While the late start was pointed to in the downstate Illinois and Indiana drives, the Party, especially in the mining areas, is now mobilized for the continuation of the campaign after June 15, when the Browder Recruiting Campaign formally terminates.

In fact, according to Phil Bart, district organizational secretary, "the entire Party is already directing its attention here to consistent recruiting following the drive."

JUN 10 1941

"The drive has brought to the Party's attention the hundreds of workers who desire to come into the ranks of the only Party fighting against war," Bart declared.

Rich experiences of the campaign, he added, prove the possibilities for continuing Party building at the present increased rate and even at a higher rate.

With the district Party membership straining every effort for the completion of objectives by June 15, the call went out this week for "Every group organizer into action!" Following are proposed action steps:

1. All group organizers are to visit the members of their group immediately and mobilize each member to visit prospective recruits during the remaining weeks of the drive.
2. All group meetings next week are to be short meetings in which a check-up is to be made, following which all members are to go out and visit contacts.

EDUCATIONAL STEPS

Steps are also being taken here by the District Educational Commission for the absorption of new recruits through basic training in Marxism-Leninism. All new members will enter a two-week class and receive a "literature kit" containing recent pamphlets such as "Browder Says," Browder's "History of the Communist Party of the United States," and "Free Earl Browder," by Robert Minor.

The drive was also in motion for the sale of 7,000 copies of the new 35-cent edition of Browder's "The Way Out" in the Indiana-Illinois District.

With the drive entering its final week, the South Side section geared the campaign to a higher speed, aiming to exceed the original objective of 125 new members by June 15.

The South Side Section accounted mainly for the fact that 44 per cent of the 250 new recruits in the Indiana-Illinois District are Negroes.

"This is the clearest indication that the Negro people are accepting the leadership of our Party in the struggle against war," Claude Lightfoot, South Side Section organizer, pointed out.

This section has also taken the lead in building the Daily Worker, having doubled the sale of Sunday Workers in the section to 500 copies. One example of how this was done was organizing the sale of the paper at an "L" station where hundreds of Negro packinghouse workers pass through each day.

YCL RECRUITS 110 IN CHICAGO

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, June 9.—One hundred and ten new members have been brought into the Young Communist League here, it was reported today by the Illinois District of the YCL, which is concluding the 6-week Browder Recruiting Campaign.

This represents twice as many recruits in the last 5-week period as were brought in during the previous four months.

The YCL District Committee hailed this as "a great achievement on which the entire membership is to be congratulated." The statement at the same time called for a final week of intensive activity to go over the top on the 200-recruit objective.

Twenty-seven of the new recruits are industrial workers, with seven from steel, five of which are from the big mills in the Calumet region of Indiana, and four from the packinghouse and two from farm equipment.

Twenty per cent of the new members are Negroes.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROTEST REMARKS OF POLICE OFFICIAL

B2a

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, May 29 (By Isabel M. Thompson)—A statement that "six-tenths of the Communists in Kansas City are Negroes" was formally protested by a committee which called upon Acting Chief of Police James T. Byars, Wednesday, May 21. The committee was representing thousands of indigent citizens, many of whom had telephoned the police department.

MAY 1941

Cause of the excitement: On Tuesday evening, May 20, Thomas F. Kearney, technical and records superintendent for the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, in an address before a joint meeting of the Shawnee Mission Cooperative Club and the Olathe Rotary Club, (both white), had said, "There are ten thousand Communists in Jackson County (Missouri) and six-tenths of these are Negroes." Kearney's remarks were published in the Wednesday morning edition of a local daily.

PLAN TO PRESS ISSUE

On the committee which met with the acting chief of police were: The Rev. D. A. Holmes, pastor of Paseo Baptist Church; Attorney Carl R. Johnson, president K. C., Missouri Branch of N. A. A. C. P.; Miss Lucille Bluford, managing editor, K. C. Call; and C. A. Franklin, editor and publisher of the Call. In refuting Kearney's statement, Miss Bluford cited statistics which proved the official's remarks ridiculous.

Acting Chief Byards told the committee that the police department was not responsible for Kearney's declaration and further informed them that the department had no records on the number of Negro Communists.

It has been impossible to reach Kearney who is reported out of town."

According to N. A. A. C. P. Branch President Carl R. Johnson, Negro citizens will press the issue and plan to ask the police commissioners for a public repudiation of the statement or require the office or some other source to substantiate the charges made. Said Johnson, in commenting on the situation: "As if we weren't already having enough trouble with our defense equalization efforts—!"

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negroes Are Refused a Hearing

Kansas City's police commissioners are not fair with the Negro petitioners who asked them to investigate the action of Thomas J. Kearney, keeper of police reports, who according to the daily press said in a speech that there were 6,000 Negro communists here. The request was made May 20, a day when the commissioners said all their time was taken up. June 26, a month and six days later, the board had a private hearing to which the petitioners were not invited. Out of it comes an official statement that neither Kearney nor the commissioners had any ill-intent "toward our good American citizens of the colored race."

JUL 4 1941

5Ia

The police commissioners' intent toward Negroes was not in question when this investigation was asked, but is now! Negroes went to them because the race has been injured in pocket as well as in feelings by Kearney's statement. American opinion is so opposed to communism that Negroes' chances for work are hurt by the charge that they are communists. The petitioners wanted a public hearing so that the facts would get as broad publicity as Kearney's charges. This purpose is defeated by the board.

JUL 4 1941

Justice is what Negroes seek, not a candy stick. In 1927 a published statement about their health cost them 3,000 jobs. It was a lie. But it cost them their living just the same. Out of that experience they sought to head off the harm Kearney's statement would be to them. But instead of bread the police commissioners give them a stone.

Anyone but a fool knows there are not 6,000 communists among the 40,000 Negroes in Kansas City. Subtracting the children and the known Republicans and Democrats, there are not 6,000 left to be communists or anything else. But the American public, pricked by conscience, gladly seizes absurd statements like Kearney's to excuse its race prejudice. Employer who in the past have refused to employ Negroes anyway, would feel a sort of holy glow in refusing them on the ground that they are communists.

Kansas City's police commissioners, of all public officials, should be the last to make Negroes' way hard. They know too well the connection between family income and delinquency, between a job and blameless conduct. Yet when an attack is made on Negroes' living, an unwarranted palpably false attack that in simple justice calls for the completest and most public answer, they turn their back on their promise to have a hearing, and offer a whitewash. We are disappointed in them, as well as hurt by their act!

JUL 4 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

'Red' Probe Holds Ten Of Both Races

Summoned To Court For Election Perjury—Bail $1,000 Each

With 125 surging witnesses crowding the courtroom, ten of the persons charged with making fraudulent election petitions for the Communist Party were held in $1,000 bail each by Magistrate John J. O'Malley, in City Hall Tuesday afternoon.

JUL 17 1941

52a

Among these were four colored Philadelphians who are also accused of perjury, violation of the election code and false pretense in the last Presidential election. The colored persons held were:

Negroes Under Bail

Comm 5

Mrs. Lillian Griffin, 60, of Redner street near 23rd; Mamie Thomas, 53, of 22nd street near York; Robbie White, Aspen sreet near 51st and William Harris, 41, Bolton street near 25th.

In the hearing which will be continued today (Thursday) in Room 625, City Hall, at 10 A.M., many well knowns may be involved, all of them once active in the Communist Party.

The four white in Tuesday's City Hall jam were Mrs. Antoinette T. Rich, 16th street; Max Kalinowski, 19th street; Samuel Fine, 4th street and Nathan D. Kenin, of 16th street.

The 125 witnesses, of both races, did such a milling about after waiting for [illegible] hours, that extra guards had to be summoned to restore order. Most of the witnesses had been summoned to appear at 9 A.M., and were anxious to be off to work.

JUL 17 1941

Assistant District Attorney Raymond V. John advised the impatient witnesses to return for the regular afternoon hearings.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

COMMUNIST HOKUM

OCT 1 1941

The Communist candidates for city and county offices, except those running for the City Council, have declined their nominations, which were made by petition. That is their right. There is nothing to prevent their withdrawal from the contest, any more than there is anything to stop their entering it. However, their action should not be permitted to confuse the issue.

52

Only last Wednesday Mayor La Guardia, declaring that no Communist could expect "any comfort" from him, said he neither wanted nor expected the votes or support of the Communist party. He repeated this yesterday. However, he is as powerless to prevent Communists from voting for him, if it suits their purpose, as he would be to prevent the Nazi Bund from taking to the hustings for him in the incredible event that they chose to support him.

OCT 1 1941

The Communists themselves say their action implies neither that they agree with the Mayor's political philosophy nor that he agrees with communism. All they want, they say, is to "make this internationally important election a smashing demonstration of national unity behind the policies of President Roosevelt." This is pure Twelfth Street hokum. The election is not "internationally important," and President Roosevelt's foreign policy is not at stake. The issues in the campaign have to do with the way this city has been and should be governed. The broader issues of national defense and foreign policy will be settled where they should be settled, in Congress and in the nation at large.

52a-1941

COMMUNISTS

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

These Laws Defend Democratic Rights

Communists

5-2a

By Mike Quin

"The right of citizens to personal ownership of their incomes from work and of their savings, of their dwelling houses and subsidiary household economy, their household furniture and utensils and articles of personal use and convenience, as well as the right of inheritance of personal property of citizens, is protected by law."

JUL 23 1941

That is Article 10 of the Constitution of the Soviet Union. It ought to correct the idea some people have that in Russia under socialism everything that anybody has belongs to everybody, and nobody has a right to own anything.

As for those things which persons cannot own privately, we refer to Article 6 of their Constitution:

"The land, its natural deposits, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, post, telegraph and telephones, large state - organized agricultural enterprises (state farms, machine and tractor stations and the like) as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of the dwelling houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property, that is, belong to the whole people."

JUL 23 1941

The Right To Eat

The senseless argument that under socialism some men refuse to do any work is answered in Article 12:

"In the USSR work is a duty and a matter of honor for every able-bodied citizen, in accordance with the principle: 'He who does not work, neither shall he eat.' The principle applied in the USSR is socialism: "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

And here are items contained in other articles:

"Citizens of the USSR have the right to work, that is, are guaranteed the right to employment and payment for their work in accordance with its quantity and quality.

"Citizens of the USSR have the right to maintenance in old age and also in case of sickness or loss of capacity to work.

"This right is ensured by the extensive development of social insurance of workers and employes at state expense, free medical service for the working people and the provision of a wide network of health resorts for the use of working people.

"Citizens of the USSR have the right to rest and leisure.

"Women in the USSR are accorded equal rights with men in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life.

"The possibility of exercising these rights is ensured to women by granting them an equal right with men to work, payment for work, rest and leisure, social insurance and education, and by state protection of the interests of mother and child, pre-maternity and maternity leave with full pay, and the provision of a wide network of maternity homes, nurseries and kindergartens.

"Women have the right to elect and be elected on equal terms with men.

JUL 23 1941

Discrimination Is a Crime

"In order to ensure to vitizens freedom of conscience, the church in the USSR is separated from the state, and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens.

"Equality of rights of citizens of the USSR, irrespective of their nationality or race, in all spheres of economic, state, cultural, social and political life, is an indefeasible law.

"Any direct or indirect restriction of the rights of, or conversely, any establishment of direct or indirect privileges for citizens on account of their race or nationality, as well as any advocacy of racial or national exclusiveness or hatred and contempt, is punishable by law."

Those are only random snatches from the Soviet Constitution. It is a good idea for you to get a copy, study it and compare it with our own U. S. Constitution. You'll recognize that the Soviets are closer to our own ideals than any other nation.

Many of their principles, equality of races, equal rights for women, etc., differ from our own only inasmuch as they go farther in the same direction and practical means are included to ensure their fulfillment.

For instance, equal rights for women are ensured by direct state aid to mothers.

JUL 23 1941

The right to work is perhaps the most fundamental. We have it here in America, but it is only the right to work providing you can find a job. Thus the way is open for discrimination against women and minority races.

The Soviets enlarge the right to work. They define it as the right to employment. Every citizen who wants to work is entitled to a job and it is the duy of the sate to provide that job. If the person is lazy or inefficient, he will not prosper. He'll get enough to eat, but that's about all.

Efficient, ambitious people do prosper in the Soviet Union. The door is open to achievement. Competition and the opportunity of personal advancement and betterment are preserved. But it is not a fierce and desperate competition with billionaires on the one hand and extreme poverty on the other.

There is no question but that the Soviet Constitution, based on the same ideals as our own, includes many improvements aimed at eliminating such woeful catastrophes as the 12-year depression we have just experienced, and, in fact, are still experiencing.

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

Oklahoma Terrorism

One night last August, the police of Oklahoma City raided five homes on warrants authorizing them to search the premises for intoxicating liquor. They arrested eighteen people, including a boy and five women. There was no liquor; the police knew there would be none. They were after books. They also raided the bookstore run by Robert and Ina Wood, two of the people seized, who are Communists. The eighteen people were taken to jail and held incommunicado for six days. Then bail was set at $100,000 for each person. It was the beginning of a campaign which violates the civil rights of Americans with almost unparalleled cynicism.

Six of the prisoners were discharged. Twelve were indicted for criminal syndicalism, under a law passed in 1919. Only two cases had previously been tried under the law, both that year. Both were won by the defense in the higher courts. In the present case, Robert Wood and five others were charged with displaying and selling literature advocating force and violence and with membership in the Communist Party. The other defendants were charged with possessing and reading such literature. Robert Wood was convicted last October, sentenced to ten years in prison and fined $5,000. No overt act or appeal to violence against the government was charged at the trial. The evidence was thirty-eight pieces of literature from his bookstore. Oklahoma refused to postpone trials of other defendants until his conviction could be appealed. Alan Shaw was convicted on similar evidence in November. Eli Jaffee was convicted in April. Ina Wood was convicted, and given the same savage sentence, last month. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch said editorially, "If the FBI should raid the St. Louis Public Library, it could establish the same kind of case against Librarian Compton and his staff."

5-2a

The Oklahoma legislature has set up a committee "to investigate Communist and alleged subversive activities." The terrorism is directed at members of Jehovah's Witnesses, college professors, clergymen, anyone who speaks out to remind Oklahoma people that the Constitution of the United States contains a Bill of Rights. Governor Phillips apparently warmly approves the purpose of this committee. He is quoted as follows: "Why should we give free run to those left-wingers, pinks, reds, Communists and those of the lunatic fringe who advocate overthrow of our government?"

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

AUG 26 1941

For Browder's Freedom

It is fitting that Tom Mooney should be chairman of the nationwide Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder which has just been formed. In his own person Mooney symbolizes some of the main features of the Browder case: a flagrant miscarriage of justice, a cruel sentence, a progressive leader torn from the people at the moment when he is most needed, a popular campaign for his release, and ultimate victory. There is one difference, however. The active and united effort of the people can be *immediately* successful in the Browder case.

52a

The Citizens' Committee is an important step toward Browder's speedy release. Still in its formative stage, it is composed of a number of distinguished and representative Americans who have come together, on a non-partisan basis, to see that justice is done. The committee includes Dr. W. E. B. duBois, Robert Morss Lovett, Warren K. Billings, Art Young, Meta Berger, Dashiell Hammett, Richard Wright, Sara Bard Field, and many others. Its purpose is to provide the public with the facts in the case and to work for Browder's immediate freedom.

Acting quickly and effectively, the committee is launching a coast-to-coast campaign involving the formation of local committees composed of trade unionists, educators, church people, social workers, and others. "Free Browder" literature will be widely distributed. A giant petition will be circulated requesting President Roosevelt to act at once.

AUG 26 1941

During the [illegible] weeks, to take examples at random, the convention of the Washington Old Age Pension Union, the Seattle AFL Dock and Boatyard Workers Union, and a mass meeting of 17,000 workers in the National Theater of Havana, strongly urged the immediate release of Browder. The Citizens' Committee will find wide and powerful support. Its members are to be congratulated on the public service which they are performing.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

OCT 4 1941

Chicago South Side and Harlem Rivals in Daily Worker Drive

Communist Sections to Hold Contest Drive for Circulation

The Communist Party of Chicago's Negro South Side has challenged the Communist Party in Upper Harlem to socialist competition in building circulation of the Daily Worker and Sunday Worker.

The challenge was delivered at last Sunday's Daily Worker conference, by Claude Lightfoot, Chicago's South Side Communist organizer, and accepted on the spot by A. W. Berry, Communist organizer in Upper Harlem.

Yesterday, Mr. Lightfoot and Mr. Berry told the Daily Worker the terms of their friendly competition, and explained why they both feel the plan is a matter of national importance.

HARLEM TAKES HANDICAP

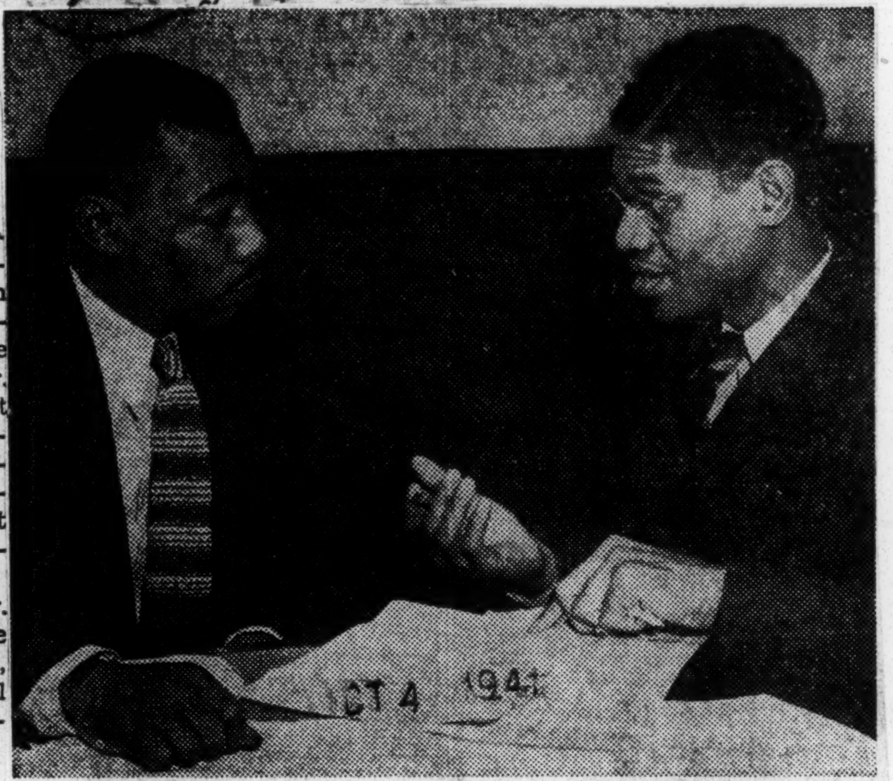
The competition will be for three months—Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, 1942. Upper Harlem is accepting a four to three handicap—that is, undertaking to get approximately four regular readers to every three undertaken by Chicago's South Side.

To put it in exact figures: Chicago's South Side undertakes to gain a thousand regular Sunday Worker readers, and four hundred new Daily Worker readers by Jan. 1. Harlem's aim will be to get 1,400 Sunday readers, and 400 daily readers in the same period.

"Chicago's South Side is the heart, so to speak, of the Negro industrial working class. But I feel that this competition will effect more than the South Side—it will focus nationwide attention on the problem of building the circulation of the Daily Worker among the Negro people," Lightfoot said.

UNITY AGAINST FOE

"And," with a smile, "I'm confident that now, with unity for defense against Hitlerism the crucial question before the people, Chicago South Siders will live up to their past achievements."



Leaders in Competition: Claude Lightfoot (left) Chicago South Side Communist organizer, and A. W. Berry, who leads the Harlem circulation drive.

Said A. W. Berry, "Harlem is the Negro crossroads of the world, and an international political center. In Harlem we have to make use of this competition—or social emulation. I'd rather call it—to spur the two sections which effect the lives and destinies of the Negro people more than any other.

"The Harlem section has shown its mettle during the Scottsboro and Herndon struggles, and again in its response to the fight for the freedom of Ethiopia against fascists. It is now a rallying center for the black peoples of the world in their fight for freedom against the threat of fascist domination. The people of Harlem will welcome this opportunity to help build the Negro people's sector of the national front against Hitlerism and fascism."

How will the winner in the competition be determined, Mr. Lightfoot and Mr. Berry were asked. They explained that the basis of judgment will be stable circulation of the Daily and Sunday Worker in both sections during the month of December.

They have proposed that the following judges should make the decision: Robert Minor, Acting Secretary of the Communist Party; James W. Ford, member of the National Committee of the Party and nationally known Negro leader; Ben Davis, Jr., member of the editorial board of the Daily Worker, and Morris Childs, organizer of the Illinois District of the Party.

The prizes will be a two weeks trip to the South, to study conditions and problems of the Southern workers, to be given to whomever the winning section choses. The losing section will foot the bill.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

OCT 18 1941

'World Survey,' New Magazine, To Appear Here Next Week

The first issue of a new magazine, World Survey: A Periodical Review of International Affairs, which will provide basic political and theoretical articles on the most important events, changes and trends in the world arena, will appear next week according to an announcement just released by Workers Library Publishers.

The new magazine will contain articles by well-known writers on the international working class movement. The contents of the first number follow:

The Anti-Hitler Forces Will Keep Growing; About the Social Nature of Fascism, by M. Ercoli; The Nazi "New Order" in Europe—What It Means, by K. Gottwald; The French People Rise in Struggle Against the Invaders, by Gaston Richard; German Reality as Reflected in Soldiers' Correspondence, by G. Friedrich; Only the Military Annihilation of Hitlerism Will Save the German Youth, by P. Wieden; Hitler's War and Spain, by J. Hernandez; Jean Catelas, Hero and Martyr of France.

These articles are both timely and fundamental in their analysis of the present-day situation and of the forces being united in the growing world front against Hitler fascism.

The price of the new magazine will be 20 cents. Orders should be sent to Workers Library Publishers, P. O. Box 148, Station D, New York City.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

SEP 16 1941

Negro Communist Parley Stresses Need For Anti-Hitler Front: Ford. Minor Speak

By Ben Davis, Jr.

Establishment of a National Front for the destruction of Hitlerism and the national independence of the country was the theme of an enthusiastic all-day conference of more than 200 Negro and white Communist leaders held here last Sunday. The conference urged all aid for the Soviet Union, Britain and China, and praised highly the resistance of the Red Army.

Outstanding speakers were James W. Ford, Negro member of the Communist National Committee, who made the main address, and Robert Minor, Acting General Secretary of the Communist Party since the imprisonment of its Secretary Earl Browder.

Stressed at the meeting, was increasing the fight for Browder's freedom among the Negro people

"There is no greater champion of Negro rights than Browder," Minor said.

The conference, held at the Finnish Hall, 1 W. 126th St., was attended by Negro and white Party leaders from the Eastern states, including Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, the District of Columbia, Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Participating in the conference was the Young Communist League with a number of Negro and white youth leaders present. Claudia Jones, Negro youth leader in New York state, was given a warm greeting when she addressed the meeting.

In making the main report of the day, Ford was given prolonged applause as he mounted the rostrum.

NEGROES ARE ANTI-FASCIST

"The Negro people are overwhelmingly anti-fascist, although many of the Negro groups and newspapers are not clear on the international situation," Ford said. "It is the duty of the Communists to assist them in forming an all-out front for the defeat of Hitler and against the appeasers represented by Lindbergh - - Wheeler-Nye America First Committee. Local and state conferences against Hitlerism of the Negro people and their labor supporters can be established in the Negro comunities on the widest scale.

"We must work to show clearly the changed character of the war, to show that it is now a patriotic war by the Soviet Union, Britain and America for their national independence. This is a war for democracy. Democracy and peace can be made secure today only through the military annihilation of Hitlerism.

"No one has a greater stake than the Negro people in defeating Hitler and his Quislings in America. That is why the Negro people are supporting the foreign policy of the Administration and are ready to sacrifice that Hitlerism shall be crushed. The Negro people oppose discrimination in the government and in the armed forces, and in industry because they are impatient that the United States shall mobilize all its resources into the struggle to defeat Hitler."

FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

Ford explained that the unity of the Negro people in the common effort to destroy Hitler in no sense meant an "abandonment" of the fight for Negro rights at home.

"All of these issues," he pointed out, "are raised in a new and more effective way, a way which takes into consideration the changed character of the international situation and the immediate menace [illegible] to the United States.

"Today the fight for Negro rights must be raised in such a way that it does not assist the Lindbergh appeasers, who are themselves hypocritically mouthing these issues in order to divide the Negro people and sabotage the anti-Hitler foreign policy of President Roosevelt."

Ford lashed out against the appeasers, naming George S. Schuyler, columnist on the Pittsburgh Courier, and Horace Cayton, also a Courier columnist, as among those representing the line of the appeasers among the Negroes.

Cayton's recent prediction of the "doom of the National Negro Congress" unless it followed the line of John L. Lewis was described as Cayton's own wishful thinking by Ford. Using a parable of Dimitroff, Secretary of the Communist International, Ford said: "When a chicken is hungry, it dreams of millet." Cayton is evidently hungry for the collapse of the Congress, he asserted.

"John L. Lewis is gone over to the enemies of the Negro people," Ford said. "He has taken his place besides Lindbergh, the Nazi medal-wearer, and the others of the American First outfit."

The Negro leader emphasized the wide possibilities for building the Communist Party among the Negro people and for increasing the circulation of the Daily Worker.

OVATION FOR MINOR

Bob Minor, receiving a prolonged ovation, declared that "in many respects the Negro people's situation is similar to that in which Frederick Douglass found himself during the Civil War. Douglass, too, fought against discrimination in the armed forces, but it was only because the Negro people were anxious to assist in striking down slavery. He did not make the abolition of jimcrowism a prerequisite to support of the Negro people for Lincoln, for the annihilation of slavery was the main issue for the Negro people. Instead, Douglass called upon Lincoln to use the Union's 'powerful black arm' to crush the slaveholders' empire. Today the Negro people call upon President Roosevelt to use the nation's 'powerful black arm' in every phase of national defense to crush Hitler."

John Williamson, also representing the National Committee, cited the editorial entitled "The Working Class and the National Front Against Hitler" in the September issue of the Communist magazine, as being a "shining light" upon the problems of the Negro people.

"This editorial" he said, "makes clear that every issue of Negro rights must be connected with the higher question of the immediate menace of Hitlerism to America. The Negro people as with all other Americans are ready to fight for the sovereignty of their country as they were in the Revolutionary war and in the Civil War."

Discussing the national circulation drive of the Daily-Sunday Worker, Williamson said two of the banner Browder brigades of the country are those in the South Side of Chicago and the Negro community in St. Louis.

DANGER TO COLONIES

Warning against sectarianism, A. W. Berry, secretary of the Harlem Communist Party, pointed out that "the broadest possibilities exists for winning millions of Negro workerss and leaders against Hitler. The fate of Ethiopia and of the African colonials is intimately bound up with the victory of the Soviet Union, Britain and their allies. Especially among the followers of the Garvey movement can we say, "yes, Africa for the Africans!" We can show them today that the way to secure this objective is through the crushing of Hitlerism."

Many speakers told of the growth of Soviet in the sales of Soviet Power among the Negro people. **"In several blocks in Westchester country," Herbert Wheeldin, Party leader there said,** "every family in the block has a copy of 'Soviet Power'." Tom Nabried, Negro Communist leader in Philadelphia, stated that the Negroes were among the staunchest fight for civil rights for Communists, saying that they constitute a large proportion of the signers of the Communist nominating petitions in the present election fight in Philadelphia.

Other speakers included William Taylor, Negro leader in Baltimore, who spoke of gains in the fight for jobs at the Glenn L. Martin aircraft plant in that city; Barney Rucker, of Queens; Audley Moore Negro woman leader; and a member of the Domestic Workers Union.

Party leaders participating in the conference, were I. Amter, of New York; Phillip Frankfeld, State Secretary of Eastern Pennsylvania; Albert Blumberg of Baltimore and others. **A similar conference will be held in Chicago in the next week.**

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Communists Barred From Ballot

OCT 11 1941

The Communist Party was barred from the ballot for next month's elections by Judge James C. Crumlish of Common Pleas Court, No. 7, Friday.

The decision was handed down on a single point, that nominating petitions did not have the minimum number of properly vouched signatures.

The petitions rejected were those of Thomas Nabried for City Controller and Joseph Douger for City Treasurer.

The Communist Party has issued a statement that it would not appeal the decision "in the interests of National unity."

——A Colored Judge——

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

On Radio Monday

JAMES W. FORD

Sadie Van Veen In Election Radio Appeal Tonight

Tonight's "Unite for Victory Broadcast," sponsored by the York City Election Campaign Committee, Communist Party, is an appeal to women voters to defend women's rights by supporting candidates pledged to an all-out anti-Hitler city administration.

OCT 10 1941

The speaker is Sadie Van Veen, who will be heard at 9:15 P. M. over WAAT (960 k. c.). Her topic is "The Honor and Dignity of Women Demands the Defeat of Hitler."

Other Communist campaign broadcasts for the weekend are:

SUNDAY: Paul Novik, editor of the Morning Freiheit, speaking in Yiddish over WHOM (1480 k. c.), 10.45 A. M.

SUNDAY: Special Italian language Columbus Day broadcast, WHOM, 9:45 P. M.

MONDAY: James W. Ford, Communist candidate for President of City Council, WMCA (570 k.c.), 9:45 P. M.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

This, Negro People's War, Ford Tells Rally

OCT 24 1941

The municipal campaign involves the issue of war to defeat Hitler, without which neither our nation nor the Negro people can survive, James W. Ford, prominent Negro leader and National Committee member of the Communist Party, declared at an election rally at Renaissance Casino, 150 W. 138th St. on Wednesday evening.

"The election in New York City is not only a local campaign but is of national importance," Ford said. "It is taking place in an historical era when the life of this city is endangered by Hitler's designs to conquer the whole world. New York City will be next on the list to be shelled unless we defeat the Tammany pro-appeasement agents right here by electing an anti-fascist administration in New York. The Negro people have a great stake in the immediate, military destruction of fascism." They want real all-out military aid to the Soviet Union and Britain to defeat Hitler.

Pointing out that Moscow is the bulwark and strength of progressive humanity standing in the way of Nazi oppression, Ford called for immediate military assistance to the Soviet Union in the form of increased production, the defeat of the appeasers, for the repeal of the Neutrality Act and for the arming of the merchant marine.

"The United States must be prepared for armed conflict in the great struggle to defend and protect our nation," he said.

In addition to voting for Communist candidates, Ford urged his listeners to elect anti-fascist representatives of the people including the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Negro ALP candidate for City Council.

"A united labor movement can meet the present crisis by supporting the President's foreign policy of all-out aid to Great Britain, the Soviet Union, China, and all other countries fighting fascism. This is our war and this great city must be mobilized for the interests of our country by bringing about the defeat of O'Dwyer and the re-election of Mayor LaGurdia."

"This is a war of the Negro and white people against the menace of all progressive humanity," Ben Davis, Jr., Negro editorial board member of the Daily and Sunday Worker told the gathering. "Democracy for Negroes, for all peoples is bound up with the defeat of Hitlerism. Hitler has shown that he is an enemy of the Negro people by oppressing the white people of Europe. Who can be so stupid as to believe that he will treat us in any different fashion. In 'Mein Kampf' he tells us what is in store for us. All the people together can save our country. By electing a progressive city administration, we will be voting for the rights of the Negro and white working class."

Davis denounced the America First Committee for using the just grievances of the Negro people in an effort to divide the nation in the fight against fascism. Where were the Lindberghs, Wheelers and Nyes when we fought for anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation, he asked.

OCT 24 1941

Howard Johnson, organizer of the Harlem division of the Young Communist League, declared that Negro youth were eager to fight in the way that Joe Louis, world champion, is doing.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

35 Negro Leaders Urge Freedom for Browder

NOV 3 1941

Requesting President Roosevelt to release Earl Browder from Atlanta Penitentiary, 35 prominent Negro leaders throughout the country issued today the joint letter they had written to the Chief Executive where they declared that to free the incarcerated anti-fascist now "would be an expression of the sense of justice which is the heart of America. In stating this belief we think we express the deep feelings of the Negro people as well as most Americans."

NOV 3 1941

The letter to President Roosevelt was signed by Negro ministers, physicians, lawyers, educators, social workers, labor leaders, business men, civic leaders and others.

In joining Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Paul Robeson, Richard Wright and other nationally prominent Negroes who have already expressed their sentiment in favor of Browder's freedom, the joint letter stated that the "Negro people of America, because of their own sufferings both as individuals and as a minority, are deeply sensitive to the sufferings of other persons and groups."

"In the case of Earl Browder," they said, "it seems to us that there is grave danger of subjecting him to an excessively heavy prison sentence. He has already served seven months in the Atlanta penitentiary and has paid a fine of $2,000. His case was a technical passport violation and, as was admitted by the government prosecutor, did not involve moral turpitude."

The letter to President Roosevelt stated that the signers were not concerned with the political and economic views of Earl Browder. "We petition you," they said, "only in the interests of justice, unity and strength in our national life which are so urgently needed to combat successfully the scourge of Hitlerism."

"We earnestly and respectfully petition you," the letter ended, "to take that executive action which will effect the immediate release of M. Browder and restore him to his family, a free American citizen."

NOV 3 1941

The letter was signed by **(organizations, schools, churches, etc. noted here are for identification purposes only):**

Mrs. Fay E. Allen, Member, Board of Education, Los Angeles, California; Mr. W. A. Bell, President, Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala.; Bishop William Y. Bell, C. M. E. Church, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss Bertha M. Black, Vice-Chairman, National Pan-Hellenic Council, St. Louis, Missouri; Mr. Nathaniel B. Bowen, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Clinton Clark, State Organizer, Louisiana Farmers Union, Lettsworth, La.; Mrs. L. H. Cox, Civic Leader, Interracial Commission, Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. William C. Craver, Executive Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Houston, Texas; Mrs. Norlie Cunningham, New Orleans, La.; Prof. Randolph Edmonds, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.; The Rev. W. J. Faulkner, Fisk Union Church, Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.; Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University, Wash., D. C.; Mr. Wiley A. Hall, Executive Secretary, Richard Urban League, Richmond, Va.; The Rev. J. Wayman Henry, Newport News, Virginia; Mr. J. Harvey Kerns, Secretary, Division of Negro Welfare, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. C. L. Lee, Atlanta, Ga.; The Rev. E. E. Lightner, Lincoln Memorial Congregational Church, Los Angeles, Calif.; Dean Rudolph Moses, Dillard University, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Ira De A. Reid, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Frederick Rhodes, New Orleans, La.; Dr. J. K. Rice, President, North Philadelphia Civic League, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. E. L. Robinson, President, Colored Citizens' Civic Committee, St. Louis, Mo.; The Rev. James H. Robinson, Church of the Master, New York, N. Y.; Mr. G. D. Rogers, Central Life Insurance Company, Tampa, Fla.; Bishop B. G. Shaw, Fourth Episcopal District, A. M. E. Zion Church, Birmingham, Ala.; Mr. Arthur D. Shores, Attorney, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Andrew Simkins, Columbia, South Carolina; Mr. Mason Smith, Editor, Texas Interracial Review, Austin, Texas; The Rev. C. Charles Taylor, President, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New Orleans, La.; Mr. E. A. Taylor; Mr. Sydney Taylor-Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mr. Raymond R. Tillman, Transport Workers Union, New Orleans, La.; Miss Helen C. Wells, Southern University, Scotlandville, La.; Dean Charles H. Wesley, Howard University, Washington, D. C.; The Rev. M. M. Weston, St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Tarboro, North Carolina; and Dr. Max Yergan, educator and President, National Negro Congress, New York, N. Y.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Conference Tonight To Push Aid for Earl Browder

NOV 26 1941

Tonight Harlem will witness in the Hotel Theresa the first Greater New York Negro Conference on the Browder case. The man who led the Scottsboro and Angelo Herndon cases, now himself in prison on a minor charge of a passport technicality, will receive the assistance of the hundreds of thousands of New York Negroes who are ready to join in the nationwide campaign for his liberation from Atlanta penitentiary.

The group of distinguished New York Negroes calling this conference, announced yesterday that Mr. Charles Thorpe, well-known realtor, will preside over the gathering, with the Rev. William T. B. Hill of the Canaan Baptist Church, delivering the invocation.

James W. Ford, internationally known Negro leader and running mate of Earl Browder on the Presidential tickets in 1936 and 1940, will address the conference. Other speakers will be Charles Collins, AFL official, the Rev. G. C. Violenes, Interdenominational Church of Corona; Mrs. Audley Moore and Miss Janet Feder of the Citizens' Committees to Free Earl Browder.

The Greater New York Negro Conference tonight will be composed of trade unionists, religious leaders and people in the various professions.

NOV 26 1941

The call to the conference was issued by the Rev. John W. Robinson, chairman, Permanent Committee for Better Schools in Harlem; Charles C. Thorpe, realtor; Charles Collins, organizer, Hotel and Club Employes Union, Local 6, AFL; James W. Ford, noted Communist leader; Rev. David N. Licorish; John Couzen, theatrical producer; Audley Moore, National Negro Representative, Citizens' Commitee to Free Earl Browder; Angelo Herndon, Pathway Press; A. B. Johnson, executive-secretary, Consolidated Tenants' League; and Moran Weston, national organizer, International Workers' Order.

"We feel deeply obligated to call to your attention the case of Earl Browder," the call read. "We believe along with Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the 36 prominent Negro men and women . . . that Earl Browder has been subjected to an excessively heavy sentence. . . . We know Mr. Browder as a sincere and honest champion of the rights of our people. This has been demonstrated by his leadership in the fight to free the Scottsboro boys and Angelo Herndon, and for the defense of Ethiopia. We also recognize his unqualified stand for the integration of the Negro workers on an equal basis in the labor movement."

NOV 26 1941

The conference at the Hotel Thersa, 125th Stret and 7th Avenue will open tonight at 8:30 sharp.

52a

Nation
New York, N. Y.

WITH ALL THE PROBLEMS THAT PRESS IN ON a country suddenly at war, the House of Representatives has found time to pass a silly and utterly useless bill for controlling the Communist Party, the German-American Bund, and the Kyffheuser Bund. The measure calls for the registration of these organizations as direct agents of foreign governments and the surrender of their membership lists for the public record. Here is one more lazy attempt to substitute legislative buckshot aimed at specific groups or individuals for a reasoned law resting on a broad base of public policy. Suppose the Senate should prove thoughtless enough to go along on this bill and imagine for a moment that the President would sign it. What would happen then? It is our guess that before his signature was dry the Communist Party, U. S. A., the German-American Bund, and the Kyffheuser Bund would have formally passed out of existence, and that within the succeeding twenty-four hours something like a League of American Workers with Hand and Brain, a German-American Kulturverein, and a Dingelhoofer Bund would come into being. Then Congress would have to start all over again, and after a while it would have no time left for the war. Compulsory publicity concerning the source of funds of *all* organizations engaged in propaganda activities seems to us a more intelligent and effective approach. If the late America First Committee had been forced to disclose the identity of its angels we suspect it would have decomposed long before Japanese bombs blew it to bits.

DEC 27 1941

52a

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Roll Call for Justice

DEC 22 1941

THE roll call of Americans petitioning the freedom of Earl Browder grew impressively last week as the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights was observed. Thousands of leading citizens made their opinions known—that today, particularly, with the nation at war to defend its sovereignty and its democratic fabric, no case of injustice should remain on the record. Chief among these petitioners were the 1,000 trade union leaders who urged executive action for Browder's immediate release. Among them were Abram Flaxer, international president of the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, Arthur Osman, international vice president of the United Retail and Wholesale Employes of America, Reid Robinson, and Joseph Curran, national vice presidents of the CIO, Saul Mills, secretary of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, and many others.

Labor was not alone: leading figures in other walks of life urged President Roosevelt to free the working class leader. Among them was Benjamin J. Davis, Sr., president of the Negro Associated Press and editor of the *National Baptist Union-Review*. The former National Republican Committeeman for Georgia headed a list of twenty outstanding Negro figures.

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Next week the American people will celebrate a martial Christmas. The nation, practically to a man, is dedicated anew to the principles of justice. Would it not be a splendid token of the nation's essential democracy if Earl Browder were released by presidential action during the Christmas season?

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DEC 22 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Georgia Negro Leaders Call for Browder Release

DEC 12 1941

Ben Davis, Sr., Atlanta Editor, Heads List of 20 Noted Signers in All Fields

Benjamin J. Davis Sr., editor of the "National Baptist Union-Review" and former National Committeeman for Georgia during the Coolidge Administration, headed a list of outstanding Negro leaders in Atlanta, Ga., who signed the petition to President Roosevelt for the freedom of Earl Browder, was the statement issued yesterday from the offices of the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder, 1133 Broadway.

The Negro Republican leader said in a letter to his son, Ben, Jr., member of the Editorial Board of the Daily Worker:

"I am in complete sympathy with the movement to grant Mr. Browder his freedom."

20 NEGRO LEADERS JOIN

Twenty other Negro leaders joined Mr. Davis in requesting the release of Browder from Atlanta penitentiary. Among them were the pastor of Mr. Davis' church, the Rev. E. R. Carter, C. R. Yates, member of the Board of Directors of the Citizens Trust Co., one of the eight Negro banks in the country, pullman porters, Negro women domestics, business and professional men, the President of one of the largest Negro insurance companies in the South, the Bursar of Morehouse College, leading Negro educational institution, the President of the Georgia Baptist Convention and others.

DEC 12 1941

J. W. Dobbs, leading Negro Democrat in Georgia and ardent supporter of the Roosevelt administration, signed a free Browder petition a few days ago.

The "National Baptist Union-Review" is the official organ of the National Baptist Publishing Board, Nashville, Tenn. Its editorial offices are in Atlanta.

Mr. Davis was Republican National Committeeman for Georgia until Herbert Hoover was elected President and instituted a reactionary lily-white policy against Negroes holding prominent positions in the Republican Party.

EDITED ATLANTA PAPER

For many years, Mr. Davis edited the "Atlanta Independent," militant Negro weekly, until it ceased publication several years ago. He is president of the National Negro Press Association. His vigorous editorials were known for championing the right of the Negroes to vote. As a leader of the Republican Party, he fought for the right of Negroes to participate in the party organization in the state. When he was designated Republican National Committeeman, the first Negro to hold this post in the State of Georgia, his residence was bombed many times in an effort to force him to resign. He refused, and many white members of the Republican Party in addition to Negroes, later supported his tenure of office.

Negro leaders in Georgia, who joined Mr. Davis in urging President Roosevelt to free Earl Browder, were:

DEC 12 1941

S. L. Armstrong, pullman porter; Rev. R. C. Crouch, president, Georgia Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention; D. E. R. Carter, Pastor, Friendship Baptist Church; Miss Lettie R. Williams, public stenographer; Mrs. C. M. Pearson, manager, Savoy Hotel; C. R. Yates, manager, Yates and Milton Drug Stores; Rev. G. W. Jordan, Pastor, Second Mt. Olive Baptist Church; T. M. Alexander, fire insurance broker; Fred C. Gassett, Bursar, Morehouse College; W. A. Holmes, manager, Y.M.C.A.; S. W. Walker, president, Pilgrim Life and Health Insurance Co.; H. H. Dudley, realtor; Sylvester Holloman, insurance broker; J. H. Hanley, undertaker; W. C. Crumley, undertaker; H. M. Ivey, funeral director; Mrs. Susie J. Watkins, seamstress; Rev. William Holmes Border, Pastor, Wheat Street Baptist Church; Mrs. Millie Harvey, domestic; Ned Hooper, wholesale and retail fish and oyster dealer, and Dr. R. A. Billings, physician and surgeon.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

From Land and Sea . . .

DEC 2 - 1941

SOME six weeks ago Tom Mooney roused himself from a sickbed to write a letter on behalf of a man whom he described as "an outstanding fighter in the cause of labor." That man, he wrote, "helped in those years when I was in jail by mobilizing great numbers of people in behalf of Billings, myself, and other labor prisoners." That man's name is Earl Browder.

Tom Mooney declared in his letter that public-spirited citizens of varied political opinions have organized a Citizens' Committee to secure the immediate release of Earl Browder by appealing to the President of the United States for executive action. He outlined the facts of the case which are familiar to most NEW MASSES readers—facts which were recapitulated in our last week's issue in the article "A Lawyer Looks at the Browder Case."

DEC 2 - 1941

These facts—as presented by Tom Mooney—have elicited remarkable response. Hundreds of thousands of workingmen residing in all states of the union—and American maritime workers on the seas—have since urged the liberation of Earl Browder. We have cited many instances, in the past months, of Americans who have made their stand clear on this issue. The number today is mounting rapidly, as rapidly as the truth of the case is being brought home to the public.

Consider the men far-off at sea, meeting in submarine-infested waters to urge the freedom of one whom they feel is a champion of the workingmen and the oppressed of America. Just last week the crews aboard the SS *Thomas Tracy* and the SS *Arthur Ors* forwarded resolutions to President Roosevelt. Earlier the same week three other crews sent messages bearing similar requests. The men at sea were joined by their laboring brothers on land: not a day passes without the mailman bringing into the offices of the Citizens' Committee copies of resolutions sent to the President. To mention a few: United Mine Workers' locals at Hiawatha, West Va., Ravensdale, Wash., Lost Creek, West Va., Luzerne, Ky. And more than individual locals have responded: entire CIO and AFL councils have expressed themselves. For example, the Contra Costa County, Cal., Industrial Union Council, representing twenty-two organizations; the Alameda County Council, comprising over 16,000 organized workers. The list grows daily.

DEC 2 - 1941

Tom Mooney, as chairman of the Citizens' Committee, addressed himself chiefly to labor. But not only labor is acting. Other groups are making their stand clear. The Negro people, sensitive to the dangers to civil rights implied in Browder's continued imprisonment, have placed their names to the record. In New York last week Negro leaders held a conference of trade union officials, church workers, civic leaders, writers, and others on behalf of Browder's freedom. Taking cognizance of his contribution as a champion of the Negro people, the call for this conference stated, "We are aware that the persecution of any individual or minority for political beliefs represents a danger for all minority groups and especially for the Negro people." Recently thirty-six nationally prominent Negroes urged Browder's freedom; in Louisville, Ky., eleven local leaders endorsed the action. They came from all walks of life: one was a Democratic National Negro Committeeman; another a past commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the others of similar standing.

DEC 2 - 1941

We cite these instances in some detail—the number is far too great to recapitulate fully here—to show the mounting sentiment for Browder's release. As Tom Mooney puts it: "You may not agree with his political views, but you will agree that he has always fought for the interests of the oppressed." He indicated, too, that Browder has been sent to prison for four years on a minor passport violation and has already served six months and has paid a $2,000 fine—a sentence far in excess of that generally meted out in similar cases. The average American, regardless of political affiliations, wishes to see fair play obtain in all such instances. He is making himself felt by these petitions for executive action. NEW MASSES urges all who have not yet done so to add their voices to those who have already pleaded for the rectification of this injustice.

52a-1941

CONNECTICUT

Chicago Bee.
Chicago, Illinois

Demos Elect First Woman As Alderman

NOV 23 1941

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 19—When Mrs. Laura Bell McCoy was elected alderman of the 19th ward here last Tuesday, she became the first colored woman offical to be elected to public office in the city. Out of 1,793 votes in the ward, Mrs. McCoy received 1,019 which was 12 more than Mayor John W. Murphy received.

Her nearest opponent, Mrs. Romietta Caple, Republican, polled 757 votes. Besides being the first woman to be elected to office, Mrs. McCoy is also the first Democratic alderman ever elected in the 19th ward, largest colored district in New Haven.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Negroes on G. O. P. Ticket First Time

OCT 18 1941

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—For the first time in Bridgeport's political history two Negroes will run on the Republican ticket.

Mrs. Lillian M. Gorham, 985 Stratford Ave., has been nominated for selectman, and Nelson O. Price has been nominated for city sheriff.

OCT 18 1941

Mrs. Gorham is the widow of the Rev. A. Joseph Gorham, former pastor of the Walters Memorial A. M. E. Zion Church.

Mr. Price, who lives at 208 Beardsley Street, is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars having served two years in France as a member of 505 Service Battalion, Company D.

OCT 18 1941

52a-1941

Ocala, Fla., Evening Star
November 5, 1941

Colored Citizens Request Balloting Not Be Separate

Council Denies Petition, But Approves Appointment Of Negro Inspectors

A petition signed by about 150 colored citizens was presented to city council last night respectfully protesting against the separation of white and colored voters in the city election on Dec. 9. Council discussed the objection and pointed out that the separation of the ballot boxes did not interfere in any [illegible] rights of colored citizens. It was decided to let the decision to have separate boxes stand.

Council, however, readily granted a request of Mayor M. C. Izlar that he be permitted to appoint negro inspectors and a clerk for the colored ballot box.

The mayor said it had been brought to his attention that some of the colored citizens objected to voting in the council chamber at city hall, as proposed, because of the aged having to climb the stars to the second floor. He said that for this reason the election resolution provided for balloting anywhere on the "city hall lot."

It had been suggested, Mayor Izlar stated, that the colored ballot box could be placed in the new fire station.

The number of ballot boxes will be increased for the city election on Dec. 9. There will be three boxes for white voters, and one for colored voters.

Text of Petition

In their petition to the council the colored signers said:

"We the qualified voters of the City of Ocala, Fla., notice with regret the resolution passed by your honorable body on Oct. 21, 1941 separating the ballot boxes for white and colored people for the eelction that is to be held in the City of Ocala, Fla., Dec. 9, 1941.

"We believe that we have in our honorable mayor and members of the city council the very highest type of citizens to be found in any state. We feel very proud of our city under your wise leadership. We feel that we can depend upon you to maintain that friendly relationship that we have boasted of during the passing years.

"We are very glad of the growth of our city and welcome the fact that we now need four ballot boxes to accomodate our citizens. But we fervently pray your honorable body that you will permit us to vote as citizens just as we have done in the past."

Heading the list of signers of the petition were G. Crompton and Dr. L. R. Hampton.

A communication was received from Samuel W. Getson, chairman of the Alachua county Armistice Day celebration, inviting Ocala officials and citizens to participate in an observance of the day in Gainesville. Council expressed appreciation of the invitation, but pointed out that plans had already been made for an Armistice program in Ocala.

Three belated requests for homestead exemption were granted by council.

A request from horseback riders that they be permitted to use the old athletic field, at the south end of Magnolia Street, for giving riding instructions to children was granted on condition that it would be used only until needed by the city for some other purpose.

To Purchase Trucks

City Manager E. P. Clark reported that the city sanitary department needs three new trucks and he was authorized to advertise for bids.

President H. P. Bitting said Robert Liebewitz that asked whether the city would be willing to sell its lot on the northeast corner of Pine Street and Fort King Avenue, with the understanding that the city meat inspection building and the negro restroom remain on the property. The councilmen thought the city should retain the property, but decided to give the request consideration.

Councilman Alex M. Collins, head of the light and water department, told council he was opposed to any new rural electric line extensions, inasmuch as much work on the distribution system within the city is much in need of having work done on it.

Collins asked Mr. Izlar for his personal opinion regarding the best way to select a make of trucks when bids are asked for by the city. Dr. Izlar pointed out that no two or three persons would agree on which make of car was best. He said it was his judgment that no trucks would be purchased without bids, but that in asking bids council should not seek to force down the price on trucks.

Umteteli Wa Bantu
Johannesburg
South Africa

WHY NEGROES VOTED FOR ROOSEVELT

JAN 4 1941

IN a pamphlet entitled "Why the Coloured Citizens should help to re-elect President Roosevelt," Bishop R. R. Wright as director of the Coloured Division of the Democratic National Committee, Chicago, U.S.A., points out that under the New Deal the Negroes benefited immensely as a group and that the return of the President to the White House for a third term would mean continued progress for the Negroes. JAN 4 1941

Under the National Youth Administration Bishop Wright says work was found for 12,000 Negro youths, and that 120,000 high school students were assisted during the past five years.

352,000 dollars or £88,000 was voted for Negro college and graduate students to study during the past 4 years; and £117,000 was given to Negro colleges during 1939-40 to help 7,000 coloured students who were unable either to finish or continue their studies.

£567,900 was voted for Negro schools from student work under the NYA during the past five years.

In the field of Negro housing, it is pointed out that 165 housing schemes in 138 different cities in 31 states, involving 49,000 New homes and 179,120 Negroes had been undertaken. In all, more than £60,700,000 was spent in rehousing Negro families during the 5 years; and £2,000,000 went to Negro labourers working on the construction of these housing schemes.

In the Civilian Conservation Corps, what we in this country call the Special Service Batallion, 300,000 Negro youths have served in it since its inception in 1933, and 30,000 youths, or 10% of the total enrolment, were actually participating in the administration of the C.C.C. JAN 4 1941

During this time £175,000 was sent home each month to their parents and guardians by these Negro youths; while the administration itself remitted £2,100,000 to their parents.

About 90% of the Negro members of the Civilian Conservation Corps regularly attend C.C.C. academic, vocational and job training classes offered in the camps during leisure hours. And 15,000 boys have been taught to read and write. JAN 4 1941

"Anyone who remembers the bread lines and soup kitchens under Hoover, and the thousands of suffering Negroes who were on the verge of starvation and the hundreds of thousands in the toils of humiliation of accepting doles from private charity, can readily see what great service the New Deal has been through its various works programmes," observes Bishop Wright.

Ever since Crispus Attucks gave up his life on Boston Commons in 1775 at the "Boston Massacre" the Negro has been loyal in the defence of America—from the Revolutionary War down to and through the World War, and he stands today to go at a moment's call to the defence of this, his native land.

Until recently the following were the Coloured organizations in the Regular Army:

24th Infantary, 25th Infantry, 9th Cavalry, 10 Cavalry.

The 47th and 48th Quartermaster Regiments. JAN 4 1941

Not for fifty years did the Republicans organize any permanent regimental units in the Regular Army amongst Negroes.

Under the Roosevelt administration the following Coloured combat units have been organized in the Regular Army:

349th Field Artillery, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

76th Antiaircraft Battalion, Fort Bragg, North Carolina, to be expanded into a regiment.

41st Engineers, Fort Bragg, North Canada.

12th Truck Companies, at various stations. JAN 4 1941

1 Chemical Company, Fort Eustis.

Also the following Coloured National Guard organizations will soon be called into Federal service for one year's active training, and recruited to full war strength:

369th Coast Artillery (Antiaircraft), New York.

184th Field Artillery, Illinois.

372nd Infantry, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio and Massachusetts.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

One of Hitler's Favorite Tactics

APR 19 1941

• Rep. Walter C. Ploeser, a Democrat of Missouri, has called the Southern Conference for Human Welfare Communist because it opposes Southern "voting laws and segregation of races."

What he actually means is that the Conference, representing labor and progressive sentiment in the South, has taken a stand against the feudalistic poll tax, and against the discrimination and segregation which provide a scaffold for the hanging of Negro rights. If, therefore, a citizen speaks out against these fascist evils, then he is a Communist, according to Rep. Ploeser. The majority of people in the South must be Communists, because, by a number of public polls, they are on record against the poll tax and for the passage of anti-lynching legislation. APR 19 1941

Anyone in his right mind can see that any such contention is absurd on its face. Yet that is the length to which red-baiting goes. To claim that a person is a Communist because he believes in upholding Constitutional liberties, is a striking example of the crystallization of open fascism in the country. The Communists, it is true, are in the forefront of the battle for such rights. But men like Ploesser—enemies of the people—are trying Hitler's tricks of confusing the masses by shouting the word "red" as though it were something evil. Then, they apply the term to everything progressive!

Unless overcome by the people's unity, red-baiting can become a club to batter down the broad struggles for the most elementary democratic rights.

Vote No Or Don't Kick

Next year the American people will pay the heaviest taxes in our history. They will pay willingly every dime that is needed for real defense. But they will resent being forced to pay now for government "luxuries" and non-essentials.

OCT 24 1941

Political spending for unnecessary activities is nothing short of a disgrace. For instance, costly WPA "art projects" have again been given official approval. And that is done at a time when the cost of defense will be a great hardship on small incomes, no less than big, and when we are told business cannot continue as usual and when all must "sacrifice."

It has been reliably estimated that the normal cost of government could be cut by a billion or more dollars a year without imperiling or eliminating any essential activity. But Congress won't move a single step in the direction of economy until the people demand it through their action at the polls. So don' kick at waste until you are ready to vote an emphatic "no" agains individuals and agencies that countenance waste.

"The Weekly Review"
Birmingham, Ala.

OCT 24 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL SWAP

More significant than the narrow margin (212 to 194) by which the House of Representatives last week accepted the Senate's amendment to the Neutrality Act, is the agreement by which this result was made possible.

In exchange for this further Congressional approval of the Administration's foreign policy (an approval which began with the passage of the Lease-Lend Act), the Executive agreed that he would curb labor: i.e., crack down on strikes.

NOV 22 1941

This understanding between Congress and the Executive was a long time coming but it was inevitable after the long propaganda campaign waged by press and radio, designed to play up the "menace" of strikes and so prepare the public mind for the final step.

On the eve of the vote, Representatives Cox of Georgia and Smith of Virginia, led the no-strikes-for-neutrality-revision fight waged by chiefly Southern Congressmen.

When these Southern Congressmen who had threatened revolt on the neutrality revision were assured, according to the authoritative New York TIMES that "They would not have to worry about obtaining legislation to prevent strikes that halt the flow of material to Great Britain and the defense forces of the United States," they voted for the Administration's measure.

What is significant to Negroes in this deal is that it was the Southern poll tax Congressmen who put it across.

They were chosen to publicly take the stand they did because they had the least to lose, thanks to the disfranchisement of the Negroes.

A Congressman can be elected in most Southern districts by a mere handful of votes, compared to Northern Congressmen, because only a small percentage of the total electorate ever goes to the polls.

Because of the Negrophobia of the South, there is never any real political contest but merely a race between rival personalities, each vying with the others in voicing his determination to keep the Negro "in his place."

Political intelligence and interest is thus at a low ebb, and thanks to the poll tax, only a minority of white voters show up at the polls, which makes elections easy to manipulate and buy.

Accordingly, there is much less representation of the interests of the workers by Southern Congressmen than the composition of their constituencies would seem to require, and those workers whose interests they do represent are the handful of skilled workers in railroad and building trades.

NOV 22 1941

The Southern bloc therefore, viewed with apprehension and growing hatred the rise of the CIO, which included ALL workers and rendered the common toiler, black and white, more important than ever. It was the most vocal in demanding that the power of labor be curbed, and in the South the local press and politicians were a unit in opposing organization of black and white industrial and agricultural workers.

We are now virtually in the war and we predict that labor unions will shortly be reduced to the status of welfare societies controlled by the Administration.

This means that the masses of industrial and agricultural workers, black and white, who were trying to catch up with the soaring cost of living, will be able to do nothing about it.

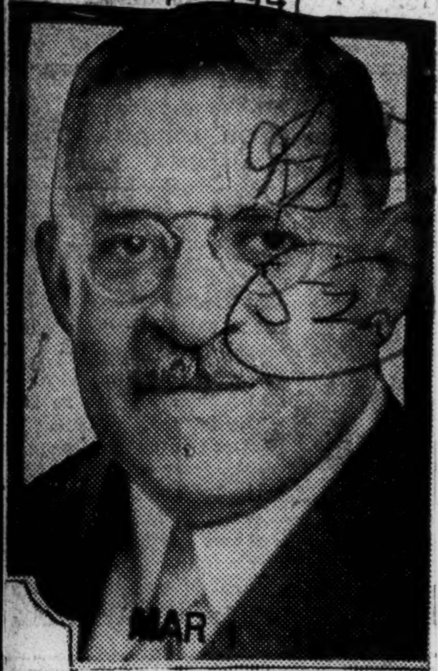
NOV 22 1941

Another nail is thus driven into the coffin of capitalism and the spirit of free enterprise and free competition for which it stands; and the act was engineered by those who profited from the disfranchisement of black and white workers in the South.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Promoted

MAR 1 - 1941



JAMES G. CARTER, of Brunswick, Ga., American consul at Tananarivo, Madagascar, who has been promoted to consul general. He was formerly a Class 4 service officer assigned as consul to Calais, France.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

More Race Voters In City Seen

DEC 3 - 1941

Businesses Pledge Support

Several Atlanta colored businesses have pledged through heads of the organizations to require their employes to become registered voters, it was revealed Tuesday night when C. A. Scott made a report to the Atlanta Civic-Political League meeting at Ebenezer Baptist Church. The committee of business men and women headed by Mr. Scott had held several meetings and drafted a resolution calling for the registration of colored employes. Similar committees are working with ministers, school teachers and other professional groups as well as with the mass groups in an effort to get 10,000 Negro voters in Fulton County by early next year.

WALDEN EXPLAINS

DEC 3 - 1941

Explaining what had been the source of the conflict and confusion to many prospective registrants, attorney A. T. Walden stated that persons who have paid and are paying property taxes—levies on real estate, automobiles, furniture, etc—do not have to pay back poll taxes because such levies have been included in the regular tax total each year. In order to vote, they simply would be required to present their last up-to-date receipt in the registration office and their names would be added to the list of registrants after the taking of the voter's oath. The fact that there are over 8,000 colored persons who are paying property taxes, the majority of whom have never registered despite the inclusion of poll taxes in their tax totals, shows that with a little effort about 6,000 more names of colored registrants can be added to Fulton County's list.

ANNUAL OCCASION

The League also is concentrating on the registration of women who have not registered before and who would not have to pay a dollar poll tax the first year. Young men reaching 21 also may register without payment of the fee.

DEC 3 - 1941

The Civic-Political League is looking forward to the annual Lincoln-Douglas celebration in February, 1942. President John Wesley Dobbs, who was not present at the meeting Tuesday night, was given power by the body to appoint committees to make this celebration and the financial campaign of the League successful.

The Rev. M. L. King presided in absence of president Dobbs.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Evanston Business Man Enters Race For City Council Seat

MAR 2 1941

EVANSTON, Ill. — Possibility that this city may have two Negro aldermen in the city council loomed this week when Naaman Wimberly, 39-year-old barber-tailor filed his petitions with the city clerk on Tuesday last. Citizens of this community are elated to know that Mr. Wimberly finally consented to become a candidate after he had been urged to run by a group of representative citizens.

He is expected to cooperate with Alderman Edwin B. Jourdain, whom he supported when the first successful campaign was made to elect a Negro more than ten years ago. Alderman Jourdain's term of office does not expire until April, 1943. MAR 2 1941

Seeking to unseat Alderman Bennie Rubin, white, who has been a member of the Evanston City Council for the past six years and who has made no major appointments for the Negro during his entire term of office, Mr. Wimberly says that his chief objective will be to give the Fifth Ward the type of representation which will bring about an improved citizenry.

Plans Work Council

If elected, one of the first things which Mr. Wimberly will do will be to set up a Ward Council, where all the citizens may gather and formulate plans which they feel the alderman should sponsor at the Council meetings.

Mr. Wimberly has indicated that he will use all his energies to see that his ward is allowed a fair proportion of funds alloted for street repairs and that he will be ever watchful to see that the ward is serviced through the various other city departments in the same manner and to the same extent as other wards are serviced.

One of the first things he will do, says Mr. Wimberly, will be to use his office to cooperate with existing agencies to bring about a reduction in juvenile delinquency, to improve housing conditions for the residents of his ward, to develop wider recreational facilities for the youth of the city and to do every thing possible to help in vocational guidance and job placement of the Negro youth.

MAR 2 1941

WILLIAM WIMBERLY

The candidate came to Evanston in 1927 and set up his place of business, which has steadily grown so that he now employs three full-time men and frequently has to call in extra help to man his business. He is, perhaps, the only West Side tailor who operates his own cleaning establishment, and the barber shop, which he operates in partnership with James Lomax, is a high class place of business. Those shops are located at 1705 Simpson street and are widely patronized.

A member of Social Baptist church, 1717 Benson avenue, where he served as president of the BYPU and now sings in the choir, Mr. Wimberly has always exemplified true Christian leadership in his business and personal life. A former treasurer of the Evanston Branh of the NAACP, and still an active member of that organization, Mr. Wimberly continues to devote considerable time to the Negro Business League and serves as secretary of the League. He was one of the organizers of the league when the same was established more than ten years ago.

Born in Aiken, S. C., where he did his elementary and high school work, Mr. Wimberly later attended Morris College at Sumter, S. C. and earned the bachelor's degree. Since coming to Evanston he has done one year of graduate work in sociology at Northwestern university. The candidate lives with his wife, the former Rosa M. Bass, and four children at 1460 Dewey avenue. The oldest child, Rosetta, 14 years old, is a second year student at the Evanston Township high school. Mary, the youngest child is three years old, while Carolyn and Morris are 11 and 10 years old, respectively.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

PLAN DINNER IN HONOR OF PAUL DOUGLAS

MAR 16 1941

Plans are now being formed for a testimonial dinner to be given to Professor Paul H. Douglas, alderman from the Fifth Ward on the last week of April. Members of the Fifth Ward Citizens Committee, is in charge of arrangements of the testimonial dinner now formulating plans.

This testimonial dinner is given to Alderman Douglas on the occasion of his second anniversary as Alderman for the Fifth Ward. During the past two years Paul H. Douglas, has distinguished himself as alderman in the Chicago City Council. At each meeting he has introduced statutes which have helped to serve the people of Chicago as a whole more efficiently. Some of his suggestions on economy have been adopted by the City Council resulting into savings to the tax payers amount to sums of seven figures.

PAUL H. DOUGLAS

Speakers of national prominence from various sections of the country who are identified with progressive clean government will be guests at this Douglas testimonial dinner. MAR 16 1941

Alderman Douglas is known today throughout Chicago as the outstanding "city father" now occupying a city council seat. The press of the city and the nation have given due recognition to his integrity and expert handling of city matters. Long an advocate of better and more efficient city government based upon unselfish sacrifice and honesty, Alderman Douglas was crafted into the office of Alderman of the Fifth Ward by a group of Hyde Parkers. As a professor of Economics at the University of Chicago for the past twenty-one years he has been acclaimed as one of the three outstanding economists of the nation. Today Alderman Douglas is recognized as the national authority on labor problems.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

A. A. Alexander, Iowa Engineer, Favored By Many City-Wide Groups

MAR 6 1941

The Alexander-for-School-Board committee has been working earnestly this last week before the school board election on Monday, Mrch 10, to elect its candidate, Archie A. Alexander, civil engineer and general contractor, to the Des Moines school board.

The polls open at 7 o'clock Monday morning and remain open until 7 p. m. All persons are urged to vote. Those unable to walk may contact Alexander-campaign headquarters, by phoning 3-8310 and arrange for a motor car to take them to the polls.

The speakers' bureau has been busy contacting all public meetings in the interest of their candidate, Mr. Alexander.

MAR 6 1941

A public meeting was held Thursday night on the East Side at 1832 Easton Boulevard. Other meetings will continue until election day.

Product of Iowa

Mr. Alexander, a native Iowan, has excellent qualifications to serve as a member of the Des Moines School Board. At the age of 53, he is a distinguished Negro business man and citizen, active in all affairs that benefit the community in which he has lived since his boyhood days.

Mr. Alexander is an honor graduate of theUniversity of Iowa, getting his Bachelor of Arts degree in engineering in 1912; a post graduate degree in civil engineering in 1925.

As president of the Alexander-Repass General Contractors, with offices at 309 Securities building, he has been able to give employment to thousands of persons—both white and colored—through union labor employment rolls.

MAR 6 1941

His large contracts have taken him all over the country. One of his largest jobs was the construction of a million-dollar sewage disposal plant at Grand Rapids, Michigan.

He constructed the combined heating and power plant at the University of Iowa; and in Des Moines, his outstanding work is the widening and curbing of the Sixth avenue bridge

MAR 6 1941

No Pay

Being elected to the school board adds no pay to the winning candidate's income. Representation and a voice in the spending of the citizen's taxes are honors as well as worries of the school directors, whose qualifications and experience should give the public confidence in them.

VOTE EARLY! The polls open at 7 a. m. and close at 7 p. m.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Iowa Engineer Selected For School Board Race

FEB 27 1941

Making his first "run" for any public office, Mr. Archie A. Alexander, prominent engineer and contractor of Iowa, Wednesday filed notice of candidacy in the Des Moines school board election March 10.

Mr. Alexander, who feels keenly the need of a Negro representative on the Des Moines school board, was nominated by a group of Des Moines citizens interested in the welfare of the public schools.

Mr. Alexander believes that if a Negro is elected, "it would at least make the other board members realize that Negroes should be considered in the program of the schools."

"It would be a preventive for them doing some things that would be against us as a group," he commented in an interview.

"That is the only reason I am willing to run as a candidate," he emphasized.

FEB 27 1941

Native Iowan

Mr. Alexander, born in Ottumwa. Ia., 53 years ago, was practically reared in Des Moines in the Highland district, where he completed his elementary education at the old Oak Park high school and did one year at the old Highland Park college. Transfered to the Iowa University, he distinguished himself as a member of the Varsity football team, received his Bachelor of Arts degree in engineering in 1912 and post graduate degree of civil engineer in 1925.

President of the Alexander and Repass, general contractors with offices at 309 Securities building, Mr. Alexander holds a 1926 medal from Harmon Foundation of New York City as the "second most outstanding Negro in American industry." He won the award the same year he constructed the combined heating and power plant of his alma mater, State University of Iowa.

His first big contract in Des Moines was the widening and curbing of the Sixth Avenue bridge, over which he had formerly trodden when a barefoot boy, carrying milk to town from his father's home north of the city. Another imposing piece of engineering here was the erection of the South East Fourteenth Street viaduct, which is said to be the longest concrete structure in Iowa.

Mr. Alexanders construction work takes him all over the country and despite that he is an active citizen in political, religious and civic activities in Des Moines.

An Episcopalian, a Kappa Alpha Psi, Mr. Alexander is past president of the Des Moines branch of the NAACP, past chairman of the Interracial Commission. During two national campaigns he has been the state director of the Negro Republicans of Iowa; and since the inauguration of the present selective training service, Mr. Alexander is now serving as the only Negro draft board chairman in Iowa, heading Polk County board No. 6.

He is married and lives in a modest home of his own erection at 2901 Fifth avenue.

FEB 27 1941

NEGROES SERIOUS ABOUT NATIONAL DEFENSE WORK

"Negroes are serious about national defense," Archie A. Alexander, Des Moines contractor stressed in an interview this week regarding his recent trip which carried him to New York, Washington D. C., and Virginia.

FEB 27 1941

"We seem to think that now is the time for Negroes to break down trade resistance—the time to realize unity in this country, if it is ever to be done," he stressed further.

Leaving Des Moines on Jan. 22. Mr. Alexander went to the nation's capital to confer with the war department officials in regard to defense work as pertaining to contractors. There he attended a meeting of the advisory committee of the defense set-up, observed 500 of more Negroes in the Washington night classes for the education of Negroes in the defense program.

A week end found him in New York City, where he visited Ralph Mizelle. He also visited with New York's only Negro magistrate, Judge Jane Bolin.

Tne early part of February he attended the Hampton Builders' Conference in conection with the National Builders' Association, which met at Hampton Institute. He was one of the outstanding Negro contractors and addressed the body on "Ways and Means of Integrating the Negro in Defense Work in the U. S."

In Virginia, Mr. Alexander made an inspection tour of a camp which is under constructon for the employment of 2.200 Negroes.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Record Breaking Crowd Seeks To Register As New Orleans Leaders Plan Continued Fight

DEC 7 - 1941

By JOHN E. ROUSSEAU, Jr.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 4—Said to have been the first demonstration of its kind as well as the largest group of Negroes in local history to apply at one time for registration, approximately 500 persons appeared at the local registration office in Soule building between the hours of 6:30 and 9 p m. Tuesday.

Crowd Orderly; Policemen Courteous

Led by officials and committeemen of the Peoples' Defense League and directed by local policemen who were unusually courteous, the huge crowd began gathering in Lafayette Square as early as 6:30 and by 7:15 p. m. several hundred persons interested in securing the right of ballot were present. About the time the extra detail of policemen who had obviously been informed of the Negroes' mass registration plans, appeared on the scene and ordered the crowd to form along the sides of the registration building.

DEC 7 - 1941

This was done in an extremely orderly manner and the Negroes were admitted in small groups according to the wards in which they resided. This procedure was not precisely in keeping with the plans outlined by the Peoples' Defense League several weeks ago, Ernest J. Wright, promotional director, said, but was necessary because of the large numbers of applicants for registration from certain wards who would have caused a congestion. Persons from the wards which were not represented in large numbers, however, were admitted without much delay.

Conference with Registrar

When several persons complained that the deputy registrar had "arbitrarily declared" their application cards were not filled out correctly, and it was later noted that all white persons who approached the registration office were told to enter while Negroes were told by policemen to "get in line." Two committees called on Registrar of Voters Victor Wogan, "I am not opposed to registering Negroes,' Mr. Wogan told the first committee which was composed of Ernest Bayard, Sr., Arthur J. Chapital, Sr., and Samuel P. Hoskins, "and if there are any persons that your committee is sure have filled out applications correctly, bring them into my office and if they are able to qualify, they will be registered.'

The second committee composed of Ernest J. Wright, Rev. A. L. Davis, and John Rousseau, Jr., called on Mr. Wogan some minutes later in complaint of Negroes being made to enter the line while white persons were told to enter the office.

To this committee, Mr. Wogan repeated that he had no prejudice against registering any group of qualified American citizens and suggested that Negroes who desired to register come to the office anytime during the day but particularly between the hours of 5 and 7 p. m , when there is usually a lull. The committee was then told by Mr Wogan to "use its own discretion" and admit small groups into the office, taking care that the office would not become overcrowded.

DEC 7 - 1941

Many Registered; Many Unable to Enter

Acting on the suggestion of the registrar, the committee proceeded to gain admittance for small groups at intervals until 9 p. m., when the office closed. Several hundred, however, were unable to be admitted and were told by Defense League officials that this effort was merely the opening move and that groups were to apply daily and at night until December 27.

It was ascertained that a goodly number of Negroes succeeded in registering and that a large number were told to "come back" because of errors. Z. T. Ramsey, president of the league stated with regret that there was a distinct lack of professional Negroes in the demonstration. Among the ministers who supported the movement by attending with many members of their congregations were, Revs C. C. Taylor, W. E. Hausey, H. E. Hubbard and A. L. Davis. DEC 7 - 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

NOV 15 1941

The Navy department's order to use the letter "N" on the identification badges of Negro employes at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, was of no surprise to us. Indeed no one familiar with the undemocratic traditions of the American navy should even wonder at the inauguration of such a practice.

Washington officials from whom the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has sought an explanation, so far have not given a satisfactory answer. The reason is obvious—there is none.

The bold fact is that the navy will go to any lengths to humiliate Negroes in whatever capacity they are serving. Those of us who had hoped for a change of attitude upon the advent of Colonel Knox to this branch of the service, have been indulging in wishful thinking. For, under him the Navy is manifesting greater disregard of the democratic rights of the black citizenry than had been observed heretofore.

We may wonder how Secretary Knox—the once liberal editor of the Chicago Daily News—can over-night transform into a reactionary of the first magnitude! The truth in the matter is that Colonel Knox's liberalism was not a genuine brand. It was distilled out of a commercial necessity to check the dwindling circulation of his paper in those areas where his fascist-minded competitors were rapidly encroaching upon him. NOV 15 1941

47d

Since he became Secretary of the Navy he has not upheld those liberal principles which he so pompously enunciated in the editorial page of his publication. His indifference to pleas made to him on the various issues involving the Negro and the discriminatory policy of his department have amounted almost to contempt. Negroes could not have a more disinterested, hostile person than they have in Secretary Knox. And, we believe the Navy could not find without much pain a more reactionary secretary than it has in the present incumbent.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OPM BOOKLET LISTS METHODS IN FILING JOB BIAS COMPLAINTS

Sent for (47d)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6—How President Roosevelt and the Office of Production Management are seeking to secure full participation of all American minority groups in the national defense program is explained in a 19-page pamphlet, MINORITIES IN DEFENSE, released by the Labor Division of OPM.

NOV 8 1941

The pamphlet outlines steps taken since July 12, 1940, to end defense discrimination and describes the functions and duties of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, the Negro Employment and Training Branch, and the Minority Groups Branch of the Labor Division of OPM.

According to the pamphlet, the Committee on Fair Employment Practice receives all complaints of defense discrimination and investigates them through the field staffs of the Negro Employment and Training, and the Minority Groups Branches of OPM. If neither Branch is able to adjust a complaint, the case is then certified to the COFEP for further action and redress.

In addition to serving as a Board of Appeals to the two OPM Branches, the Committee (1) deals with the problem of discrimination in government service; (2) maintains contact with contracting agencies of the Government concerning enforcement of on-discrimination clauses in defense contracts; (3) establishes contact with state and local agencies on discrimination in employment and coordinates their programs, and (4) maintains contacts with minorities organizations and with other organizations and key individuals.

52a-1941

MASSACHUSETTS

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

Explanation Needed

OCT 5 1941

Colored citizens of Cambridge bitterly complain that they have no representation on thei Plan E slate, although one of the [illegible] effective arguments used in the two Plan E campaigns was that plural voting would enable all the larger population groups to secure representation in the city government. The fact that the Plan E does bear representatives of Italian and Jewish citizens is frankly acknowledged by colored citizens as a just recognition of these two large and important groups. The voting strength of either of these elements, colored leaders contend, is not greater than that of the colored citizens. "If the committee had been consistent," a spokesman contended, "it could not justly ignore the colored voters while recognizing the fair claims of the other races."

Adding to colored voters' resentment is the fact that they overwhelmingly supported the Plan E cause. It is remembered that Dr. Alexander Cox, prominent in Cambridge civic and political movements, was a pioneer advocate of "proportional representation" and worked enthusiastically in both campaigns for the adoption of Plan E. Therefore the colored people of Cambridge feel that they have been "betrayed" and "neglected" by the Plan E leaders who "promised through 'P R' an opportunity to get proportional representation in City Hall;" and they want to know why.

OCT 23 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

We Told You So

THE CALL's policy of putting service to the group for whom it was created and by whom it is supported before all else is both logical and practical. All accept that attitude of ours as the only one possible for us. Being no strong partisan, from the very first we were enabled to view the contest over Missouri's governor impartially. We made the prediction that the attempt to place a man in that office who had been defeated on the face of returns accepted for all other offices, would kick back, and that the Democratic party would be the loser thereby.

MAY 3 1941

We now say we told you so, with the rising demand among Democrats for country instead of city politicians the proof that "Contests have consequences." It could not have turned out otherwise. The American people do not take their politics seriously enough to go all lengths to win. If a Republican candidate for governor slipped through in an otherwise Democratic victory, the man in the street rather admires him. He must have had something, reasons the average voter, or his opponent deserved to lose.

Governor Donnell, both before taking office and since then, has retained the goodwill which a hundred thousand votes over his ticket showed the people had for him. Instead of swapping blows as a blind partisan might have done, he has acted the public official, responsible to all the people which he really is. He did this at a time when the Democratic legislature was torn between conflicting purposes and needed steadying. Soon the state can go about "business as usual" as a result.

While we are talking about politics and politicians, we add the prediction that the Democratic party in St. Louis will regret the effort now being made by its appointees there to hold on to office after the opposition candidate has proved to be the people's choice. They did not act civil service during the campaign. They fought to keep their job in the way of old time American politics. Having tried to win, to play fair they must accept defeat. Civil service thrown to the wind during the campaign cannot be invoked now. Undoubtedly public service under the spoils system is not what it should be. A merit system ought to be set up. But office holders cannot fight like pirates for jobs and then plead like monks for immunity after fighting. The new mayor of St. Louis has in their own action the best proof that they are not good partisans or good officials.

MAY 30 1941

This paper's first call to duty is to Negroes. But we remember always that we are Americans too with responsibilities to the community which we must not neglect. So must party men. The excess of partisanship in the state has turned out badly. So will the same spirit in St. Louis. The day has come when the people expect even the old line politician to give a measure of service and maintain the decencies of life.

52a

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Civic Minded Citizens Both White and Colored, To Be Enlisted in Move

52a

A group of public-spirited citizens proceeding strictly on a non-partisan basis is being formed rapidly for the purpose of taking such steps as are possible to assist in putting over the Charter Amendment to elect aldermen by wards, at the city election on September 16th. Various sub-committees are in process of appointment and the persons active in bringing together the leaders are moving rapidly because of the short time before the election. One of the reasons that a great deal of activity is necessary and the public needs to be aroused is that the proposition requires a three-fifth vote and not a bare majority for success.

Take Lead.

At its meeting Monday night at Tom Powell Post, it was decided that meetings of the general body would, in the future, be held at Tom Powell Post, 3907 West Belle, each Monday night at eight o'clock.

Persons who are so far active and are assisting in getting the committee of citizens formed are: Dr. C. H. Wilson, Dr. G. B. Key, Leroy Pitcher, George Cloud, Elmer V. Mosee, Atty. Ellis H. Parker, Dr. W. P. Curtis, Dr. T. A. Curtis, Clayton Reed, F. Z. Wilson, J. E. Mitchell, Romie Seals, Chester Stovall, Atty. Robert N. Owens, N. A. Sweet, Mrs. [illegible], Miss Emily Russell, Miss Lefer, Dr. W. A. Cooper, A. Oliver Thornton and Attorneys Clark S. Frazier, R. L. Witherspoon and Henry D. Espy. Attorney Joseph L. McLemore is serving as chairman and Messrs. Elmer V. Mosee and Romie Seals are serving as secretaries of the organization.

JUL 25 1941

A contact committee is in process of formation with Dr. W. A. Cooper, Mayor of Brownville, serving as chairman.

JUL 25 1941

The public is invited to all meetings.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Our City Government

With a partisan political view of Kansas City being taken by two groups already and others to follow, the non-partisan government planned by the makers of the new city charter is yet to be achieved. Habit is that hard to change. That poor consolation comes to us when our racial group comes under condemnation. The other fellow is not perfect either. Men are much quicker to say what is good to be done than to make a start at doing it.

52a

Following the reasoning that national issues are one thing and local management another, the charter makers sought a better way to run the city. The suits now in the courts and the plans for the coming city election most talked about indicate that lots of people did think and still think one is a better worker in the parks or any other department of the city because of his national politics.

DEC 12 1941

Once upon a time, prior to Grover Cleveland's presidency, it was stoutly maintained by officials in the federal government that "To the victor belongs the spoils." Those were the days when your mail pleased or displeased depending on whether the man who brought it had your political views. From the same kind of reasoning was the lack of cordiality between the Baptists and Methodists usual in our grandfather's time. We do better now. In like manner we will move up our specifications for city and county employes. Some day they will be earning their wages by service to the citizens, instead of being chosen primarily for their party preferences.

52a-1941

NEW YORK

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Anti-Negro B'klyn Officers Beaten in Poll

2 School Heads Lose in Bedford-Stuyvesant Community Vote

52a

The people of the Bedford-Stuyvesant community of Brooklyn last week-end defeated for re-election to the executive board of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Neighborhood Council two school principals whose anti-Negro actions had aroused indignation among parents and teachers.

The defeated members were Irving Barnett, Principal of P. S. 44, treasurer, and Adolph Gillis, Principal of P. S. 3, one of the five vice-presidents, of the executive board.

The storm of community anger which swept the two principals from the Neighborhood Council's executive body had its origin in Mr. Gillis' and Mr. Barnett's treatment of Mrs. Dorothy K. Funn, a Negro teacher who, while at P. S. 3, incurred the wrath of Principal Gillis when she protested that minstrel shows he sponsored at that school were considered in bad taste by the Negro people. Mr. Gillis is alleged to have resented Mrs. Funn's criticism.

MAY 24 1941

TRANSFERS TEACHER

No action was taken against her at that time, however. But later, when she urged Negro pupils to try to enter Brooklyn Tech so as to qualify for jobs in industry, she was transferred by Mr. Gillis to P. S. 44, of which Mr. Barnett is principal. The complaint against Mrs. Funn was that she had "raised the race question."

MAY 24 1941

Mr. Barnett declined to accept Mrs. Funn in his school, whereupon she was again transferred, this time to a school at the opposite end of Brooklyn and distant from her home.

Morris Salz, a white teacher, was also transferred from Gillis' school, progressive parents and teachers said at the election meeting, for supporting Mrs. Funn in her protest against reaction in P. S. 3.

The following persons comprise the present executive board of the Bedford-Stuyvesant Neighborhood Council: Thomas Russell Jones, Jr., Administrative Secretary of the Brooklyn Negro Youth Federation and New York Chairman of the American Youth Congress, and Edward Graham, Secretary of the Carlton Ave. Y. M. C. A., succeeding, respectively, Mr. Gillis and Mr. Barnett:

William Taylor, President; Edward Graham, Treasurer; Mrs. Murial Webb, Recording Secretary; Judge Myles Paige, Vive-President; Thomas Russell Jones, Vice-President; Beecher Jackson, Vice-President; Morris Salz, Vice-President; Robert Elzy, Vice-President.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Gain In Politics

Primary Election Shows Strength of Harlem In City Campaign

52a

Revealing an ever-growing control of the political destinies of every district in the community, Negro voters of Harlem sat in the saddle as the smoke of primary election battles began to settle Wednesday morning. As the Star-News went to press Wednesday afternoon, Congressman Joseph A. Gavagan, challenging candidate for the 22d A. D. Democratic leadership, was reported winner over John H. Kelly, incumbent, but so close was the margin—reportedly three election districts—that demands from the Kelly camp for a recount kept the final results still in doubt.

SEP 20 1941

A similar situation of doubt prevailed in the battle-locked 17th A. D., where the insurgent forces backing Samuel Kantor and Wilhelmina Adams claimed to have carried 10 out of the 16 election districts to defeat Assemblyman Hulan Jack, designated leader to replace William Solomon last week. Jack's co-candidate is Mrs. Rosa Heard Denniston, prominent local woman politician.

In the 11th A. D., Assemblyman Patrick Sullivan was generally conceded to have ousted Arthur J. Hilly, in control of the district formerly ruled by Jimmy Hines. As in all other local fights, a solid voting Negro bloc, aligned with Sullivan, gave him a heavy lead over Hilly by the time four-fifths of the districts had reported.

In the sole local Republican contest, Harold Burton, 21st A. D., East, leader, retained his seat with little difficulty.

In the citywide contests, Mayor LaGuardia found local support quite sufficient to carry off the Republican designation in this section and on the Democratic side of the ledger, Manhattan Borough President Candidate Dr. Nathan Ratnoff won in all but the 13th and 22d Assembly districts where Insurgent John P. Morrissey was returned ahead.

Despite the bitterness of the local contests, observers reported a comparatively small total vote punctuated by just a few minor clashes and polling place "incidents," none of which, it was later ascertained, assumed the seriousness of a police or court case.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

52a

PUTTING ASIDE our personal prejudices, we believe that the Negro citizens of New York would make a big mistake by giving majority support to the candidacy of Judge William O'Dwyer for Mayor in the November election. The Tammany candidate has many likeable personal graces and he was a good policeman and has been a good county judge but has never had executive experience in running any large and complex organization such as the City of New York. Moreover, he is controlled by a political machine whose history is spotted with corruption and incompetence.

OCT 25 1941

Mayor LaGuardia has been a champion of good government and in the past eight years has given the City of New York the best government it has had in a generation. He is without racial prejudice and has fought intolerance and bigotry in all departments of the city government.

In his appointments he has named more qualified Negroes to office than any other public official in America. His recent appointment of Lt. Samuel J. Battle to the City Parole Commission completed a roster of Negro appointees that include a Tax Commissioner, a Civil Service Commissioner, a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions, a Justice of the Domestic Relations Court, a Police Chaplain, three City Marshals, an assistant Corporation Counsel, and the opening of jobs to many Negreos in the Municipal Civil Service to which they were formerly barred.

OCT 25 1941

Add to this his 8 years of experience as a public official as compared with the inexperience of his opponent, we cannot see why Negroes can do otherwise than support him for re-election. At the same time they should back his running mates, for to re-elect the Mayor and give control of the Board of Estimate to Tammany Hall would handicap him and cause confusion in the administration of the city government.

We therefore urge full support of the LaGuardia ticket in the Mayoralty race.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Withdraws

52a

OCT 25 1941

Dr. Max Yergan, international YMCA worker, who has announced his withdrawal as a candidate of the American Labor Party for the city council of New York in favor of Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of Abyssinia Baptist Church. Dr. Yergan was dropped from the faculty of the College of the City of New York in May as lecturer on Negro history and culture after four years with the institution. Previously, he had been mission secretary for the YMCA in South Africa. He is now director of the Council on African Affairs.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

PM Boosts Powell in City Council Race

NOV 8 1941

52a

NEW YORK. — Unreserved support of the Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., in his campaign for a city council seat was urged, on the eve of Tuesday's election, in an article by Tom O'Connor in PM, local white daily.

Calling attention to the backing the Abyssinian Baptist Church pastor has gained among Harlem organizations and every political faction except Tammany, O'Connor said Dr. Powell's presence in the council would benefit a group with "more problems per capita" than any other in the city.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

O'Dwyer Candidacy Launched By Negro-Baiter Hearst --- Ford

URGES NEGRO VOTERS TO UNITE FOR TAMMANY'S DEFEAT

OCT 26 1941

By James W. Ford

This is indeed a crucial election for the half million Negro people of New York City.

Its outcome is of vital concern to the Negro people.

Shall the New York City administration be dominated by Lindbergh-Hearst policies supplemented by the old Tammany graft and corruption? Or shall it have a progressive anti-Hitler, anti-Tammany administration, supported by the unity and activity of all progressive forces?

This and this only is the issue in this municipal election. Tammany candidate William O'Dwyer is supported by the American appeasers and the treasonable disciples of Hitler. O'Dwyer tells the Negro voters that he will act against Negro discrimination. But what are the cold, hard facts that the Tammany machine candidate cannot whistle away? O'Dwyer's candidacy was sponsored by William Randolph Hearst. Hearst is a Negro baiter and pro-Hitlerite.

O'Dwyer receives the warmest embraces of Lindbergh and his pro-Nazi America Firsters and such out and out anti-Negro terrorist gangs as the Christian Front, the Coughlinites and the Nazi Bund. O'Dwyer is an ardent admirer of Franco. He gave the most fervent support to Hitler and Mussolini in Spain at the very time when the heroic Ethiopian fighters in Spain had raised the slogan, "Continue the fight against Mussolini for the freedom of Ethiopia on the battlefields of Spain."

OCT 26 1941

O'Dwyer also promises the Negro voters that he will improve the housing conditions and alleviate the problem of jobs among the Negroes. But how can these problems be solved today? They can be solved only by an anti-Hitler, anti-Tammany administration, an administration which understands and agrees with the program of national defense. One cannot even begin to solve the housing, job, or relief problem except in connection with the question of priorities, the mobilization of our national economy for the national war effort, and the full utilization of the man-power and the resources of our city.

Where does O'Dwyer stand on this question? The Tammany candidate for Mayor denies that the problem of the war is an issue in the present campaign. How could he even begin to solve any of the burning issues of the Negro people!

O'Dwyer says that he supports Roosevelt's policy. Why does he make such a statement? Because he wants through this trickery to win the anti-Nazi vote. He wants to win the votes of the Negro people. The Negro people hate Hitler and Hitlerism. Indeed, in the poll being taken on the mayoralty candidates by a local newspaper, the Negro neighborhood showed a higher percentage for LaGuardia than any other section of the city. The Roosevelt anti-Hitler policy and its implementation calls for the arming of our ships, the repeal of the Neutrality Act and the opening up of the Western Front. Proof that O'Dwyer's talk about support for Roosevelt is mere demagogy is revealed by his silence on these important measures.

JAMES W. FORD

OCT 26 1941

A TAMMANY MAN

But O'Dwyer is not only a "Lindbergh-Hearst man." He is a Tammany machine man. The Negro people know what Tammany means. They suffered for years under Tammany graft, corruption and mismanagement. They know how the Tammany bosses lived in luxury out of the City Budget while the needs of people of Harlem were ignored. The return of Tammany Hall would not only mean a revival of old Tammany police brutality, but added to that the increased activity of the Coughlinites, the Christian Fronters and the Nazi Bund.

Tammany Hall has made a football of the Negroes' aspiration to have a representative in the City Council. Tammany nominates a Negro candidate each election without any intention of electing him. They use the Negro candidate merely to get the Negro vote.

LaGuardia is the anti-Hitler, anti-Tammany unity candidate.

The Negro people supported by the progressive forces have made gains during the LaGuardia administration. Headway was made in relief, housing, schools and jobs.

However, much remained to be done by the LaGuardia administration with respect to the needs of the Negro people. Affecting the Negro people particularly was the toleration of the attacks on the school system by the Rapp-Coudert Committee and the handling of the municipal employees. But this must be unmistakably clear. The only way that these shortcomings can be overcome is through the unity and activity of the people, Negro and white, behind the anti-Hitler, anti-Tammany candidates.

A NEGRO IN COUNCIL

OCT 26 1941

The City Council plays an important part in our city administration. The Communists have withdrawn their city-wide candidates. This was done to strengthen the unity of the anti-Nazi forces.

There remain four Communist candidates for City Council in the four major boroughs.

The Negro people know the Communists as fighters for their most burning grievances. The Communists in the City Council will fight there uncompromisingly for the needs of the Negro people.

One issue that stands as a problem of major concern to the Negro people is the election of a Negro progressive to the City Council.

Today, as in the 1937 and 1938 elections, the Communists are doing their utmost to bring about the unity necessary for the election of a Negro progressive to the City Council. Through P. R., it is possible to give first choice vote to the Communist candidate and then vote for other Labor and Progressive candidates.

OCT 26 1941

Communists and progressives Negro and white in the City Council would greatly strengthen the Negro people's cause.

O'Dwyer and the pro-Nazis who surround him must be routed on election day! The Negro people will not be fooled by his tall talk. They will vote Communist. They will vote Labor and Progressive. They will vote anti-Tammany and anti-Hitler. They will give support to the progressive Negro candidates for City Council.

Bronx PR Count Indicates Four Incumbents Win

Complete Tally Expected There By Late Today

520

First count of City Council PR ballots in the Bronx is expected to be completed later today, the first of the larger boroughs to finish. Richmond completed its tally yesterday.

Prospects are that the four Bronx incumbents will be reelected while an added seat will go either to Mrs. Gertrude W. Klein,

NOV 8 1941

Laborite, or Charles Rubenstein, Labor and Citizens Non-Partisan candidate. The incumbents are Joseph E. Kinsley, Charles E. Keegan and Louis Cohen, Democrats, and Salvatore A. Ninfo, Laborite.

Tabulators had completed 750 of the 811 Bronx districts by noon.

Manhattan Figures.

Manhattan figures were available today only on a scattered number of election districts which did not give a true picture. The last even count of 930 of the 1069 districts showed the following leaders; John P. Nugent, Democratic incumbent, [illegible]; William A. Carroll, Democratic incumbent, 44,440; Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Negro minister and American Labor party and City Fusion party candidate, 41,037; Stanley M. Isaacs, Fusion and Citizens Non-Partisan party candidate, 34,685, and S. Samuel Di Falco, Democrat, 33,337.

New York World-Telegram
New York, N.Y.

With the count of 500 of Brooklyn's 1275 districts finished, Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, present council minority leader and a Fusionist, had moved into a tie for fifth place with Councilman Walter R. Hart, Democrat.

NOV 8 1941

Close Race in Queens.

William N. Conrad and Hugh Quinn, Democratic incumbents, were making a close race for first place in Queens. Lawrence T. Gresser, Jr., was next; John M. Christensen, Republican incumbent, was running fourth, and James A. Phillips, fifth, after a count of 300 districts.

Standings in the boroughs were:

QUEENS.

*Conrad (D)	23509
*Quinn (D)	21,001
Gresser (D)	13,414
*Christensen (R)	12,522
J. Phillips (D)	12,452
Donovan (D)	11,096
A. Phillips (R)	9,144
Belous (AL-F-CNP)	8,336
Bassin (R)	5,966
Lonergan (CS)	5,146
Cunningham	3,990
Nappi (F)	3,803
Grogan (AL)	3,691
Soviero (F-CNP)	2,709
Herman (AL)	2,401
Sario	2,307
Londergan	1,696
Beary	1,664
Lazarus (S)	1,161
Crosbie (C)	1,504
Paladino	3,271
Vaccaro	3,035
Higgins	3,014
Moran	3,828
Yuttal	2,194
Struzzieri	1,712
Donner	1,512
Smith	1,348
Rahm	708
Ulmer	611

*Denotes incumbent.

BRONX.

*Kingsley (D)	47,416
*Keegan (D)	33,986
*Cohen (D)	33,182
Rubinstein (AL-CNP)	27,908
Manna (D)	24,826
Stanley (D)	23,597
Roffe (D)	17,987
Begun (C)	17,059
Brown (R-F)	15,549
Zipf (R)	10,654
Ginsberg (R)	9,992
Tracy	9,321
Osborn (L)	6,292

*Denotes incumbent.

BROOKLYN.

*Sharkey (D)	25,702
*DiGiovanni (D)	21,370
*Vogel (D)	20,224
*McCarthy (D)	17,869
*Earle (F-CNP)	17,289
*Hart (D)	17,289
Casey (D)	14,107
Cacchione (C)	13,238
Goldberg	10,387
Kaplan (D)	10,363
Rosof (R)	9,011
Ahrends (D)	7,831
Laidler (F-CNP)	7,298
Armstrong	7,162
Bak	6,691
Wib (R)	5,747
Allen	5,655
Shane (R)	5,668
Thomas (F)	5,642
DeMatteo	4,620
Baron (F)	3,616

*Denotes incumbent.

NOV 8 1941

52a-1941 NEW YORK

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

OUR NEW COUNCILMAN

AFTER FOUR YEARS absence, Harlem again has a representative at City Hall in the person of the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., militant pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church. Rev. Powell's victory was not only a personal triumph but also expressed the determination of the Negro voters of Manhattan to have representation in the city's legislative body.

NOV 22 1941

In explaining his election, Rev. Powell pointed out that his large first ballot vote was due to the fact that his campaign committee distributed 200,000 sample ballots and instructed people to vote "bullet ballots" for him. As a result only 12 percent of the P. R. ballots were void in Harlem whereas for the rest of the city the average was 19 percent. He intimated that in future elections the voters of Harlem will be instructed to vote only for those candidates known to be sympathetic to their cause regardless of party lines.

The new Councilman was fortunate in that Harlem had only one other Council candidate, and there was not the usual competition for votes among the Harlem candidates as had been the case in previous elections. Brooklyn did not fare so well in this regard, for with three colored candidates in the field, the Negro vote was so divided that none of the three was elected.

NOV 22 1941

Now that the recent Council campaign has shown the way to overcome the handicaps of Proportional Representation, we should renew our resolve to get a Negro representative in Congress, and with the reapportionment of the Congressional Districts soon to be made, we should realize this ambition in the next election.

Taking office at so critical a time in the history of our city and nation, Rev. Mr. Powell has an unusual opportunity to represent his people. We hope that his leadership will be unselfish and productive of much good to the city as a whole and especially to his race. He has the best wishes for success of The New York Age as well as thousands of our readers in all parts of the Metropolitan District and the nation.

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

A NEGRO FOR CITY COUNCIL

MAY 24 1941

CENSUS FIGURES released in Washington last week, put the Negro population for New York City, as of 1940, as 478,346. Of this number, 312,361 are located in Manhattan. In the past ten years, New York's Negro population increased by 137,000. This increase in numbers should be an advantage to us in a political way but since the introduction of the proportional representation plan, the Negro has been without representation at City Hall.

5-26

MAY 24 1941

Up to 1935, we had two Negro Aldermen in the governing body of the City of New York for almost the entire period following World War No. 1. For the past six years, however, we have been unable to elect a member of our group to the City Council.

Under the proportional representation plan, each 75,000 people is supposed to have a representative but we have been so divided we have been unable to elect one person to represent more than 300,000 people.

We think that this condition can be corrected this fall if the leaders of both major political parties insist that a Negro candidate be designated on their party slate for Harlem and the voters get behind the candidates selected and give them their wholehearted support. This will require lots of planning and work and it is not too soon to get started.

Harlem should have no less than two representatives in the City Council, and Brooklyn, with a Negro population of 110,000, should also have a representative. But to elect these representatives will require aggressive campaigns to arouse the voters to the need for this representation.

MAY 24 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

5

Mayor Lashes O'Dwyer On Racial Bigotry Drive

NOV 2 1941

By Harry Raymond

Mayor LaGuardia, speaking at his major campaign rally last night in Madison Square Garden, charged the Tammany machine, its candidate William O'Dwyer, and inferentially Tammany Chieftain James A. Farley with attempting to becloud the campaign with "the most insidious kind of underhanded appeals to racial and religious bigotry."

The Mayor was in a fighting mood when he stepped on the platform at the Citizens Committee Garden meeting.

NOV 2 1941

"The campaign is ending in one continuous outpouring of poison gas from the mouthpiece of the Kelly, Flynn, Sullivan machine," he said, obviously referring to Farley's red-baiting appeal made during the morning over the radio.

1

"In a last frantic effort, they are, therefore, attempting to becloud the campaign and besmirch the city with the foulest type of mud slinging, with the most insidious kind of underhand appeals to racial and religious bigotry, and with the grossest misrepresentations of what they are and what they stand for, ever attempted on any body of citizens in this country." 2

Farley in his broadcast called LaGuardia the "Communist candidate" and frequently referred to the Daily Worker's support of anti-Tammany candidates.

"I will not stoop to their level," LaGuardia declared. "I will not even try to answer the cheap boasting of the empty appeals of the reckless, irresponsible candidate of the desperate, loot-hungry Kelly-Flynn-Sulliavn machine. I don't have to."

"I have a record of accomplishment in this city which everybody knows about. The commissioners and heads of bureaus of my administration have a reputation for honesty acknowledged by everyone in this country from the President down and including the powerful enemies whose opposition has been to my credit for years. 3

NOV 2 1941

"I have a labor record and a record of social service to the peopla of this city and of this country in which I can take justifiable pride."

Earlier the Mayor addressed his leading campaign workers and candidates on his ticket at City Hall.

"On Tuesday," he said, "we've got to watch those polls and make a double check-up."

He explained he had ordered a patrolman at each polling booth to check and take the count from the machines. Later a police lieutenant and a sergeant will recheck the figures. 4

LaGuardia pointed out that the Tammany forces had overstepped when they announced that Charles Michaelson, publicity man for the Democratic National Committee, had come to New York to aid the O'Dwyer campaign.

"Michaelson denied he came to aid O'Dwyer," LaGuardia said laughlingly. "They can't even get their own."

"Now they're calling themselves names and charging it to me. I didn't say anything like they are saying about themselves."

IWO BACKS LAGUARDIA

Meanwhile, the International Workers Order, fraternal labor organization, which was attacked by Farley for backing La Guardia and uniting with other groups in establishing an exhibit at the Civilian Defense display at Grand Central Palace, called on all its members to vote for LaGuardia and "other progressive candidates on the American Labor Party line."

Rallying its members for the elections, the International Workers Order urged its members to support the following councilmanic candidates: Eugene P. Connolly and A. Clayton Powell Jr., Manhattan; Daniel Allen and Rebecca Stein Yuttal, Brooklyn, and William Grogan and Jack Sario, Queens.

William M. Chadbourne, chairman of the Citizens Committee For LaGuardia, predicted the Mayor would be reelected by a 400,000 majority.

Farley, Flynn, Kelly and Sullivan boasted their candidate would win, but they could not get together on the figures. Their predictions ran all the way from 200,000 to 450,000

MAYOR BLASTS TAMMANY

In his Garden speech, LaGuardia assailed the records of O'Dwyer's Tammany supporters.

Dr. Emanuel M. Josephson, chairman of the O'Dwyer Health Committee, he called a "disgruntled, discredited, former employe of the Department of Health, who resigned a year ago after having been brought up on charges three times for improper conduct." 5

LaGuardia ridiculed the charge made in a carbon copy of a statement handed to O'Dwyer asserting LaGuardia's backers had spent a half million dollars on campaign literature.

"Within 24 hours," he said, "the carbon-copy candidate was just 800 per cent wrong on the printing charge. Our printing costs amounted to less than $60,000."

He told the Madison Square audience that half of the O'Dwyer Sports Committee had not been consulted before their names were used and declared they were backing him instead of the Tammany candidate.

ATHLETES REPUDIATE O'DWYER

Jack Dempsey, whose name was used on O'Dwyer campaign literature, said: "I was never asked to serve on any O'Dwyer committee. LaGuardia is my friend. He is a fine man and a great mayor. I think he will be re-elected."

Willie Hoppe, world famous billiardist, declared: "Who is O'Dwyer? Please tell your people to take my name off their list."

Said Babe Ruth: "I gave no permission to use my name on that list. I want it taken off immediately."

Said Herbert Bayard Swope, member of the State Racing Commission: "I was never approached concerning the use of my name and it is completely unauthorized."

LaGuardia also pointed out that the Tammany leaders represented Rabbi J. J. Margolin, president of the Association of Jewish Ministers, as supporting O'Dwyer. 7

The Rabbi, the Mayor said, publicly repudiated the use of his name on O'Dwyer literature and favored the re-election of LaGuardia.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Fiorello LaGuardia

NOV 24 1941

You followed the recent mayorality race in New York, your largest city. You almost saw a new Mayor elected, almost—not quite. Mr. O'Dwyer, district attorney from Brooklyn, borough of greater New York, didn't have the punch in the closing rounds; many thought he would make the grade when he jumped into the lead shortly after the polls opened, but it was the doughty Italian who was there at the finish.

Everybody, who was anybody, from a party (Democratic) point of view was with the Brooklyn man, except President Roosevelt, and believe it or not, his indorsement didn't affect the outcome in the least. You know how badly **your President** come out a few years ago on his junket through the country asking voters of certain states to refuse to send certain senators back to your highest legislative body; an indorsement by the President in partisan elections is a liability, rather than an asset. You know LaGuardia twisted Tammany's tail all by his lonesome in 1933; he did it again in 1937, and he did it once again in 1941, just a few days ago.

NOV 24 1941

In the election just passed, the Negro vote in Harlem was beyond a doubt the clincher. Mr. LaGuardia was entitled to the majority of the Negro vote.

The Mayor of New York has played fair with the colored people of New York; he gave them parks, playgrounds, ten thousand dollar a year judgeships, a parole commissioner and hundreds of other jobs.

—From the Galveston (Texas) Voice.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

O'Dwyer Masks Anti-FDR Aims to Win Vote--Ford

OCT 14 1941

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The Communist citywide candidates withdrew from the race last Friday but kept four Councilmanic candidates in the running.

"An open appeaser has no chance to be elected as Mayor in our city," said Ford. "O'Dwyer's managers know this well and that explains his acceptance speech."

"The purpose of that speech was to give the impression that Tammany has gone New Deal and that O'Dwyer supports the foreign policy of the President. That is not so. His speech denied the danger that America faces—that the war against Hitler is our war and that we must win it.

"A few unpleasant adjectives about Hitler does not mean support of the President's foreign policy. Such verbal condemnations are used by ex-President Hoover and even by some of the American Firsters."

O'Dwyer follows a "politics as usual" attitude, Ford declared, asserting that O'Dwyer had failed to discuss the concrete planks in the Roosevelt foreign policy.

"Mr. O'Dwyer said nothing about convoys, about 'driving the Nazi rattlesnakes out of the Atlantic' or about the Eastern Front," said Ford. "He says nothing about uniting all American in this national emergency irrespective of race, creed or color or political affiliation. On the contrary, to Mr. O'Dwyer the war is not an issue at all, and this election is just another municipal election with politics as usual."

Ford, who ran for vice-president of the United States in 1936 and 1932 with Commnist presidential candidate Earl Browder, assailed O'Dwyer's efforts to make communism the main issue of the campaign. That is a "Hitler tactic" of splitting the people, Ford continued. On this point he said:

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"To Mr. O'Dwyer the danger to our city and nation is 'communism.' But communism is not the issue. The issue is democracy or fascism, national freedom or national enslavement. To Mr. O'Dwyer all anti-fascists are Communists."

SAYS TIGER FOOLS NEGROES

The Negro Communist leader assailed Tammany for publicity in relation to the Negro people. Despite nomination of a Negro Democrat for City Council, he said, "Tammany has no serious intention of electing a Negro councilman."

"In fact," Ford went on, "Tammany has a twofold aim: first, to use their Negro candidate as a decoy to draw off the Negro vote, and secondly, to split the Negro vote in order to prevent a Negro progressive from being elected. Tammany consistently ignores the burning grievances of the Negro people."

Ford concluded with a warm appeal for the election of the four Communist candidates for City Council, Israel Amter of Manhattan, Peter V. Cacchione of Brooklyn, Isidore Begun of the Bronx and Paul Crosbie of Queens.

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Calloway Credited With Assist As LaGuardia Reelected In Gotham

NOV 22 1941

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"Proportional representation is democracy. It is a change from the older way of voting, but democracy must be an ever changing way of life because democracy cannot be static, it must be dynamic.

"We should be here this afternoon to decide whether this principle of democracy is correct and not to be arguing about whether it has been carried out. Since PR is democracy, we should unite our efforts in making it work.

"The question, it seems to me, is Tammany Hall vs. democracy. For the first time in the history of New York City Council a representative has been elected who represents not only the Negro people, but all minorities, all working people and trade unionists and the church.

"The bill sponsored by Mr. Cohen is a fifth columnist, fascist bill, which, by electing Councilmen from Senatorial districts will immediately stifle the voices of the church, working people and racial minorities.

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52a-1941
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

MAYOR LAGUARDIA TO RUN AGAIN

SPECULATION as to the future political career of Mayor LaGuardia was set at rest last week, when the Mayor, in a radio address, assured the voters of New York that his new federal appointment would not intefere with his duties as Mayor, and that he would be willing to serve another four-year term if the voters wanted him. Following the example of President Roosevelt, "Little Butch," as he is affectionately known, is willing to be drafted.

We feel that it would have been a good thing for the Negro group throughout the country if Mayor LaGuardia had been given a post in the cabinet of Secretary of War, for the Mayor is one public official whose long public career has been marked by a fight against discrimination because of race and color. We do not believe he would stand for the present policies of the Army and Navy Dpartments in their handling of draftees and volunteers.

MAY 3 1 1941

But since the President has decided against any changes in his cabinet, we think that Mayor LaGuardia can best serve his country in his present post as head of the world's largest city. While we have not always agreed with the Mayor's policiese we realize that poor people, and especially Negroes, have been fortunate in having a man of the temperament of Mayor LaGuardia at the head of the city government during these depression years.

No one can question the Mayor's honesty or his sincere regard for the welfare of all the peoeple. Like most of us, he has made mistakes, but his seven years as Mayor have been marked by a real passion for good government and the absence of scandals among his appointees.

In addition to the efficient administration of the Department of Public Welfare, the Mayor's adminihtration can claim credit for many new playgrounds and improved parks, cleaner streets and the beginning of a municipal housing program that will eventually eleminate slum conditions. These are benefits that are shared by all the people. Special benefits for the Negro have been in the number and quality of his appointments—no Mayor before LaGuardia dared appoint a Negro to the bench. Mr. LaGuardia not only appointed a Negro as a City Magisrate but also promoted that Magistrate to the Court of Special Sessions, and appointed a Negro woman as judge in the Domestic Relations Court. One of his first, and perhaps most important appointments was that of Hubert T. Delany as Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, a position which Mr. Delany has filled with credit to himself and his race. The Mayor also kept Ferdinand Q. Morton on the Civil Service Commission, and through the Municipal Service made it possible for many Negroes to get jobs as motormen, trainmen and other technicians in the city rapid transit system.

MAY 3 1 1941

These are but a few of the highlights of the LaGuardia administration as Mayor of New York City. More will be brought out as the mayoralty campaign progresses.

In our opinion, it was the machinery of the Republican party that was responsible for the election of Mayor LaGuardia in 1933, and we think the leaders of the party would do well to get behind him again for renomination. His continuance in office at City Hall is of vital importance to the cause of good government.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Assemblyman Burrows Candidate For $12,000 A Year Job Vacant Because Of Harry Perry's Death

With the death of Harry C. Perry chief clerk of City Court, and former Tammany leader of the 19th Assembly District. one of the most interesting situations has developed in Tammany Hall in recent years.

JUL 2 6 1941

Perry, who died at his summer home at Water Witch, N. J., Saturday, of coronary thrombosis at the age of 59, was often credited with being the brains behind the leadership of Assemblyman Daniel Burrows, present leader of the 19th Assembly District. Some even had it that Burrows was merely a front for Perry who, two years ago, threw the weight of his votes to Burrows against James Ravenell, in the fight for Negro leadership of the district. Part of the alleged deal was the retention in office of State Senator Charles Perry, his son.

Now that Harry Perry is dead, however, the picture changes.

First consideration is who will succeed Perry in his $12,000 a year job?

There are already innumerable candidates for the office, among them the deputy chief clerk of the court—also a district leader—and many other of Tammany's leaders. By all the rules of politics, the successor, however, should be Assemblyman Burrows who succeeded Perry in the 19th A. D. leadership. Burrows feels that he should get the job which is an appointive one from the justices of the City Court or should have the designation of the appointee since it is part of his district's patronage.

JUL 2 6 1941

Next consideration is what becomes of State Senator Charles Perry?

It has certainly been a headache to Burrows to have to name a white man to run for that office with Negroes clamoring for the nomination. To the charge that he was forced to name Perry by the former white leader, Burrows answered his critics that it was bad politics to ditch a successful candidate. Whether Charles Perry will again be designated by Burrows, however, remains to be seen now that his father is dead.

Political observers believe that from now on Burrows will have clear sailing in the district and any errors that are made will be directly charged up to him now that his sponsor is dead. One thing is certain. On Monday, Burrows told The New York Age that he is a candidate for the office left vacant by Harry Perry's death. Whether Tammany will so reward a Negro only time will tell.

Tammany Hall is definitely on the spot in this instance and will either have to play the game right or suffer the consequences at the forthcoming mayoralty election.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

3 Locals In Council Race

OCT 4 1941

3 20

Stoute-Democratic, Powell-Fusion Yergan-ALP

The field of local Negro aspirants for a Council seat broadened this week with revelation that Dr. Max Yergan, prominent educator and liberal, has entered the race with the reported backing of at least one faction of the American Labor Party. Attorney Herman Stoute last week received the official Democratic designation and, at almost the same time, the independent candidacy of Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, was announced.

Over the week-end, the support of Fusion for Rev. Powell was indicated by circulation of Fusion petitions bearing his name and from reliable sources it was declared that he will run on the ticket with Mayor LaGuardia.

Stoute's designation by the Democrats places him on the ticket headed by District Attorney O'Dwyer, who seeks to displace LaGuardia in City Hall.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

RACE INTEREST IN THE MAYORALTY CAMPAIGN

AS THE CAMPAIGN for the election of a Mayor and other local officials for the City of New York enters its last week, Negro voters' interest is centered largely in the election of one or more of their number to the City Council. For six years the Negroes of New York have been without elective representation in the city government. They feel that the time is ripe for them to do something about it.

NOV 1 1941

There are five Negro candidates on the ballots of Manhattan and Brooklyn—two in Manhattan and three in Brooklyn. One should be elected from each of these boroughs Of the two Manahttan candidates Adam Clayton Powell jr., is the more outstanding and is our choice for the Harlem representative. Rev. Mr. Powell has spent most of his life in Harlem and knows its people and problems. He will, we feel, serve you well.

5 20

In Brooklyn, the voters have a toss between three equally qualified candidates. All three are veteran politicians but in our opinion Bertram L. Baker, the choice of the Kelly machine, is the only one who has a chance for election. Mr. Baker is a public accountaint, a deputy collector of Internal Revenue, and an able business man. We urge Brooklyn voters to make him their No. 1 choice for Councilman, with George E. Wibecan, the Republican candidates, and the Rev. George R. Thomas, Fusion candidate, their second and third choice.

We also urge Negro voters to give full suport to the LaGuardia ticket for the office of comptroller, president of the City Council, Borough President, etc. They stand for the kind of government New York has been getting for the past eight years and are deserving of re-election.

NOV 1 1941

Voters throughout the state are urged to support Frank C. Moore of Buffalo, Republican candidate for state comptroller, who has the support of many Fusion and independent voters in New York City.

Whatever your politics, exercise your civic duty and go to the polls and vote on Election Day, Tuesday, November 4.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Councilmanic Race

NOV 25 1941

After four years of Proportional Representation—which was originally devised to afford fullest representation to all voters in the city government—Negroes are still without a single seat in the City Council. This year there are two colored candidates in Harlem, three in Brooklyn.

The estimated 85,000 Negro votes in Manhattan are quite enough to guarantee election of one Negro councilman if that voting strength is united behind the one man. The splitting of that vote between two candidates, however, can easily eliminate both. The complexities of the P. R. ballot, furthermore, when the average voter seeks to vote for more than one man, has cost Harlem from 12,000 to 20,000 ballots voided each P. R. election previously.

In fairness to the people—who should get first consideration, you know—the answer this time seems clear. Let the two Negro candidates decide between them which is the stronger. Then let the other withdraw in favor of the first—and give Harlem one Negro Councilman, which is the least it deserves.

NOV 25 1941

A similar course in Brooklyn, although it might not guarantee election of a Negro from that Borough, would at least tend to continue development of the race's voting unity, which has played such an increasingly major part in recent years.

The mayoralty race, however, is another matter. From our vantage point it appears that Negro voters would do well to approach this problem strictly from the political party standpoint.

NOV 25 1941

That Mayor LaGuardia is one of the finest mayors the city has ever had cannot be disputed. Equally commendable, from the individual point of view, have been his appointments of several Negroes to high city posts. Mr. O'Dwyer's record, on the other hand, appears equally fine, offers nothing to indicate that he would not do as able a job at City Hall.

Only by preserving a voice in the councils of each political party can Negroes hope to share in the benefits of a victorious campaign. Whoever wins then must give the Negro vote consideration.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Election of the First Negro Councilman

NOV 15 1941

• For the first time in the history of the New York City Council it has a Negro member.

5 20

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., is to be congratulated upon his election, and so are the Negro people and the labor and progressive movement, whose unity insured the election. This is a resounding blow to the Tammany-appeaser forces, which are enemies of the Negro people, but try to hide this fact behind demagogy and hypocrisy.

One of the great evils of the city has been the lack of a single representative from the large and progressive Harlem community. Yet the Negro people suffer most from the discrimination and other forms of oppression which are to be found in every other slum area. It should have still more elected spokesmen.

A prime objective of the fabricated 'crime wave" accusation against Harlem is to sever that Negro and white unity which resulted in Rev. Powell's election and the return of the anti-fascist LaGuardia Administration. It is an attempt to sully the dignity and political maturity of the Negro people.

NOV 15 1941

In his campaign the Rev. Powell made clear that he stood for anti-Hitler unity, clean, efficient government, and for the betterment of Harlem. His election is a victory for the anti-fascist coalition in the council and for the city. The Daily Worker joins with the Negro people and other progressives in greeting the Rev. Powell's election and in wishing him a term of useful service to the entire community.

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There are five Negro candidates on the ballots of Manhattan and Brooklyn—two in Manhattan and three in Brooklyn. One should be elected from each of these boroughs Of the two Manahttan candidates Adam Clayton Powell jr., is the more outstanding and is our choice for the Harlem representative. Rev. Mr. Powell has spent most of his life in Harlem and knows its people and problems. He will, we feel, serve you well.

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We also urge Negro voters to give full suport to the LaGuardia ticket for the office of comptroller, president of the City Council, Borough President, etc. They stand for the kind of government New York has been getting for the past eight years and are deserving of re-election.

NOV 1 1941

Voters throughout the state are urged to support Frank C. Moore of Buffalo, Republican candidate for state comptroller, who has the support of many Fusion and independent voters in New York City.

Whatever your politics, exercise your civic duty and go to the polls and vote on Election Day, Tuesday, November 4.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Councilmanic Race

NOV 25 1941

After four years of Proportional Representation—which was originally devised to afford fullest representation to all voters in the city government—Negroes are still without a single seat in the City Council. This year there are two colored candidates in Harlem, three in Brooklyn.

The estimated 85,000 Negro votes in Manhattan are quite enough to guarantee election of one Negro councilman if that voting strength is united behind the one man. The splitting of that vote between two candidates, however, can easily eliminate both. The complexities of the P. R. ballot, furthermore, when the average voter seeks to vote for more than one man, has cost Harlem from 12,000 to 20,000 ballots voided each P. R. election previously.

In fairness to the people—who should get first consideration, you know—the answer this time seems clear. Let the two Negro candidates decide between them which is the stronger. Then let the other withdraw in favor of the first—and give Harlem one Negro Councilman, which is the least it deserves.

NOV 25 1941

A similar course in Brooklyn, although it might not guarantee election of a Negro from that Borough, would at least tend to continue development of the race's voting unity, which has played such an increasingly major part in recent years.

The mayoralty race, however, is another matter. From our vantage point it appears that Negro voters would do well to approach this problem strictly from the political party standpoint.

NOV 25 1941

That Mayor LaGuardia is one of the finest mayors the city has ever had cannot be disputed. Equally commendable, from the individual point of view, have been his appointments of several Negroes to high city posts. Mr. O'Dwyer's record, on the other hand, appears equally fine, offers nothing to indicate that he would not do as able a job at City Hall.

Only by preserving a voice in the councils of each political party can Negroes hope to share in the benefits of a victorious campaign. Whoever wins then must give the Negro vote consideration.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

The Election of the First Negro Councilman

NOV 15 1941

For the first time in the history of the New York City Council it has a Negro member.

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., is to be congratulated upon his election and so are the Negro people and the labor and progressive movement, whose unity insured the election. This is a resounding blow to the Tammany-appeaser forces, which are enemies of the Negro people, but try to hide this fact behind demagogy and hypocrisy.

One of the great evils of the city has been the lack of a single representative from the large and progressive Harlem community. Yet the Negro people suffer most from the discrimination and other forms of oppression which are to be found in every other slum area. It should have still more elected spokesmen.

A prime objective of the fabricated "crime wave" accusation against Harlem is to sever that Negro and white unity which resulted in Rev. Powell's election and the return of the anti-fascist LaGuardia Administration. It is an attempt to sully the dignity and political maturity of the Negro people.

NOV 15 1941

In his campaign the Rev. Powell made clear that he stood for anti-Hitler unity, clean, efficient government, and for the betterment of Harlem. His election is a victory for the anti-fascist coalition in the council and for the city. The Daily Worker joins with the Negro people and other progressives in greeting the Rev. Powell's election and in wishing him a term of useful service to the entire community.

Asheville N. C. Citizen
February 26, 1941

Charlotte Negro Seeks Seat On City Council

CHARLOTTE, Feb. 25. (AP)—Woods Morgan, negro operator of a barber college here, announced today his candidacy for the city council in the forthcoming municipal campaign.

"I am interested in reduction and prevention of crime among negroes of Charlotte and to that end advocate the employment of negro policemen where they are needed," he said in his announcement.

Durham N. C. Morning Herald
February 26, 1941

CHARLOTTE NEGRO RUNS FOR CITY COUNCIL SEAT

Charlotte, Feb. 25.—(AP)—Woods Morgan, Negro operator of a barber college here, announced his candidacy for the City Council in the forthcoming municipal campaign.

"I am interested in reduction and prevention of crime among Negroes of Charlotte and to that end advocate the employment of Negro policemen where they are needed," he said in his announcement.

Shelby, N. C. Star
February 26, 1941

Gastonia Negro To Seek Office

GASTONIA, Feb. 26. — Fred Wellman, well-known Gastonia negro resident, has filed as a candidate in the city school board election of March 4, it was announced today by City School Superintendent W. P. Grier, who received notice of Wellman's candidacy Saturday, the final day for filing. Political observers said today Wellman, a plasterer by trade, is the first negro citizen to run for office in the county's history. Wellman's entry in the race brings to 12 the number of candidates for the seven board seats to be filled.

Raleigh N. C. News & Obser
February 26, 1941

N[illegible]RO BEGINS CAMPAIGN FOR CHARLOTTE COUNCIL

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Selma, N. C. Johnstonian
March 6, 1941

To Appoint Negro Registrars In Raleigh

Negro registrars will be appointed in Raleigh Precincts 10 and 16, Dr. L. M. Massey, chairman of the Wake County Board of Elections, said Monday after a public hearing in City Courtroom on a proposed reorganization of the municipal voting machinery.

"It is our aim to hold as clean and as fair elections in Raleigh as it is possible to hold; I think that honest elections can be held in Raleigh," Dr. Massey said, in opening the meeting.

Dr. Massey said the board's purpose in calling the hearing was to ask the citizens of Raleigh to aid in creating honest elections here."

The hearing was attended by approximately 50 Negroes and 25 white persons. Most of the Negroes present were members of Negro citizens committees.

A dozen or more of the Negro representatives—most of them were professional men—spoke on behalf of the plan to appoint Negro registrars in the two predominantly Negro precincts, No. 10 and 16.

Precints 10 and 16 were two of the three areas that came in for the heaviest criticism in Judge R. Hunt Parker's drive against irregularities in the city manager referendum held here last October. Dr. Massey sail he concurred in opinions by Negro leaders that conditions could be improved by appointment of Negro registrars.—News and Observer, March 4th.

Charlotte, N. C., News
May 2, 1941

Negro Leads Klan Kleagle

The fact that a Charlotte Negro candidate for the School Board (L. P. Harris, 2,315 votes) got more votes than the Mecklenburg Ku Klux Kleagle candidate for the City Council (Joe A. Robinson, 1,784 votes) in last Monday's city vote struck North Carolina Communist Leader Bart Logan, of Greensboro, as something to write in the paper about.

In the current issue of The Bulletin, Communist organ, he writes:

"A Negro candidate for the City School Board in Charlotte receive a bigger city-wide vote in the primary elections on April 28 than Joe Robinson, Klan leader, received as a candidate for City Council."

52a-1941
The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

OHIO

Council Tickets To Lack Colored Candidates?

MAY 1 - 1941

MAY 1 - 1941

By CHARLES RENTROP

Post Political Reporter

Neither the Republican nor the Charter councilmanic tickets will have a Negro candidate for the November election, well-informed political leaders said Wednesday. This word went out as nominating committees of both groups started the actual work of "going over the field of prospects" for the race.

The answer to the absence of a Negro on either major ticket is that it is just too hard to get a Negro elected to Council although proportional representation system of voting could be the best means of Negroes electing a member of their race. The fact is that they just don't stick together and center their vote in either party.

G. O. P. Was First

There is no question that if Negroes would stick together there would be at least one member of the race in Council in every election. There are enough Negro voters to furnish a quota.

MAY 1 - 1941

Republicans have shown more "consideration" for Negroes for representation in Council than their Charter rivals. The G. O. P. was the first to indorse a Negro candidate.

With P. R. voting starting in 1925 it was not, however, until the councilmanic election of 1931 that the Republicans first indorsed a Negro.

Three Win, Two Lose

The Charter group waited until six years later (1937), or after P. R. elections were 12 years old before they indorsed a Negro.

Republicans saw two of their three Negro candidates elected. Frank A. B. Hall, the former city detective, was elected in 1931 (then defeated for re-election in 1933) and Dr. R. P. McClain, who went to Council from the State Legislature in 1935. He was reelected in 1937. Dr. David D. Turpeau, member of the Legislature, was defeated in 1939.

MAY 1 - 1941

The two Charter Negro cndidates were Dr. R. S. Beaman, a candidate in 1937, and W. L. Anderson, printer. Neither was elected.

Record for 16 Years

As independent candidates, Negroes have been in Council contests since 1937, none making anyway near the race in proportion to the Negro voting population.

Here is the record of Negro candidates in the past eight Council elections over 16 years:

1925: First P. R. election, no Negro candidate.

1927: Two Negro Independents. With a total vote of 131,416 cast, the electon quota of 12,429 Mr. Hall got 3409 first choice votes and went to 4230 on the 15th count when he was eliminated. There were 20 counts before nine councilmen had been elected. Abraham Lincoln Dalton, Negro attorney, got 269 first choice votes and went out of the fifth count with 385.

MAY 1 - 1941

Gets Party Indorsement

1929: Two Negro Independents: Mr. Hall was a candidate for the second time. With a total vote of 145,464 and a quota of 13,877 he got 6781 first choice votes, but was eliminated with 8099 on the 16th of 18 counts. George W. B. Conrad got 1179 first choice votes but went out on the seventh count with 1194.

1931: Mr. Hall was indorsed by the Republican ticket framers. With no Independent candidates and in the election which brought out a total vote of 128,677 and a quota of 12,228 Mr. Hall got 11,690 first choice votes, but it took him 18 more counts to pick up the 538 votes needed for a quota, being declared elected on the 19th of a total of 22 counts.

MAY 1 - 1941

1933: Mr. Hall, indorsed by the Republicans and again without any Independent Negro opposition candidates, he was defeated for re-election. With a total vote of 163,749, a quota of 15,538, Mr. Hall got 11,828 first choice votes. He was eliminated on the 16th count, the last candidate to be eliminated, with 13,101 votes.

Drop Out in Count

1935: The Republicans indorsed Dr. McClain as candidate. With a total vote of 145,200, a quota of 13,734, Dr. McClain got 9840 first choice votes. He was declared elected on the 28th, the last count. There were four Negro Independents. Mr. Conrad (candidate in 1929) got but 278 votes, being eliminated on the 10th count with 317 votes.

W. H. G. Carter got 544 first choice votes and was eliminted with 768 on the 14th count. James S. Greer, retired mail carrier, got 215 first choice votes and was eliminated on the fifth count with 227. Rev. J. Franklin Walker got 464 first choice votes and was eliminated on the 13th count.

MAY 1 - 1941

First Nomination

1937: The Charter named its first Negro candidate—Dr. Beamon. With a total vote of 150,415 and a quota of 14,208, Dr. Beamon got 1224 first choice votes. He had only reached 1311 when he was eliminated on the 19th count of 33 counts. Dr. McClain in this race was r-eelected. Receiving 10,015 first choice votes he was not elected, however, until the 33d or last count. Mr. Carter was the only Negro Independent. He received 380 first choice votes and went out on the sixth count with 386.

MAY 1 - 1941

1939: The Charter nominated its second Negro candidate—W. L. Anderson. Out of a vote total of 155,017 and with an election quota of 14,632, Mr. Anderson got only 1112 first choice votes. He was eliminated on the 10th of the 23 counts with 1495 votes. The Republicans, with Dr. McClain declining to make the race, nominated Rep. Turpeau. He got 8065 first choice votes but was declared "out" on the 22d of 23 counts with 10,909 votes. There were three Independents. Mr. Carter, a previous candidate, got 670 first choice votes and was eliminated on the seventh count with 769. Wlliam B. Bush, attorney, got 966 votes and went out on the ninth count with 1184, and Dr. Lee Payne, Negro dentist got 872 first choice votes, but was eliminated with 963 on the eighth count.—The Post.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

5

REV. CARTER,

OCT 3

INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN, FAMOUS FIGHTER FOR RACE AND RIGHTS, TELLS WHY HE LEFT LAWYER LOCKER AND TOOK UP THE BATTLE FOR McREYNOLDS AND THE ENTIRE CHARTER TICKET!

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OCT 30 1941

Rev. W. H. G. Carter tells why he has switched his support to Mr. Edward H. McReynolds, the Charter Candidate for City Council and the entire Charter Ticket. After carefully and unbiasedly interviewing each Candidate and their Endorsers, MR. CARTER FEELS THAT IT IS TO THE BEST INTEREST OF THE NEGRO POPULATION OF CINCINNATI, TO HAVE A NEGRO CHARTER REPRESENTATIVE IN COUNCIL AT THIS TIME, THAN IT IS TO HAVE A MAN ENDORSED AND RULED BY THE PRESENT SET-UP, IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY!

It is an indisputable fact that the CHARTER PARTY HAS GIVEN OUR RACE FOLKS MORE CONSIDERATION IN THE PAST 12 YEARS. THEN, TOO, MR. McREYNOLDS IS A WEST ENDER, ALL HIS INTERESTS ARE HERE AND HE KNOWS OUR PEOPLE'S CONDITIONS AND IS IN EVERY RESPECT ONE OF US.

OCT 30 1941

BUT GREATER THAN ALL THESE THINGS IS THE OUTSTANDING FACT THAT MR. McREYNOLDS WAS CHOSEN BY HIS OWN PEOPLE and is BEING GIVEN FULL AUTHORITY TO RUN HIS CAMPAIGN AS HE SEES FIT, WHILE HIS OPPONENTS, THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE, HAS HIS HANDS TIED EVEN BEFORE HE IS ELECTED!! Mr. McReynolds and his Campaign Manager can make decisions for themselves, while THE OTHER COLORED CANDIDATE CAN'T MOVE OR BUDGE UNLESS THE "BIG BOSSES" GIVE HIM THE "GO SIGN"!

Now it is well known, IF A CANDIDATE CAN'T MAKE HIS OWN DECISIONS NOW, AND FRANKLY SAYS, "IT'S THEIR BABY", HE WOULD BE JUST AS SUBMISSIVE TO THEM AFTER ELECTION! THIS WOULD KEEP HIM OR ANY OTHER MAN FROM BEING OF ANY SERVICE TO HIS RACE IN CITY COUNCIL.

NO NEGRO WITHOUT BACK BONE IS OF ANY CREDIT TO HIS RACE IN OFFICE. IT SEEMS TO ME THAT, THE REPUBLICANS HAVE ALREADY LET THEIR CANDIDATE DOWN AND I FRANKLY TOLD HIM SO! Therefore, I HAVE TURNED OVER THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MY 1,200 PETITION SIGNERS TO THE CHARTER HEADQUARTERS AND HAVE SIGNED A PERSONAL LETTER TO THEM AND ASKED EACH AND EVERYONE OF THEM TO GIVE THEIR FULL SUPPORT TO MR. EDWARD H. McREYNOLDS AND THE FULL CHARTER TICKET !

Signed,
W. H. G. CARTER.

52a-1941 OKLAHOMA

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl.

52a

Negro Democrats Should Meet Now

Considerable discussion has occurred over the state since we published a recent editorial, "Many Oklahoma Governors Have Integrity." We observed in that editorial the profitable experiences Negroes of Oklahoma had had in exacting promises from candidates for office.

We wrote that editorial because a pessimistic attitude has been assumed by many state leaders at the present time, resulting from disappointments jutting from the present Phillips administration.

First of all we want to repeat: much profit can result from a well planned campaign dealing with objectives, and that campaign should start now. There is no need attempting to rally Negroes or any racial group to a common cause after candidates start announcing for office. If Negroes are going to enter the next campaign united on objectives the merging of minds must start now.

Already one or two candidates for governor are sending up trial balloons. Preliminary conferences are being held, and while no sensible politician would make a definite commitment at this moment, in a few months some of them will, and when an individual gives his word, and makes a promise, you might just as well attempt to comfort a fish on dry land as to get such an individual to adjust himself to a conference not directly committed to his candidate.

The sensible thing for the Democratic organization to do is to call a conference in the next few weeks. The Black Dispatch would suggest the latter part of September. In such a conference Negroes could sit down and soberly consider the condition of their state institutions; the question of expanding job opportunities both civil and political; National Defense, relief, housing and a program covering every angle and problem affecting the civil rights of minority groups.

In a meeting called now everyone would enter with sincerity of purpose, and if the campaign aims of Negroes are reached in this way the next election will see the candidates approached by all Negroes with the same proposals.

For several years the Black Dispatch has prepared a questionnaire submitted to the candidates. The fact that a newspaper prepared and published such a questionnaire has caused the candidates to give recognition to same. In almost every instance the interrogations have been answered and there was seeming endeavor during the campaign to make promises based upon issues generated in that questionnaire. There is no question but what these questionnaires definitely determined the issues in recent elections.

But there was an element of sabotage that entered. As the campaign developed, and the Black Dispatch finally selected a candidate to support, the inclination was to inject the thought that the issues raised by the Black Dispatch were personal. Before the campaign ended another issue had been raised: "Are you going to follow Dunjee or are you going to listen to us?"

When the campaign reached its height small attention was given to the program suggested in the questionnaire. It was forgotten that the proposals related to the common weal, and incorporated vital advantages all Negroes agree upon in more quiet moments.

Take, for instance, the separation of the three institutions at Taft. All Negroes agree this should be effected at the present moment, but in the heat of the last two campaigns a group could always be aroused to go out and announce "Nobody is talking about that but Dunjee."

Now the way to fix understandable and unshakable objectives is for the Negro Democratic organization to meet in an atmosphere of calm, such as we have now, and determine the exact and definite issues the organization desires to inject into the campaign. Certainly the Black Dispatch has no desire to arbitrarily determine objectives and aims. In the past we have gone about this task because no responsible political agency made even a gesture in this direction. Most of the emphasis was placed on selecting certain individuals for job preferment. If the recognized Democratic organization in the state is ready to assume its rightful responsibility to the Negro masses, no one is more delighted than the Black Dispatch.

We did not mention the separation of the three institutions at Taft as a guide, in attempting to lead the Democratic organization. If the organization meets we will be on hand attempting to influence the committee drafting proposals just as any other recognized Democrat, but we shall certainly be guided and bound by what the organization finally decides upon. The separation of the three institutions at Taft has been at issue for many moons and we simply referred to it as one matter that should be given attention. We say here and now that the Black Dispatch will consider itself bound by any agreement reached in an atmosphere of calm, or let us say any agreement reached by the organization between now and the first of next year.

Negroes all over the West, North and East are salvaging more out of their political strength than the Negroes of Oklahoma. We have narrowed our efforts to a small field of political opportunity. Too many folk have their eyes on Langston, Taft and Boley, and no one is thinking in terms of expanding job opportunities to include the bureau of criminal identification, highway, forestry, social service, and in such departments as education, agriculture and labor.

We might go on and on to name other units of government where the 200,000 Negroes of this state should cast venal eyes, but no individual Negro can open these fields for exploitation. It must be done by united action. Negroes cannot enter these greener fields at a time when one faction sabotages the effort of another.

And then there are still larger opportunities in the federal arena. Apparently Oklahoma politicians have overlooked this entirely. There are many Negroes holding fine jobs in Washington, coming from states where the Negro vote is in no wise pivotal and decisive as in Oklahoma. The only difference is that Negroes in Oklahoma do not organize to make demands of the congressional delegation.

There is no question but that Oklahoma's delegation in congress is an effective unit of government. In addition they are the most liberal. Negroes from all over America use the Oklahoma delegation in Congress. It is a fine thing to have such representatives, and it is a pleasure to know that Oklahoma congressmen and senators use their efforts in the interest of fairness and decent government, but would it not be a sensible thing for Oklahoma Negroes to make use of this congressional strength themselves?

In Oklahoma we get excited over a little $3,600 salary received by the president of Langston university when as a matter of fact there are two score jobs in Washington being held by Negroes running from $5,000 to $10,000. Something is wrong with the "think-tanks" of the Oklahoma Negroes when they overlook this fertile field, but nothing can be done in this territory until Oklahoma Negroes unite.

President Forest Anderson and Secretary Letchen Hill should start right now planning a meeting of the boys from the forks of the creeks. Right now we can adopt a program covering the black man's needs in Oklahoma. Everybody will agree to such a program now, but if we wait until active candidates for office start financing political meetings, one might as well attempt to organize a bunch of coyotes, as to get the Negro Democrats of this state to sit down together.

JUL 26 1941

52a-1941

OKLAHOMA

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okl.

52a

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52a-1941
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Ford Appeals for Support of Ben Careathers, Imprisoned Negro, in Penna. Election Race

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—Urging the honest, democracy loving people of Pennsylvania to rally to the cause of erasing injustice by placing the name of Ben Carreathers, Negro Communist leader now serving a two year prison term as a result of the notorious election frame-up of last year, James W. Ford yesterday warmly endorsed the candidacy of the Pennsylvania Negro party leader.

"Let all honest people rally to defend the Communists now imprisoned for the 'crime' of placing their party on the ballot," said Ford. "Let all rally to placing the name of Ben Carreathers on the ballot in the coming elections."

Meanwhile, in a letter from the prison in which he is serving his sentence with 28 other Communists, Ben Carreathers wrote warmly of the need of the Negro people and all other Americans to take a firm stand for the complete defeat of Hitlerism and all out aid to the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

"I submit that fascism's first victim (after the Italian and German people themselves)," wrote Mr. Carreathers, "was the only independent Negro nation, Ethiopia. The Negro people have not forgotten the savage massacre of tens of thousands of innocent women and children in that country. Nor have we forgotten the courageous fight of the representatives of the Soviet Union in the League of Nations for the imposition of sanctions against the aggressor, Hitler's satellite, and for all possible aid to the Ethiopian people."

Declaring that 'victory can be achieved against fascism abroad and fascist reaction on the home front as well," the letter asserted:

"It means, however, all out aid to the Soviet Union and Great Britain. It means a fight for the rights of the Negro people, to end all discrimination against the Negro people in industry, in the armed forces and in civil life. It means that Congress must be pushed to pass the Anti-Lynching bill and the Anti-Poll Tax Bill."

FORD'S ENDORSEMENT

Ford's statement endorsing the campaign to put Ben Carreathers on the ballot follows in full:

"In many respects, the state of Pennsylvania has been and still is basically a progressive state. It has a certain reputation for fairness to Negro people. But in recent months reactionaries have taken hold and have made the State of Pennsylvania a hell hole of repression of civil liberties and democratic rights, particularly against minority political parties and minority groups.

"The founders of this country, Benjamin Franklin and many others, fought for independence and democracy and left Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell at Philadelphia. The Quakers brought great traditions of liberalism to Pennsylvania. Many other groups have left the imprint of democracy and freedom in this great state.

"Pennsylvania is a great industrial state. This fact brings to mind the workers and working class. It also brings to mind the industrial lords and their repressions against labor. But labor grew amidst great struggles for labor's rights and the rights of the people generally. Labor nevertheless has made a great contribution to liberty and freedom in the state of Pennsylvania. The Negro people too are a powerful force in the State.

NEGRO CONTRIBUTIONS

"Among the laboring people of the state of Pennsylvania are many national groups brought there to labor in mills, mines and factories. Included among these minority groups are the Negro people who likewise are a backbone in the industiral life of the state. The toilers of Pennsylvania have sought to express their desire for freedom and to organize themselves into trade unions and into political groupings, all for the purpose of advancing their lives and progress in the state. They have joined the Democratic and Republican parties whenever and wherever they thought that through these parties they could advance their interests and the social and economic interests of the state. During the years of the New Deal the workers and the Negro people sought to support that program hoping that democracy and progress might be advanced. They joined Labor's Non-Partisan League, other political organizations and the Communist Party. Incidently the Communist Party contributed more than any political group to the advancement of the New Deal and progress generally in the state.

'But certain people have recently got the upper hand in the state and its apparatus. These elements have brought repression against political groups and minority people that could only find expression under Hitler or Hitlerites here in America.

"Several months ago 29 Communist leaders were arrested and convicted up to two years of imprisonment, not for fifth column work, but for exercising their democratic rights and privileges of placing the Communist Party on the ballot in state and national elections. Aside from the fact that they were Communists, these individuals have records of being the best fighters for democracy. Among them are white and Negro, and trade unionists and good trade union members at that. Among them are outstanding fighters for Negro rights and for the unity of the people.

"Ben Carreathers of Pittsburgh is known far and wide as one of the best fighters for the rights of labor, and loved by the Negro people of the Hill Section of Pittsburgh as a most honest and upright leader. Ben Careathers is known for his struggles against reaction abroad also. I had the honor of being a member with him of a delegation that went to the League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1935 to seek out the best means of supporting the struggle of the Tthiopian people against the threatening Italian fascist invasion of that country. While there we had the privilege of an important interview with the Ethiopian Ambassador, Tecle Hawariate.

"Today when the threat of Nazi, Hitler fascism is a world phenomenon, it is all the more important that we remember the initial work of Ben Careathers and to fight for his liberty and all of his collaborators. Shall Pennsylvania be allowed to become a slave state or an at-home-brand of Hitlerism? Or shall Pennsylvania be made to live up to its traditions of democracy and freedom?

"The people of Pennsylvania, Negro and white, have it within their power to make the proper choice in this case. Let all honest people rally to defend the Communists now imprisoned for the 'crime' of placing their party on the ballot. Let all rally to placing the name of Ben Careathers on the ballot in the coming elections. Demand that all the defendants, unjustly imprisoned, be set free."

AUG 12 1941

52a-1941

SOUTH CAROLINA

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Making Our Own Beds

NOV 29 1941

The South Carolina Supreme Court, last Tuesday, rejected the appeal of two colored men under sentence of death in the electric chair. There is, of course, nothing newsy about higher courts refusing to interfere with the rulings of lower courts when Negroes are being punished for charges made by, or against, white persons. But in this instance, however, there is an ugly aspect which reflects discredit on the race as a whole.

Counsel for the condemned men sought an appeal on the grounds that Negroes were excluded from the jury which took only seven minutes to convict the men last fall at Moncks Corner. The counsel's argument was, to apply street vernacular, "solid in the groove" on the Negro side. For long has the race fought all-white juries trying Negroes in the South.

In returning its decision, the Supreme Court brought to light that, at the time of the trial, two years after re-registration began in the state—there was only ONE Negro registered in the whole of Berkeley county where the case was tried. And since in South Carolina, a registration certificate is admission to jury rooms as well as polling places, only ONE Negro was eligible to serve on any jury trying the men in Berkeley county. There are about 16,000 Negroes in Berkeley county, constituting about one-half the total population. And no one can question the Supreme Court's contention that the mathematical chances of the lone Negro for being called, or accepted, for jury service are small.

Whether the two men will be successful, or not, in securing and appeal is not a relevant consideration. But their chances have been reduced by their own people. There is no escaping this regrettable fact.

NOV 29 1941

S.C.

There is an old adage which counsels bluntly: "You made your bed; now lie in it". If the Negroes of Berkeley county, and all other counties for that matter, choose to shun and neglect their civic duties and rights, they make for themselves, and their race, hard beds. It follows, without suggesting, that they shall be made to lie in them and lie hard.

—Lighthouse And Informer, Charleston, S. C.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARRED FOUR RACE WOMEN FROM VOTING IN 1940 ELECTION

DEC 6 1941

GAFFNEY, S. C., Dec. 4—(ANP)—Charges of violating Section 51, Title 18, United States code, "Conspiracy to oppress persons in exercise of civil rights, etc.," brought about the indictment of three white members of the election registration board by a federal grand jury here last Thursday.

The indictment charged the trio, F. E. Ellis, John E. Wright and T. E. Meetz, with interference with the voting and registration rights of four women. The case will probably be tried in Spartanburg during the court term which opens Feb. 16, according to Dist. Atty. Oscar Doyle.

DEC 6 1941

In the first of four counts, the charge is made that the defendants on or about Sept. 2, 1940, "did unlawfully, feloniously and knowingly combine, conspire, conferate and agree together, with intent to injure, oppress, threaten and intimidate one Lottie P. Gaffney, a citizen, in the free exercise and enjoyment of a certain right and privilege secured to her by the constitution and laws of the United States—that is to say, the right to vote in the general election—for the purpose of electing presidential electors and a representative in the Congress—the right and privilege to vote being granted and secured to her as a citizen of the United States by Constitution and laws of the United States."

FIRST GRAND JURY IGNORED CASE

The second, third and fourth counts against the defendants are concerned with similar charges presented by Bernice Bonnor, Lillian Bonner and Eva Mae Dawkins, being the allegedly intimidated persons.

This is the second time this case has been presented to the grand jury. In the first case, presented a year ago, the grand jury returned no bill. The first case to have such an indictment returned in it, it is heralded as a fore-runner of other indictments resulting from Klan activities in keeping Negroes from registering in 1939 in Greenville.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Three Men Named In Indictment

DEC 5 - 1941

Charge Vote Interference

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FOUR WOMEN

DEC 5 - 1941

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Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
February 7, 1941

NEGRO MEMBER OF BOARD URGED

Howard Alumni Says Democratic Way

Chattanooga's new school board should contain a Negro, Walter D. Parks, president of Howard High School Alumni Association, contends in a letter sent to The News-Free Press today.

52a

"In view of their knowledge of the true principles of a democracy, and out of their interest and regard for the thousands of Negro students, the 2,000 graduates of our only Negro high school and the thousands of other colored voters and citizens, our lawmakers should not overlook this chance to give the Negro a representative on one of the boards of our city government," Parks writes.

"I suggest such men as L. David Collins, colored business man, graduate of Fisk University and member of the Interracial Committee; Dr. Gilbert Haven Moores, local physician and district deputy of the Elks Lodge; W. F. Jackson, local mail carrier and head of the Postal Workers' Alliance and a leading figure in the Howard High Alumni Association.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
November 20, 1941

Negro League Backs Harvey And McBath

Councilman Ray T. McBath and F. Lee Harvey were endorsed by the Negro Progressive League at a meeting Tuesday night at 114 Vine Avenue, according to Theodore Frazier, co-chairman of the League.

More than 200 attended the meeting. Harvey, candidate for City Council-at-large, was introduced to the group by Frazier and made a short talk. Other speakers were the Rev. B. B. Evans, president of the Knoxville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mrs. W. D. S. Bradley, secretary of the League, and Dr. E. O, Smithwick.

Monroe D. Young, chairman of the First District political activities of the League, spoke in behalf of McBath. The league will meet next Tuesday night at 114 East Vine Avenue.

52a-1941 TEXAS

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

52a

Texas

Why Martin Dies Should be Elected To The United States Senate

BY C. W. RICE

The voters in Texas will have the most unusual opportunity to assist this nation during its unlimited emergency or national crisis than any other citizens in the United States when they go to the polls June 28th to name a Junior Senator to fill the vacancy of the late Senator Morris Sheppard. If the voters, irrespective of race, creed, religious, or political affiliation, would do some sound thinking in the interest of state and national safety, they will give Congressman Martin Dies, founder and chairman of the Committee Investigating un-American Activities, more power by electing him to the United States Senate.

In these times of unlimited emergencies we should think and act in the best interest of America rather than any particular creed, group or political party. Our state and national officers should be elected on their ability and fitness to serve this nation NOW, rather than through friendship or political favors.

When it comes to FITNESS, COURAGE and DEVOTION to the welfare of this nation, no voter who has given any thought whatsoever to the danger of fifth column activities, and the causes of strikes and violence that have "bottle-necked" our national defense program, will deny that Martin Dies is the best man to aid the President and the entire administration.

Most of the candidates in the senate race are asking the voters to elect them so they can help the President. What more help does the President need in the senate, or should welcome, than a man who has courageously, without fear or favor, gone into every nook and corner of this country and exposed a "secret army" of ten million Communists, Nazists, Fascists, and their fellow travelers, who are operating in this country to destroy our form of government. Long before the passing of Senator Sheppard, Congressman Martin Dies warned America that over ten million dollars a year was spent in this country to subvert our citizens, and that Hitler and Stalin have been cooperating in the CIO and other trojan horse organizations, to destroy our National Defense.

Mr. Dies has warned that most of our defence industries, even the army and navy, are filled with saboteurs. We've always heard that "sight fixes the blind" and that "proof of the pudding is in the eating." Hasn't our nation been shocked this week as never before when our government had to take over defense plants and break strikes with soldiers because the very people whom Dies named and warned of were among the fifth columnists who led an army of workers to defy and ignore the edicts and orders of the President of this country.

Was not America startled by the several mysterious fires recently that destroyed ports in Florida, Virginia and New Jersey? Congressman Dies issued the WARNING that saboteurs were in and around these places.

The citizens of Texas, in the majority, are still thinking that all the dangers are in far away Europe, and they comfort themselves by making contributions to Britain practically the last surviving democracy in Europe. They are lulled asleep with the belief "It Can't Happen Here." Some will not even face the facts. They won't listen to reason. They are proceeding precisely as the 18 conquered nations who lost their liberties and are now wearing the chain of slavery under dictators.

According to reports, MORE THAN 3,000 FOREIGN AGENCIES AND POTENTIAL SABOTEURS ARE RIGHT HERE WITHIN A 150 MILE RADIUS OF HOUSTON, TEXAS. It should have been enough to have caused the citizens here to abandon their passive and indifferent attitudes when it was announced last week that important maps, documents and charts pertaining to the water mains were missing from the City Hall. Officials are yet without information as to the whereabouts of these records.

Numerous spies, almost in our own neighborhood, have been picked up in this district. Every thinking citizen should realize the fact that because of Texas' vast amount of oil interests, great waterways and its nearness to Mexico and other Latin-American countries, we are in a strategic position.

It would be most fortunate for Texas to have one of its citizens in a key position of the nation who has proven himself able to give the danger signal not only for this nation, but for the entire Western Hemisphere.

We call upon the colored voters of Houston and Texas to do some individual thinking for the good of our state and nation rather than for a lot of wild fascinating promises or for special favors. Whatever our grievances, internal differences and what not, have been or are now, one fact remains—THE WELFARE OF THIS NATION CANNOT BE DESTROYED WITHOUT DESTROYING THAT OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE.

Every Christian minister in the state should become interested in this senate race as in no other election heretofore. They should not hesitate to go to God on bended knee and ask for wisdom now to enable them to advise their members and congregation in all things whatsoever are right. They should advise that the only way Democracy and Christianity can exist is through unity and action on the part of Christians to rid our country of subvertors working in the interest of dictators who have become foes of religion in general and Christianity in particular.

In view of pending situations we believe MARTIN DIES SHOULD BE ELECTED TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE, JUNE 28.

JUN 14 1941

52a-1941 WASHINGTON

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

EDITORIAL

JAN 31 1941

52a Wash

Fifteen canditates have entered the race for mayor of Seattle. They are all good men and deserve to be elected for the high honor they seek, because each candidate has said so himself.

Seattle is a growing city and in the course of the next few years will loom large in national importance. It will need the most capable man it can get as its executive.

All the candidates will not fit perfectly the specifications which the people required when they elected Arthur B. Langlie. They certainly are in no mood today to lessen those qualifications. Scanning the faces of the many candidates and accepting their own personal version of their qualifications, would not be sufficient reason for denying their entry. No seer is necessary to immediately place some of them among the "also rans." Automatically it relieves the electorate the necessity of peeking behind the scenes.

If our democracy was real, neither would it be necessary for any minority—Catholics, Jews or Negroes to scrutinize the past of those who seek executive positions. Luckily if we do not find the names of any whose signature adorn a treaty guaranteeing rights to some which it denies to others.

Discriminatory acts of public officials are unforgiveable. The nicety of some of their acts conceal a latent danger. The rank stupidity of others would shock the conscience of the devil himself.

JAN 31 1941

Pro Bono Publico certainly is not the real motive behind the many filings. Neither the bus transfers which aggravate the women and kids. The Pot of Gold at the end of the rainbow is the appointment of the chief of police for a term of five years. Remove that office from the hands of the mayor and candidates would have to be drafted.

Fewer than 100 Negroes in Seattle are bound hand and foot to any candidates. These few would lead you without any regard for your future security.

Fearlessly, without any regard for its own safety, the Northwest Enterprise accepts its mission as a sacred obligation, nor will its bugle ever sing truce.

Candidates may appear before you seeking your vote. They will tell you plenty. When they assume office, you will be mailed a letter of regret. Their promises do not amount to much anyway. Before they leave you, suppose you back the Northwest Enterprise up by plying them with this query: **What have you done and what will you do to advance the cause of Negroes in securing employment in government defense works which now bar them?** They may be able to deliver your plea; you can't even approach them.

3,000 votes intelligently used may mean some candidate's future security.

52b-1941 D.C.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

A New Civil Rights Bill in Congress

A civil rights bill for the District of Columbia was introduced in the Senate last week by Senator William H. Smothers (Dem., N.J.).

The measure prohibits denial of public accommodations or conveyance to any citizen on account of race and provides fines or imprisonment for violators.

A similar measure for the entire nation was passed by Congress in 1866 over President Andrew Johnson's veto and was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in 1875 on the theory that the Federal government had no power to inflict its will upon the States.

No such argument can be raised to invalidate a civil rights law for the District of Columbia, which is Federal territory.

Similar legislation is already on the statute books of enlightened States such as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

There is every reason that the capital of the nation should be used as freely by one citizen as another.

Frederick Douglass had that idea when, as marshal of the District of Columbia, he made an address in Baltimore in which he said:

"Washington should be contemplated not merely as an assemblage of fine buildings; not merely as the chosen resort of the wealth and fashion of the country; not merely as the honored place where the statesmen of the nation assemble to shape the policy and frame the laws; . . . but as the national flag itself—a glorious symbol of civil and religious liberty—a common ground upon which Americans of all races and colors, all sections, North and South, may meet and shake hands not over a chasm of blood, but over a free, united and progressive republic.

The lack of democracy in the District of Columbia today makes New York the real capital of the United tates, a city better beloved than Washington.

Slavery was abolished first in Washington and later in the republic. A new civil rights law may well follow the same pattern.

MAY 17 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

CIVIL SERVICE BOARD TO HAVE NEGRO EXECUTIVE

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — The United States Civil Service commission has agreed to appoint a Negro in an executive capacity, according to Edgar Brown. Mr. Brown refused to name the man pending an announcement from the White House.

This statement was released after a committee, headed by Mr. Brown, had visited the White House and the civil service commission, where they were promised early action to stop cases of discrimination against Negro clerical eligibles for postions in the federal service.

MAY 17 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Equal Rights Bill for D.C. in Senate

WASHINGTON

A civil rights bill for the District of Columbia, the first since Reconstruction Days, was introduced in the Senate Tuesday by Senator William H. Smathers (Dem., N.J.)

According to its terms, any person denied the enjoyment or use of any public accommodations or conveyance on account of race, color or creed could bring action in the Municipal Court for the recovery of not less than $100 nor more than $500.

Penalties Provided

Every violation would also subject the offender to a fine of $10 to $[illegible] imprisonment for from 10 to 100 days, or both.

The measure is sponsored by the Washington Civil Rights Committee, composed of nearly a hundred organizations of Washington and headed by Eugene Davidson.

The committee on legislative contacts is composed of Doxey A. Wilkerson, chairman; Mrs. Gertrude Stone, W. Robert Ming, Jr., Miss Kathryn Johnson and Milton Kemnitz.

A similar bill is expected to be introduced in the House within the next week.

MAY 17 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SENATE GETS BILL TO END JIM-CROW

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22—Considered one of the most comprehensive bills in the field of civil rights legislation, Civil Rights Bill S. 1456 was introduced in the Senate May 6 by Senator William H. Smathers of New Jersey, proposing civil and criminal prosecution of places of "public accommodation" which discriminate against persons because of race, creed or color. Listed is every type of business establishment and public conveyance.

Attorneys of the legal staff of the NAACP, local and national assisted in the formulation of the bill.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Our Champion In Congress

AUG 11 1941

ARTHUR W. MITCHELL, the lone representative of the nation's thirteen millions of Negro citizens in Congress, the other day delivered an address on the floor of the House of Representatives, of which he is a member.

Mr. Mitchell spoke in the interest of H. R. 5733, a bill which he introduced in the Seventy-fourth Congress, calling for the creation of an industrial commission on Negro affairs. That body failed to act upon it. Mr. Mitchell re-introduced it in the Seventy-fifth, then the Seventy-sixth, and finally in the Seventy-seventh Congresses.

An extensive hearing on the measure was held on June 18, 1935, before the House Judiciary Committee, but since that time it has been gathering dust hidden beneath the swarm of legislation that gathers over a period of six years.

Mr. Mitchell believes this bill to be vitally necessary in these days of national emergency. He sees in it a solution to the ever-increasing problem of Negro employment. It is his belief that had this industrial commission been created when it was first proposed the crisis now developing over the refusal to employ Negroes, in the face of an admitted shortage of skilled workmen, could have been avoided.

Our Congressman makes an eloquent argument in support of his measure. In his address, he asked: "Who can say that this bill is asking too much of a nation leading the fight for genuine democracy for the world? At present, we are making a desperate effort to create and maintain stronger friendship and better relations with South American countries so as to protect democracy in the world. It is my candid opinion that our task in this connection is made more difficult because of our failure to practice these very principles among ourselves, and to extend the proper recognition and justice to the Negro who is an American citizen, living in this country and performing every duty imposed upon him by the Government, and whose loyalty to this Government has never been questioned and cannot now be questioned."

AUG 11 1941

Criticising those unions which refuse to admit Negroes to membership, Mr. Mitchell correctly asks: "Could these conditions exist in a real democracy?" and concludes, "I point to this defect in our present democracy as being the weakest point in our fight for world democracy. While I am interested in the spread of democracy to all parts of the world, I do not see how we can afford to overlook and to neglect the important matter of setting our own house in order, so that no one can point to the beam in our own national eye while we engage in removing the mote or beam from our brothers' eye."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SENATOR WOULD LEGALIZE INTERRACIAL MARRIAGES

FEB 22 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20—A joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment to give Congress authority to make uniform marriage and divorce laws, and a bill to provide for uniform regulation of marriage and divorce, were introduced in the Senate last Monday by Senator Arthur Capper, Republican, of Kansas.

In the opinion of lawyers, the bill would not disturb existing laws in Southern States prohibiting interracial marriages.

In many States, particularly throughout the South, marriage between white and colored persons is unlawful. Marriage between whites and Indians is still forbidden in several Southern States. In Arizona, by a law of 1931, a Malay or Filipino cannot lawfully marry a Caucasian.

FEB 22 1941

Under the provisions of the bill, both of the contracting parties would be required to appear personally before the marriage license clerk, who shall require of them, at least ten days before the issuance of the license, a statement under oath relative to the legality of the contemplated marriage.

If an interracial marriage is contracted in one State, however, the bill provides that it shall be recognized as a legal marriage in every other State.

The model form of marriage license would not require specification of racial identity, but it provides that "The issue of this license shall not be deemed to remove or dispense with any legal disability, impediment, or prohibition rendering marriage between the parties illegal."

FEB 22 1941

Any officiating person who solemnizes a marriage knowing of any legal impediment to it, under the terms of the bill, would be guilty of a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than $100 or more than $500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment.

52b-1941
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

D.C.

FOUR SENATORS INTRODUCE BILL TO STOP DISCRIMINATION NATIONAL DEFENSE

MAR 8 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Declaring that the exclusion of Negroes from the national defense program, particularly in industrial plants which have been granted contracts for that program, robs the Nation of the services of a tenth of its man power and thus constitutes a bottleneck

The four Senators are: W. Warren Barbour (R), of New Jersey; Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York; Prentiss Brown (D), of Michigan; and Arthur Capper (R), of Kansas. The resolution (S. R. 75) was introduced at the request of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

52b

Material already gathered by the proponents of the inquiry reveal that many of the plants to which contracts have been awarded for a considerable percentage of the seventeen billion dollars already voted by the Congress, either refuse to give employment of any nature to Negroes or restrict them to work as cleaners and porters.

Some of this is atttributed by these employers to some labor unions which bar Negroes from membership through constitutional provisions, ritualistic practices or other means.

MAR 8 1941

"Unless this discrimination is examined, exposed and corrected", the introducers of the Senate resolution declared Wednesday, "thirteen million Negro citizens are going to question with increasing bitterness our protestations of fighting for freedom and democracy, and foreign powers will increasingly fling at us charges of hypocrisy regarding our protests against the mistreatment of minorities in those ocuntries. In addition the shutting of the door of opportunity to work in the faces of our Negro citizens by industries who are being paid out of the National Treasury for the support of which Negro citizens are taxed at the same rate as other Americans will tend to pauperize this part of our population and to increase mortality, morbidity, juvenile delinquency and crime rates among our colored population for which we, and not they, will be to blame.

"Either complete opportunity to participate in every phase of our defense program must be extended to all our people or our whole promise of democracy is proved invalid and hypocrital".

The Senate resolution provides for a special committee of eight Senators to be appointed by the Vice-President and asks $25,000 for the inquiry. The sponsors announced that among an imposing list of witnesses who have already consented to appear are: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Phillip Murray, president of the CIO; A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Lester Granger, assistant executive secretary of the National Urban League; Judge Stephen S. Jackson and Lieutenant Governor Charles Poletti, of New York; and Walter L. Robinson, Negro graduate of the University of Minnesota, who after finishing high in a C. A. A. course was barred from the United States Army Air Corps because of his race. Robinson has since enlisted and been accepted in the Royal Canadian Air Force.

1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOBBY

NEEDED IN WASHINGTON TO SERVE AS BEACON FOR US ON CAPITOL HILL

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

FEB 22 1941

A LOBBY should be created, established and maintained in Washington by the colored people, of the colored people and for the colored people. This institution should serve as the Guardian Angel of the interests of the darker people of America in all the departments of the government and in the Congress. At the present time very little is known by the great mass of our people of what goes on in the Nation's Capitol.

There are a few free lance colored newspaper reporters who do not have access to the press conference of the President and his aides, but withal are rendering yeoman service in spite of overwhelming handicaps and obstacles. Once in a great while officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will exert themselves in behalf of various Anti-Lynching Bills or will blackball someone from public office because of his attitude toward the under-privileged and spasmodically the public galleries will harbor a few curiosity seekers but there is no lobby in existence in Washington functioning for the Twelfth American.

Mr. Bibb

WATCH DOGS

ALL of the great "interests" have "bird dogs and watch dogs" on the field scenting and gazing on the hunt and wheiever any legislation is introduced or any appropriation is made, they go into action. The representatives of the labor unions are there, the minions of the insurance companies are present; the suave, smooth, slick spotters for the utilities are in evidence and on many occasions the churches have placed their diplomats almost on Capitol Campus. We have not a single soul mumbling a solitary word for us and we have inevitably suffered grievously.

FEB 22 1941

It is a mistaken opinion shared in by the majority of our people that a lobbyist is one who "buttonholes" Representatives and Senators on pending legislation in the hope of influencing their votes. Such little, comparatively insignificant obsequies are generally performed in the halls, anterooms and lobbies and thus the term lobbyist is applied, but such activities are infinitesmal.

A true lobbyist peers into every bit of proposed legislation, ferrets into every appropriation, learns the background of every legislator and the temper of his constituents, he gets the "feel" of Washington and gets a sixth sense as to what affects his interests. One Congressman, as such, in all we have, and a few under-repected reporters cannot carry out this all-encompassing task. A lobby is needed and needed badly.

ORATORS YELPING

BRONZED-FACED orators with brazen voices are yelping up and down the land about the "Lend-Lease Bill" and this writer would lay a small bet that the said bill along with the "football bill," the anti-lynch bill, are the only bills that they have ever given the slightest notice to. They are saying that they are now preserving the Democratic Way of Life and not a single one of these subsidized cacklers has opened his mouth for an appropriation for Howard university, or aided in getting anti-discrimination clauses in bills creating CCC camps, but if some orators and some reporters were primed with knowledge and facts they could make the welkin ring.

FEB 22 1941

A few wide-awake souls in Washington were able to spot the fact that the Virgin Island judge was the only Federal judge not receiving $10,000 a year and by expert lobbying, Judge Herman Moore's salary was boosted from $7,500 per annum to $10,000. Thus a concrete case is presented.

The sum of $100,000 a year should be raised through all the organizations in America to support this lobby and within a short while many of the color lines would be wiped out, new positions would be opened up, new appropriations would be made. New friends would be made and more respect would be gained for the floundering, unfortunate group of dark-skinned Americans who now are engulfed in the pall of prejudice and despair. A lobby in Washington would be a beacon on Capitol Hill.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Bishops Back Lobby Plan

The bishops council of the A.M.E. church at its meeting in New Orleans last week unanimously indorsed and approved the proclamation of the National Negro Council calling for a united front of 12,000,000 Negroes back of the council's $100,000 lobby, the first to be established in Washington to protect and advance the welfare of Colored citizens in every section of the country through a nation-wide campaign. The church committee also urged support of the council's Ten Point program, which appears to be impressive agenda for the Negro to begin working on. It follows:

1. A Negro judge to be appointed to the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Associate Justice McReynolds. Protection of all citizens in their civil rights, regardless of race, creed or color.
2. A Negro secretary as one of the six assistants to the President of the United States.
3. Negro Press correspondents in the White House Press Conferences.
4. Enlargement of the naval and air base at the Virgin Islands to train Negroes for service in the U. S. Navy. Appointment of Negro civilian aide to the Secretary of the Navy.
5. Negro officers for all Negro army units, regular and emergency. Negro doctors and nurses in all base hospitals and Negro hostesses at cantonments.
6. Elimination of discrimination in federal civil service and equal opportunity to all Americans in competition and selection for employment in the million positions of the federal service, regardless of race, creed or color.
7. No retrenchment in WPA, CCC, NYA, AAA, Farm Security, Adult Education, Surplus commodities and Free School Hot Lunch Program. Legislation to provide social security benefits, old age pensions and unemployment insurance for ministers, domestics and farm laborers.
8. A $10,000,000 appropriation for Howard University. Increased federal funds for Negro land grant colleges in Southern States with Negro administrators.
9. Appointment by the President of 50 Negroes to the Naval Academy at Annapolis and enlistment of Negroes in all branches of the Naval and Military Establishments. Employment of Negroes by the Justice Department and FBI as "G" men; a Negro governor of the Virgin Islands.
10. Legislation by Congress to compel private concerns to hire Negroes on all National Defense jobs or suffer cancellation of contracts supplied by the federal government. Similar legislation denying Labor Unions the benefits of federal laws for discrimination in its membership on account of race, creed or color.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

$100,000 Washington Lobby

MAR 1 1941

With the exception of the N.A.A.C.P., there is hardly any representative of the Negro group that is regularly on the job in Washington checking on legislation, either to see that good bills are passed or bad ones defeated. Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, lone Negro member of the national legislature cannot be expected to cover the field.

While support of the N.A.A.C.P. is earnestly urged so that it can keep up its good work, serious thought ought to be given the plan for the establishment of the $100,000 lobby. It will help the Negro's cause in America in many ways.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

A NEGRO LOBBY IN WASHINGTON

MAR 1 1941

IT SHOULDN'T be necessary for any group or class to have to lobby to secure passage of favorable legistlation or to watch legislation opposing their particular interest, if our lawmakers lived up to their oath of office and represented all the people to the best of their ability.

MAR 1 1941

But such organizations as the Manufacturers Association, organized labor, the Catholic Church, etc., have found it advisable to keep a paid representative in Washington to acquaint Congress of their aims and to prevent the passage of inimical legislation.

These organizations represent power both financial and numerical so that their opposition to a bill carries a lot of weight.

Until recently when the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority undertook a lobby as a national project and maintained a paid worker in Washington, the Negro was not represented officially. But if plans under consideration by the African Methodist Episcopal Church, as outlined in the Bishop's Council held recently in New Orleans, become effective $100,000 will be raised for this purpose for a real militant lobby. The Bishops are asking that individuals make contributions up to $1 toward this fund. In setting forth the purpose of the lobby, Bishop R. R. Wright jr., said:

MAR 1 1941

"I believe there are hundreds of thousands of colored citizens going to give a dollar to protect the race's constitutional rights as well as they are equally willing to die for a free man's right to life, liberty, justice, a job and security in their own native country. I am 100 per cent for a million dollar lobby in Washington to make a fight for a real democracy at home."

A united front in the face of official sanction of discrimination in our armed forces and in the various governmental departments at Washington may go a long way toward abolishing these evils. Many of the handicaps from which the Negro suffers are due to our lack of unity and our failure to reward our political friends and punish our enemies.

We think a powerful Negro lobby in Washington will be a good thing so long as it remains non-partisan and loyal to one objective, the granting of full citizenship rights to the Negro.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Three Bills

FEB 16 1941

THREE bills are now pending in Congress the purposes of which are to insure the application of the democratic principles of this country to that large segment of our population that has so long been deprived of them. One measure would include domestic workers in the Social Security Act; another would abolish the poll tax laws in eight states during any national election; and the third measure would give the federal government jurisdiction when a person is lynched and the local authorities refuse to act.

Unless a lot of pressure is brought on the congressmen none of these measures will be passed. And the fact that Congress will have very little or nothing to do after the Lend-Lease bill is passed makes no difference Last fall the congressmen went on a sit-down strike while they waited for adjournment and had nothing to do. The anti-lynch bill that has become an heirloom of the House and Senate received not the slightest attention from the distinguished body that was, and is still, trying to convince the people that it is attempting to save democracy in this country and throughout the world.

The bill aimed at including the domestic workers in the Social Security Act is the most meritorious measure for the advancement of maids and butlers and household servants that has ever graced the halls of Congress. It is aimed at that group which is always left out when it comes to awarding some new rights and remedies to labor. It was left out of the NRA. It was left out of the Wages and Hours law. It was left out of the Workmen Compensation Act. In fact, domestic servants are always placed in the "exclusion" clauses when rights are being awarded. Negroes make up the majority of these workers. Perhaps there is method in the Congressmen's madness.

The next measure designed to make democracy work is the Geyer Anti-Poll tax measure. It will abolish the poll tax in the election of Congressmen, a President, and Vice-President. It ought to be passed without controversy. It would affect only eight states. Congressmen from the forty other states know candidly well that the measure ought to be passed. They know that ten million people are being deprived of the ballot by reason of the poll-tax laws requiring each voter to pay from one dollar to a dollar and a half to exercise his suffrage. The measure has been lurking around in the Judiciary Committee of the House for some time. The 76th session of the Congress thumbed its nose at the measure and thus far this present session is simply ignoring it.

Just how far the Anti-Lynch bill will get is anybody's guess. An avalanche of protests from the various sections of the nation might awaken the congressmen from their democratic lethargy.

It is hoped that all these measures are passed. They would do more for the standards of democracy than the raising of the debt limit to sixty-five billions. It would do more for saving democracy than the lend-lease bill. It would do more to insure longevity of life and security of income to the millions of domestic servants than ten battleships.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Plan To Support Negro Lobbyists; Promote Business

SEP 6 1941

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—Miss Lola M. Parker of Alpha chapter, Chicago, Ill., was elected for her seventh consecutive term as president of the Iota Phi Lambda sorority of which she is the founder, as one of the closing features of the largely attended seventh national convention of Iota Phi Lambda sorority which brought visitors from all sections of the country. Zeta chapter of Detroit will be hostess to the 1942 conclave.

Interesting sessions and reports marked the 1941 meeting with progressive resolutions being adopted such as the sponsoring of typing contests by each chapter during Business Week; the perfection of a survey of Negro women in business on a national scale to be reported in full detail at the 1942 book contest held in the Western Region. Soror Corinne Lowery of Alpha Omicron chapter, Denver, accepted the $15 cash award given the chapter in the Western region which has conducted the most outstanding activities during the past year.

To Miss Margaret Bernice Smith, candidate from Alpha Xi chapter, Knoxville, Tenn., went the award for the highest average in the competitive exam for the national scholarship. Miss Louise V. Hoggs, a future Iota from Alpha Omicron, received honorable mention. Scholarship judges were Miss Lucy Washington, Miss Reba Schinault and Principal James Scott of Banneker.

Honored during the impressive memorial services were the late Sorors Helen Rogers, Sigma, Louisville; Florence K. Richardson, Omicron, New York; Ruth H. Crossley, Psi, Dallas, Tex.; Esther Jefferson, Alpha Gamma, Washington, D. C.; Sara C. Plater, also of Washington, and Ruth Bolden Davice, Rho, Durham, N. C. These final tributes were paid by Sorors Alice P. Allen, Audrey Ross, Francis Anderson and Estelle Green.

Sunday morning, an educational meeting was held at St. Paul AME church, the pastor, Rev. Russell Brown, delivering an inspiring message on "Organization For Service." Prof. James Bush of the Lincoln University Law school and basileus of the local graduate chapter of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity exetnded greetings as did the absentee chapters, Sigma Gamma meeting, and support to the March of a Million Dimes for the placement of a Negro lobbyist in Washington, D. C.

The social highlight came in the formal dance at Castle ballroom, Monday night, August 25, with more than 500 guests in attendance.

Besides President Parker, other Iota national officers are Sorors Anna R. Hughes, prominent Louisville, Ky., mortician, re-elected, first vice-president; Lucille Culpepper, Columbus, O., secretary, second vice-president, (third term); Sarah Lewis, secretary to the secretary of the Atlanta Life Insurance Co., Atlanta, corresponding secretary (fifth term); Mildred Miller, Cleveland, (third term) recording secretary and Nettie Bennett, loans and discount teller, Citizens Trust Co., Atlanta, Ga., treasurer.

Other officers: M. E. Harvey, secretary board of education, Washington, D. C., journalist; Alice Allen, secretary at Miles Memorial college, Birmingham, Ala. (third) dean of pledges; O. P. Williams, head of the business department at Morris Brown college, Atlanta, Ga., national director of education.

Regional directresses include: Iolanthe Sidney, employed in Consumers' Division of Brown Bombers Bread Co., New York, second term as eastern region head; Fuchia B. Miller, auditing clerk, Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Co., Chicago, seventh term as western regional leader; Mable Gatewood, registrar, Atlanta University School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga., first term as southern regional directress and Theodosia Skinner, stenographer, Cuyhago County Probate Court, Cleveland, O., sixth term as northern leader.

Interesting discussions on the important roles women can play in business life featured the sessions.

The Misses Henriene Vincent and Betty Steward became members of the local (Alpha Zeta) chapter at Armstrong's Tea Room Sunday evening during a model initiation banquet.

Other social features included a get-acquainted luncheon at the Deluxe Chicken Shacks, Saturday afternoon, an evening at the Municipal Opera, Saturday night, followed by a cocktail party at the Elk's Garden.

Presentations included a wrist watch to National President Parker and a fountain pen to host president, Olivette Powe. For the second consecutive year, Soror Fuchia B. Miller of Chicago accepted the placque for outstanding work in her region, the Western, which includes St. Louis.

Soror Loretta E. Owens, Alpha Zeta, St. Louis, was given a silver loving cup for the annual scrap-

Rho and the local Alpha Kappa Alpha chapter. Soror Margaret Simms, Chi chapter, Jacksonville, Fla., sang two solos.

52b-1941 ILLINOIS

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Let's Watch The General Assembly

THE Illinois General Assembly will soon convene at Springfield to enact laws for the welfare of the citizens of this state. It is both fitting and proper that the colored citizenry of this state have some definite recommendations with respect to legislation that should be passed in its behalf. Most all other groups having common ills propose measures to be presented to their respective representatives for action. But as a group Negroes have been rather slow in seeking remedial legislation to propose and recommend such to the General Assembly.

In 1939 Chicago Negroes did considerable lobbying in Springfield, for the measure to outlaw restrictive covenants, to establish a commission to investigate the economic, cultural and social conditions among the colored people and for the Negro Exposition. As a matter of fact we really got serious about what made the wheels go around in our state capitol and sought to do something about it. Consequently, when the bill to outlaw restrictive covenants that prevented Negroes from living in certain neighborhoods was before the Senate Judiciary committee a large group of colored people appeared before that body. The committee voted favorably on the bill and the Senate passed it by a large vote. When, however, the measure got to the House Judiciary committee some weeks later, a large group of white people representing organizations from Evanston to Beverly Hills appeared before the committee to indicate their reaction against the bill, only a few Negroes were present. The measure was voted out of the committee with the recommendation "that it should not pass" in the lower house. The bill never reached the House floor. We suspect that had the colored people followed through with a continuity of interest before both committees the results would have been considerably different.

For the benefit of the people of this state and particularly for the welfare of the colored citizenry the Bee recommends the following legislation:

1. The enactment of a law to make restrictive agreements designed to prevent people of a certain race or color from living in given neighborhoods illegal.

2. The passage of a bill to prevent racial discrimination in labor unions.

3. The continuation of the Commission to investigate the economic, social and cultural conditions of Negroes in this state and an additional appropriation to continue its effective work.

4. The creation of a little Wagner labor relations act to give to intra-state labor the same rights that are accorded to labor engaged in interstate commerce under the National Labor Relations Act.

5. The enactment of a law dividing large cities into judicial districts for the purpose of electing judges from each of the districts. Such a measure would insure Negro judges in areas predominantly populated by Negroes.

6. The abolition of the court clerk's fees for the issuance of writs of habeas corpus. The necessity of such a law is obvious from the fact that most people desiring protection of their civil rights through the issuance of such writs are poor and, therefore, unable to pay the fifteen dollars for having the writs issued.

It is hoped that civic organizations will continue to urge, through letters, personal representatives to Springfield and telegrams the passage of legislation to improve conditions among the colored people of this state. They should also be on their guard against such legislation that appears inimical to the welfare of the colored people.

JAN 5 1941

52c-1941

ALABAMA

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Congressman Uses Epithets on Air

DEC 26 1941

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Rep. Luther Patrick Birmingham, is charged by the local NAACP with using the words "nigger" and "darkie" in a broadcast Monday night Dec. 15, at 9 p. m. in a news commentary issuing from station WWDC.

DEC 26 1941

The Washington branch of the NAACP has brought the violation of broadcasting ethics to the attention of the program director of WWDC in a letter signed by Gertrude Stone, chairman of the press and publicity committee.

In asking for an apology from the congressman on his next broadcast, Mrs. Stone wrote to the station, "Every effort is now being made by agencies for public information and education to create a spirit of national unity. Intolerant and derisive remarks directed toward any segment of our population create disunity and serve the agressors who would destroy our American institution."

A letter directed to Congressman Patrick stated, "These terms are offensive to self-respecting colored people and their use in a radio broadcast antagonizes in a community where every public agency is devoted to building national unity."

52c-1941 CALIFORNIA

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

E. L. JEFFERSON, LAWYER, NAMED TO JUDICIARY

NOV 1 1941

Gov. C. L. Olson Assigns Los Angeles Barrister To Municipal Bench

52c

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — (ANP) — California had its first Negro judge this week when Gov. Culbert L. Olson named Atty. Edwin L. Jefferson to the municipal court to replace one of the municipal judges elevated to the superior court.

Immediate approval greeted the appointment from those who had long agreed that Los Angeles should follow the lead of other large American cities in naming a Negro to the bench. Coincidentally all agreed that the new jurist is a man of exceptional attainments and that he will add luster to the municipal bench.

NOV 1 1941

Born in Mississippi in 1905, Jefferson was educated in Los Angeles public and high schools and at the University of Southern California from which he holds his degree in law. He has been a practicing lawyer in the city for almost 10 years, during which he has been associated with Atty. Willis O. Tyler.

During his undergraduate years at University of Southern California, Jefferson won scholastic honors and was member of freshman and varsity debate teams for his four years in college. He is member of honorary debate fraternities and Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. Additionally, he is member of Wesly Methodist church, the Elks lodge and N.A.A.C.P.

The municipal court to which Jefferson has been appointed has general criminal jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases and of civil cases in which not more than $2,000 is involved. It is not yet known to which division of the court Jefferson will be named by Presiding Judge H. Morgan Galbreath who is charged with the duty of assigning members of that court to various divisions into which it is divided.

The new appointee is married. Jefferson's appointment marked the second made by Governor Olson within a short time. A few months ago Leon H. Washington Jr., was appointed to the state housing and immigration commission.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

THE NINTH JUDGE

Los Angeles had its first colored lawyer appointed to a municipal judgeship last week.

Only in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and St. Louis do colored judges sit today.

New York has four judges, two appointed and two elected. Washington's single judge is appointed. Philadelphia's two are elected, as is the one in St. Louis.

NOV 15 1941

52c

The score therefore, stands four elected and five appointed.

It is manifestly easier to have mayors and Governors appoint colored magistrates than to have them elected in city-wide polls and the California method ought to commend itself to Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago and Newark, where even a recess appointment pending an election is a happy medium to add to the small number of colored judges.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Negro Named Judge By Calif. Governor

NOV 1 1941

LOS ANGELES, California—For the first time in the judicial history of California a Negro was appointed to a permanent California judgeship this week when Governor Culbert L. Olson broke all precedents and appointed 36-year-old Edwin L. Jefferson, Negro attorney, to the Municipal Court bench.

Jefferson will fill an unexpired term of one of the municipal judges elevated to the Superior Court. He will serve until June 30, 1947, at which time he must seek re-election.

NOV 1 1941

Jefferson is a native of Mississippi and attended grade-school there. He graduated from Manual Arts School in Denver and later graduated from the University of Southern California in 1931 receiving both A.B. and LL.B. degrees. While at U. S. C. he was elected to two national honorary fraternities, Phi Sigma Alpha and Delta Sigma Rho.

Since graduating from law school he has engaged in the practice of law as a partner of Willis O. Tyler, veteran Negro attorney, who once served temporarily as a Superior Court judge.

Jefferson is married and is the brother of a Howard lay professor. He was highly recommended for the position by both white and colored members of the bar and a number of judges.

NOV 1 1941

JUDGE JEFFERSON

FROM DRUG CLERK TO JUDGE!

The Union

Phenomenal Rise of California's First Colored Man to Occupy Its Municipal Throne!

Cincinnati

Los Angeles, Calif.—This week comes news of a young colored man who formerly attended the soda fountain at the Atlas Drug Company store at 27th and Welton Street, when Ulysses L. Anderson, well known business man here and now proprietor of the popular Anderson's Grill, was a drug store clerk at the same time at the Atlas, during those prosperous days when the five points district was a mecca for good business. His name is Edwin L. Jefferson, who was ambitious and determined to make a success in life, after graduating from High School, became a law student and then progressed to a successful law practice out in Los Angeles, where his family had moved from Denver.

NOV 20 1941

Names Negro to Judgeship

Coming as somewhat a surprise last week, Governor Culbert Olson's appointment of Attorney Edwin L. Jefferson of this city, to the position of municipal judge. Jefferson will serve until November 30, 1947. He is the first Negro jurist ever to sit on the bench in California, the only one west of the Mississippi, and one of a half dozen in the country.

He is a product of local schools, a graduate of Manual Arts High school and the University of Southern California. He was "highly recommended" to the Governor by Judges of the Superior Court.

Jefferson comes of an illustrious family. His sister, Ruby, being on the staff of the local YWCA; a brother, Ronald, formerly on the medical staff of the United States Army at Camp Grant, Louisiana, and now practicing physician in Chicago. Another brother Bernard, a Phi Beta Kappa man and a Harvard graduate, is a teacher in the law school at Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Denver friends are proud of this young man's meteoric rise and are sending congratulations to him.

Mr. Jefferson or (Judge Jefferson now) is a shining example for our youth of Denver, to always strive for success.—Colorado Statesman.

52c-1941 DELAWARE

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Tax Office Clerkship, Deputy Sheriff Post Hanging In Balance

SEP 27 1941

52c

WILMINGTON, Del.—

Political pressure over the appointment of two colored Democrats to positions in the tax office here has reached such proportions that colored people stand to lose entirely two appointive positions which have been considered colored for more than two decades.

The jobs considered in the balance are those held by Reese Hammond, senior clerk in the tax office, at $2100 per year, and a deputy sheriff's post held by James H. Sewell.

Opposition pressure, blocking the confirmation of Hammond and Sewell, is said to be coming from powerful Negro Republican leaders. Democratic leaders lay blame for failure of the Levy Court to approve the appointments on the Hopkins-Milburn GOP combine.

Hammond, in the fall of 1940, was leader and publicity chairman for young colored Democrats in Delaware. It was due in large part to his efforts that the Democrats swept all offices in the State, the GOP's emerging with only the governorship.

The two colored appointees have weeks without confirmation. Court of- been in office for the past several ficials have been silent about the outcome of the affair but it is thought in authoritative places that the confirmation of the two appointees will take place in the near future.

52c-1941 D.C.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

"Did Not Sell Lawyers Out," Says Dr. William J. Thompkins In Reply To Associated Negro Press Story

JAN 4 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds, has just released through the Associated Negro Press a reply to criticism made by F. Regis Noel, white member of the District Bar, on plans for the establishment of a library in the new Recorder of Deeds building.

Dr. Thompkins' statement, released as a letter to Claude A. Barnett, director of the A. N. P., in Chicago, follows:

Dr. Thompkins' Reply

"Dear Mr. Barnett:

"I have just returned to the city from an absence of three weeks and learned upon my return that several of the weekly newspapers have carried articles, sent out by your Association in which F. Regis Noel, a white member of the District Bar, is quoted as stating that I informed him that 'if the Bar Association would support his (Dr. Thompkins') efforts for a separate new building for his (Dr. Thompkins') office, he (Dr. Thompkins) would provide in it space for the colored bar and for its library. The promise was generally made by him (Dr. Thompkins) that he could handle the colored bar problem. Has he done this?

"The release, sent out by the Associated Negro Press, carried the following lead paragraph:

"Did Dr. William J. Thompkins, Recorder of Deeds, attempt to make a deal with the local white Bar Association in return for the Bar Association's support of his plans for a new building for his office?

"I would have much rather had you make this interrogation to me personally instead of to the public through the press, for had your Association taken this matter up directly with me, and put the question to me as you put it to the public, you would have received in reply to the query, "emphatically no!" Anyone who states that I made any such promise or collusion attributed to me by F. Regis Noel, as reported in the press is guilty of malicious prevarication and the truth is not in him.

"You know, and Mr. Noel knows that under the law I could not if I had a desire to, open a library or any other department in my office and restrict its use to colored or white people. I do not know Mr. Noel; I cannot recall having ever met him. I have never made any promises to him, his Association, or to anyone else to the effect that I would set up a colored library in the office of Recorder of Deeds in return for a new building. I have never made any promise or inferred to anyone that I could handle the 'colored bar problem. Had I made such a promise, I would have been guilty of prevarication.

"The fact is that our plans for a new building for the office of Recorder of Deeds provide for a small library for the use of the Recorder of Deeds and his staff. Since this office is a public one, naturally its library would be at the disposal of anyone desiring to use it, whether he be white or black, a member of the bar or not. Its provision was not and is not contingent on whether or not the differences between the white and colored bar are adjusted. Our library will be in the new building regardless of the outcome of this dispute.

"The Bar Association of the District of Columbia, had nothing to do with my obtaining a new building, and I owe it nothing. The bill was introduced in the House by Congressman Jack Nichols and in the Senate by Senator Elmer Thomas, both of Oklahoma. They were both ably assisted in their respective Houses by Congressman Ambrose J. Kennedy of, Maryland; Senators Capper of Kansas; King of Utah; Minton of Indiana, and my own Senator Truman, of Missouri. In addition to the efforts described above, Congressman Nichols went to the President personally and got the "Green Light" to push the bill into law. The bill was introduced at my personal request, and the members of Congress who assisted in the matter did so at my personal request. President Roosevelt broke the ground for the building at my personal request. Obtaining a new building for the office of Recorder of Deeds was the culmination of a lone battle waged for seven years by myself, just as every other fight in the interest of his office has been waged by me alone.

"That the Associated Negro Press should take up the cry of a prejudiced white attorney, who not only attacked me in his address, but attacked every colored member of the District Bar, is reprehensible to say the least. It was not surprising that such a character as Mr. Noel should raise the issue, but that a news agency, supported and operated entirely by race men, should give dignity to the accusation and perpetuate it by re-hashing and propounding the question anew, is dastard to say the least.

Cites Fight Against Jim Crow

"My fight against jim-crowism in all its forms from a youth up to the present, is so well known as to make appear ridiculous any accusation to the contrary. As a young man I fought the jim-crow laws of Oklahoma. The court proceedings are of record. In my home state of Missouri, I fought the jim-crow laws and disfranchisement, the result of which Missouri is the only Southern State that has no jim-crow accommodations on common carriers. When Negroes were denied admission to the city hospital in Kansas City, and not even allowed in the building, I led the fight for a hospital that Negro doctors could practice in; that prospective nurses could be trained in and that colored patients could be treated in. I insisted that it be headed by a Negro and staffed from top to bottom with Negro doctors and nurses. I won the fight. As a member of the Board of Curators of Lincoln University, I insisted on an appropriation of more than a million dollars for a new law school, and was promptly relieved of my responsibilities. I am a gold star member of the NAACP and support its program.

"The home in which I was born is now and has been in possession of members of my family for ninety-four years. The members of my family have participated in the history of the State from which I come and the members of my family have played a conspicuous part in the history of Missouri for ninety years, and will continue to fight for the peace and liberties of our people.

"When I came to Washington, the Recorder of Deeds Office was in the process of being legislated out of existence and I took the initiative in having the legislation shelved. Since that time efforts have been made to diminish the prestige of the office by the process of emasculation. These efforts have been strenuously resisted by me, and again I have been successful.

"I have been displeased with the horrible conditions of the health of Washington Negroes—probably the worse in the country. I am not satisfied with the inequalities of the school system here and the inequalities of employment of Negroes in the departments here as compared with white employment. I have protested the fact that too few Negroes are employed as police and firemen. I have been instrumental in getting a larger proportion of Negroes hired in the City Post Office here.

"I have no sympathy for old Uncle Toms. Rather I pity them. I dont believe in any segregation in any form, and any time I accept it, it is under protest. I believe in absolute equality in everything in this world. I am in total sympathy with the efforts of the Colored Bar to obtain library facilities for its members in the United States District Court here, and I would make no promise or otherwise aid those who seek to deprive them of the rights they seek, any falsifications of Mr. Noel and the Association you represent to the contrary notwithstanding. I would not lay one straw in the way of the Colored Bar to prevent them in this or any other fight.

"In view of the wide-spread publicity given to Mr. Noel's alleged address through the services of your Association, I am requesting that you issue this letter in its entirety to the same papers receiving your former release, so that these malicious and libelous accusations may be corrected.

"I am covering this subject in full to avoid a protracted controversy."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

William Pickens Visits Morganthau

MAY 19 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—William Pickens ~~of New~~ York City, recent appointee to a post in the United States Treasury Department, was a visitor in Washington Thursday. Mr. Pickens made his first formal call upon Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

He was presented by Messers Graves and Houghteling of the treasury staff. Mr. Pickens and Secretary Morgenthau had not met for eight years, the time when they became acquainted. Mr. Pickens returned to New York City where he is winding up his affairs to devote his full time to the government service.

For more than a score of years Mr. Pickens has served the NAACP as field secretary. He has been a contributing editor of the Associated Negro Press for many years also.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Resents Only Ph.D. Men in Defense Advisory Posts

MAR 1 5 1941

By A. McD. FLATOR,
For The Washington Tribune

Throughout the Nation's "voting" States Negroes generally, and Negro Democrats especially, have become resentful of what seems to be the Roosevelt Administration's conclusion that none but Negro Ph.D's, A.M's and their satellites are competent to fill administrative posts in National Defense establishments.

It is noted that, while the President steadily crowds New Deal theorists out of the picture generally, as needs of effecting the processes of a war economy leave him no choice, he still calls upon Negro theorists to represent the race as assistants to practical white men.

As the late presidential campaign drew to its close the Democratic National Committee had got so jittery owing to increasing restlessness of Negro voters because of Wendell L. Willkie's extraordinary promises in his bid for their poll support that the administration had to make some rather formidable gestures to hold them in the Democratic voting columns.

MAR 1 5 1941

Appoints Negro General

As lawyers say, time was of the essence, and on the verge of election-eve Negro demands for some indication of fairness to them in the defense preparation setups constrained elevation of the only Negro colonel in the army to the rank of brigadier general, first of his race to reach the grade.

Then followed designation of Negro advisers to the Secretary of War and for the Director of the Draft. But, instead of naming two outstanding Negroes from the voting States, the Roosevelt Administration simply called in two Washingtonians off the professional race-problem front, namely, former Virgin Islands Judge W. H. Hastie, now the formal dean of Howard University Law School, and Major Campbell Johnson of the Y.M.C.A. These gentlemen, however, were working at that time.

The President's chief media of offense to Negroes, and Negro Democrats who vote, is Dr. Robert Weaver, at present serving as head-Negro in Mr. Roosevelt's Advisory Council on National Defense.

MAR 1 5 1941

Like Post Cavalry Horse

Like the always well fed, post cavalry horse at Fort Meyer which serves at military funerals of deceased mounted officers whose horses are not available, Dr. Weaver hasn't skipped a New Deal payroll minute since he got going as Negro Adviser to the Secretary of the Interior in 1933. He is a Washington boy who has made good. Very good, indeed.

Paramount in the field of scholastic economics, his advancement from the Interior Department to the then newly set up and sociologically experimental United States Housing Authority was perhaps, a step in the right direction and, incidentally, his promotion created a vacancy at Interior which is now competently filled by an excellent youngster from down where the Negro vote doesn't count.

But when time came to make a Negro the advisor to the chief labor man in the National Defense establishments Dr. Weaver should have been overlooked and kept in the Housing Authority. Our situation does not contemplate a comparative Fort Meyer post funeral horse detail.

Weaver's assignement is in the field of labor on National Defense. He serves under Sidney Hillman, a national leader of labor, president of the C.I.O. Almalgamated Clothing Workers International Union, which pays him a salary of $25,000 a year, while he now serves his adopted country as a dollar-a-year man.

The relationship between the two therefore is incongruous; for Weaver's only contact with labor had been to keep it as far as possible out of his subordinate, official domain. And there was about as much occasion for the President's representatives to haul Weaver out of Housing to assist Hillman as there would be to use the post funeral horse for the obsequies of a dead cavalry colonel whose three horses were in the Fort Meyer corral.

MAR 1 5 1941

And, of course, post funeral horses are altogether serviceable for needed occasion. The point is. they are not needed when the late officer's mount is in a nearby stall. And out in the voting States the "stalls" are occupied by Negroes far more competent for labor duty than Bob Weaver can ever possibly be.

What Negroes Resent

To get the picture in full effect, one has but to recall that when it suddenly became necessary to surround himself with men who know how to do things to prepare the nation for defense against totalitarianism, President Roosevelt soon sidetracked the white brief-case fellows for men like Knudson of General Motors, who can make machines but not the Ph.D. grade.

Yet the President's advisers still call on "post funeral horses," and this is what Negroes generally and Negro Democrats particularly are beginning to react to resentfully.

MAR 1 5 1941

Way Paved for Evans

That Dr. Weaver altogether regards Negro labor as something to be for, not of, at a fat salary is quite definitely known, and now about to be publicly manifested, according to not unreliable report out of his sphere. In substance, the report is — it is all fixed for Weaver's first assistant to be Joseph H. B. Evans of Washington. Mr. Evans is a big-shot, local New Deal payroll-hawk who cashes its salary-checks intermittently, now sinecuring on the patronage of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune's colored division of the National Youth Administration.

MAR 1 5 1941

As one [illegible] Evans's convivial front has observed, "[illegible]n get, but never keep steadily, latched to the Federal dough." First, and for a time, he was a head-Negro in the Federal Housing Administration, in which capacity he cut a wide swath on inspection trips usually taken in his rather sinappy LaSalle sedan (or was it a roadster)? The place folded up, and from that time to now he has inned and outed via Agriculture and a reported unsuccessful effort to catch on in the Social Security se[illegible].

MAR 1 5 1941

Not a Labor Man

But why Evans as Weaver's chief of staff? Like Weaver, he isn't a labor man! And while that is just what Weaver wants and expects, naturally, it depreciates the paramount public interest, flouts Negroes generally, Negro Democrats who vote expressly, would benefit nothing but Weaver's vanity and boost Evans's pay. The man for administartive chief in Dr. Weaver's office is a Negro labor man. And he is available — Clarence Johnson of Los Angeles, now a Weaver "field" man, who was forced on Weaver by California politicians because the Negro vote is counted in their State. But that is another though connected story.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Webster, Dickerson Get Posts

Mark Etheridge Named Chairman Six Man Board

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Milton P. Webster, vice president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago attorney, were named by President Roosevelt, to the six man committee which will investigate complaints of discrimination against Negroes on national defense jobs. The other four men were white. Chairman of the committee is Mark F. Ethridge, vice president and general manager of the Louisville Courier Journal.

JUL 5 1941

The committee members will serve without pay and will invesigate charges of evasions of the recent order of President Roosevelt demanding that there be no discrimination against race citizens by firms holding defense contracts.

Other members of the committee are: Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O.; William Green, president of the A. F. of L.; and David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

The committee will be empowered to enforce the executive order and punish offenders. It was created under the terms of the far-reaching executive order issued by the President just prior to the scheduled "March-on-Washington" by thousands of Negro citizens who planned to protest against the discrimination against qualified Negro employees in national defense industries.

JUL 5 1941

Mr. Ethridge is well known in Virginia. He served as general manager of the Richmond Times Dispatch and was later elected president and publisher, a post he held for one year.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Oxley, Jewish Lawyer Tangle in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — (ANP) — Apparently losing his temper, Lawrence A. Oxley interrupted Jonas A. Schwartz, white attorney, challenged him to a debate, called him a demagogue and exclaimed "I know better Jews than you," during a mass meeting sponsored by the Negro Defense Committee here Sunday.

OCT 18 1941

Criticized for "Insincerity"

Mr. Oxley, race relations supervisor in the U. S. Bureau of Employment Security, tangled with Mr. Schwartz, a liberal Jew, after the attorney, responding to an invitation to speak, criticized the attitude of colored government officials.

Giving a summary of the work of his department and its fight for more jobs in the defense program, Mr. Oxley referred to the President's anti-bias order and the urgency of training colored workers and appealed to colored people not to resent the many unpleasant obstacles that may be thrown in their path.

Mr. Schwartz criticized the attitude of colored government officials and stated that Mr. Oxley knew that very little would be done because of the insincerity of those controlling the set-up.

Should Get Results or Quit

He further disagreed with Mr. Oxley's praise of the Ford Motor Company for hiring colored workers on a population basis. "I believe if five jobs are open and there are five competent colored men available they should have the jobs, irrespective of racial population," he declared.

OCT 18 1941

He concluded his criticism by stating that if colored government-paid officials were sincere about breaking down discrimination, they would resign from their jobs two weeks after they were employed or force a change in conditions.

52c-1941

D.C.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

HOWARD PROF. GETS FEDERAL FEP POSITION

Woman Appointed Representative

52c

WASHINGTON, Nov 6—Announcement of the appointment of an assistant executive secretary and an additional field representative was made this week by Mark F. Ethridge, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

The new appointees will join the committee's staff in the investigation of complaints of discriminatory employment practices in defense industries against job-seekers because of their race, creed, color or national origin.

NOV 8 1941

Those named are: Dr George M. Johnson, professor in the Howard university Law School, who becomes assistant executive secretary, and Dr. Ruth Landes, anthropologist, of New York, who will work out of Washington as a field representative.

Former Tax Counsel

After three years of private practice, Dr. Johnson passed successfully a Civil Service examination, and was appointed assistant tax counsel of the California State Board of Equalization. He filled this post for seven years, leaving two years ago to join the Howard university Law School faculty.

Dr. Johnson is also a member of the summer school faculty of the Mills College Institute of International Relations, Oakland, California, and serves on the University-wide Committee on National Defense at Howard.

NOV 8 1941

Woman Gets Post

Dr. Landes holds a Ph. D. degree from Columbia university where she served on the staff from 1933-19340. She did undergraduate work at New York university and later studies at the New York School of Social Work on a Scholarship. For a time, she was a social case worker with the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Elmer Henderson Leaves Dillard Join OPM Staff

52c

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 6—Elmer W. Henderson, instructor in social anthropology at Dillard university, New Orleans, has been appointed field representative of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, it was announced at the university early this week. The announcement, originating from the office of President A. W. Dent, affirmed the willingness of the university to release Mr. Henderson for work in the national defense program.

Mark Ethridge, vice-president and general manager of the Louisville Courier-Journal is chairman of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices and Lawrence Cramer, former governor of the Virgin Islands, is executive secretary.

St Clair Drake Goes to Dillard

J. G. St. Clair Drake, former member of the Dillard faculty and at present a research assistant at the University of Chicago, has been engaged to succeed Mr. Henderson. Mr. Drake is a graduate of Hampton Institute and has completed the residence requirements for his doctorate at the University of Chicago.

NOV 8 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Also Adviser To Selective Draft Chief

NOV 22 1941

Body Is Laison Between Public And Army, Navy

52c

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Dr. Channing H. Tobias has been appointed to the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation .At the same time it was announced that Raymond B. Fosdick, president and trustee of Rockefeller Foundation; Fowler V. Harper, professor of law at Indiana University; and N. D. Jay, special assistant to Norman Davis of the American Red Cross, would join the committee.

Prof. Harper succeeds Bridadier General Frederick H. Osborn, who resigned chairmanship of the committee to assume new duties as chief of the morale branch of the Army.

Dr. Tobias, since 1923, has been senior secretary of the colored work department of the Natonal Council of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THREE FUNCTIONS

NOV 22 1941

At the time of the passage of the Selective Service Act of 1940, he was called to serve on the President's Advisory Committee on Selective Service, and since, has continued as an advisor to the Selective Service Administration.

He also served as a special consultant to the joint committee until his appointment to membership.

The committee has three functions. It was set up by Secretary of the Navy Knox, and Secretary of War Stimson in February with specific authority:

First, to make available the advice of civilians who are experienced in special fields to help the Army and Navy in planning facilities for soldiers and sailors when they are off duty; **Second**, to act as liaison between the Army, which is in charge of the camps; the navy, which is in charge of naval reservations; the Federal Security Agency, which supervises the work of the communities near the camps; and, the public, which wants to help with voluntary services and contributions; and **Third** the committee is asked to help keep the public informed about what is being done for the soldiers and sailor in his leisure, and how it relates to his training.

These new acquisitions in personnel bring to the committee men who have had wide experence in social service.

Other members of the committee are: Sheldon Clark, president of the Navy League Samuel E. M. Crocker, executive director; Francis Keppel, secretary; Wayne Coy; Clarence Dykstra, University of Wisconsin; Frank Hoehler, American Public Welfare Association; Robert E. Sherwood, playright; Charles P. Taft; Commander Austin K. Doyle; Captain Forrest U. Lake; and Commander John L. Reynolds.

NOV 22 1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

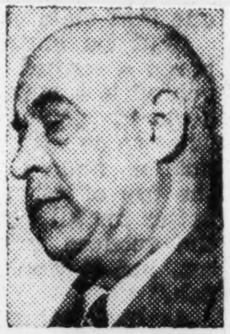
District Deeds Recorder Hits At Sea Policy

52c

Cites Pershing's Praise Of Troops In World War

NOV 22 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speaking over radio station WJSV of the Columbia Broadcasting System last Saturday, Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, called upon America to abolish its color line and restore to all citizens the rights to which they are entitled.



DR. THOMPKINS

The recorder, speaking on the occasion of National Negro Achievement Week sponsored annually by the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, called attention to the three colored mess attendants who lost their lives with the sinking of the Reuben James off the coast of Iceland, recently, and declared:

NOV 22 1941

As death drew no color line against the Negroes who went down with the Reuben James, the Negroes of America are asking that their country draw no color line when it seeks to defend the American people against a common foe."

DECRIES BAN

Dr. Thompkins told his radio audience that "the fact that all three were mess attendants is true only because the Navy Department restricts all Negroes to the domestic branch of the service, although Negroes must face the same dangers as native Americans or Americans of other descents who find all doors of the Navy open to them."

Reviewing the record of achievement made by the Negro in previous conflicts in which this country has been engaged, the recorder of deeds cited the heroism of Crispus Attucks, the first to fall in the American Revolution in Boston, Mass., and brought the war record of the Negro up to date, including his participation in the present defense effort.

Bolstering his contentions for justice for all Americans in times of peace as well as in times of war, Dr. Thompkins quoted from a cablegram sent the War Department by General John J. Pershing, near the close of the last World War, in which the general cited the bravery and gallantry of two colored infantrymen who repelled a much larger German patrol, killing and wounding several Germans and winning the Croix de Guerre for their gallantry.

NOV 22 1941

He quoted a more recent statement of General Pershing made on August 12, of this year, in which the general attributed a large part of the success of the American Expeditionary Force to colored troops who fought in France during the World War.

Concluding his address, Dr. Thompkins made a stirring plea for unity of the country, and justice for all mankind.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Gov't Worker Is Made Chief Of U.S. Agriculture Administration Bureau

DEC 6 1941

52c

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard announced this week the promotion of Raymond J. Weir to the position of chief, administrative services division in the Office of Plant and Operations.

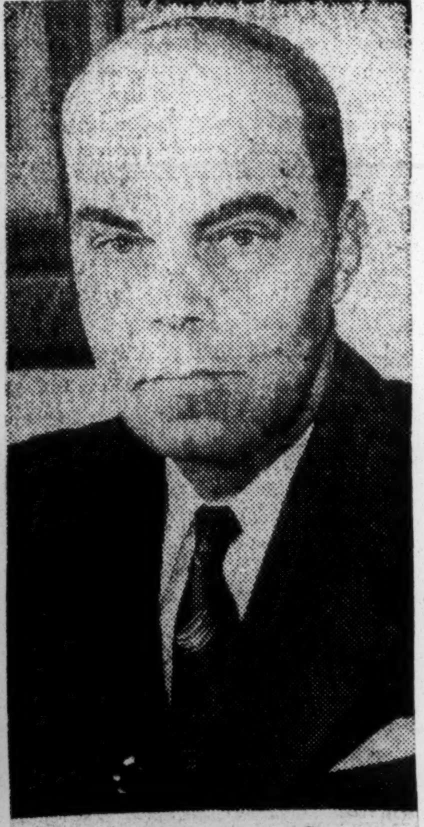
Weir, who has already assumed his new duties, succeeds William T. Wolfrey Jr., white, who has been elevated to the post of assistant to the chief of the Office of Plant and Operations.

DEC 6 1941

Entering the service of the Department of Agriculture in 1910, Weir is the first Negro to serve as chief of an administrative division. Prior to his recent elevation he was chief of the budget section of the Office of Plant and Operations.

The Administrative Services Division operates as the business management organization for the office of the secretary. Its functions involve the preparation of budget estimates and justifications, budgetary control of appropriations, the processing of requisitions and the maintenance of pertinent records. Weir's staff includes persons of both races.

During the 31 years that Weir has been connected with the department he has served as clerk-stenographer in the Bureau of Plant Industry, stenographer in the office of the secretary and for three years he held a special detail in the field. For the last several years his work has dealt largely with fiscal matters and he is said to have developed a keen understanding of such matters and a thorough knowledge of the intricate problems of administrative work.



RAYMOND J. WEIR

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DR. BUNCHE LOANED TO U. S. GOVERNMENT

DEC 27 1941

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—(ANP) —Dr. Ralph Bunche, noted authority on African affairs and professor at Howard university, has been on leave from that institution being on loan to the committee headed by Col. William Donovan, doing research work for the government. Dr. Bunche's particular field is colonial government. His job is to furnish information for various government departments which may have need of such information.

DEC 27 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

RUBBER STAMP LEADERS IN WASHINGTON

DEC 27 1941

52c

THE ENTHUSIASM of thousands of Negro youth who responded to an advertisement which appeared in many daily newspapers, asking for volunteers for the U. S. Army following the Pearl Harbor attack, was dampened when they learned that the request was for white volunteers only. Those who applied at Army Recruiting Headquarters were bluntly told "there are no vacancies for you in the service at present."

And although the Navy Department has been appealing to radio and through the press for volunteers, the Negro press was informed last week "There has been no change in the Navy's policy regarding enlistment of men of the colored race, and for the time being no change is contemplated."

When the advertisement first appeared, The Age editor wrote Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and asked if the advertisement applied to Negroes as well as to whites. To date no reply has been received from Judge Hastie, although a similar letter addressed to the Secretary of War was responded to with the statement that this advertisement had been discontinued until more training quarters for soldiers can be provided.

The Negro press and public hasn't been fully informed as to Judge Hastie's duties but we think that his race expects him to be something more than a "rubber stamp" official. On the basis of President Roosevelt's expressed determination to end jim-crowism in the various government departments, we think that the many Negro advisors to cabinet members and heads of federal bureaus should take a stronger stand on such matters.

If the United States expects to defeat the Axis Powers, racial differences in this country must be put aside in order to get the united support of all elements of the population. And the Army and Navy should be so informed.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

INVITES BETHUNE TO JOIN COUNCIL

NOV 8 1941

Stinging Letter to Secretary of War Denouncing Exclusion of Negro Women Brings Mrs. Bethune An Invitation to Become Member.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — All because of the optimism of a humble newspaper reporter, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women and chief of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, has been invited to become a member of the advisory council of the women's interest section of the War department.

The invitation was issued several days ago over the signature of Brigadier General A. D. Surles, chief of the Public Relations Bureau of the War department.

HAD BEEN IGNORED

NOV 8 1941

And thereby hangs a tale, for the original set-up for a women's interest section, under the leadership of Mrs. William P. Hobby of Houston, Texas, Negro women were excluded.

Press releases in advance of the organization meeting of the advisory council reached The Pittsburgh Courier with other releases from the War department. Julia Jones, woman's editor of The Courier, assumed that the most representative group of Negro women would be invited to affiliate with the advisory council and so stated in a "dressed-up" rewrite of the War department releases.

But the National Council of Negro Women had not been invited to participate in the organization of the advisory council. In fact, there was no intention to invite them as Mrs. Bethune discovered upon making inquiry after the appearance of The Courier story.

OFFICIALS, "VERY SORRY"

Mrs. Bethune called several officials in the War department, including General Surles. They were all "very sorry, some mistake has been made."

But Mrs. Bethune did not let the matter rest. She immediately wrote a scorching letter of protest to Secretary of War Henry Stimson challenging the propriety of exculding Negro women from such an advisory council.

Copies of the letter to Mr. Stimson were also sent to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, General Surles and Mrs Hobby.

The answer to her letter was a personal invitation from General Surles, after the organization of the council, to become a member.

In her letter to Secretary Stimson, Mrs. Bethune had pointed out that too often Negroes are left out in the formative stages of organizations and programs.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. Thompkins' Office Shows Profit of $26,780 for Year

MAR 29 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—In reports turned in from his department, Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, shows that his office made a profit of $26,780 for the fiscal year just ended.

In this manner, Dr. Thompkins believes that by the end of 1942 the deficit of $212,225.23 existing when he took over the office in 1934 will be liquidated by the annual profits the office is now showing.

MAR 29 1941

The record which covers the period ending June 30, 1940, showed that Congress had appropriated $677,120 for operation costs in the previous five years. The office did not spend more than its appropriation in any year, and its profits for the five-year period were $159,628.83.

EQUIPMENT NEEDED

The report shows the office of the recorder badly in need of equipment. With three shifts of workers busily engaged in the office, there is a definite need for additional machines and equipment to carry on the work they are doing.

Dr. Thompkins asked for salary raises for his 49 employes, reporting that many of them have long service and are skilled in the peculiar work of his office, 64 of them receive the pay rates below the average for their work and 31 receive the minimum for their grade.

In a letter to Dr. Thompkins, President Roosevelt praised the office of the recorder as an example of public service paying its own way.

While there has been some concern over the new building which is to be erected for the office, Dr. Thompkins said that he was positive that the building would go under construction at an early date. Last week, bids on construction were advertised in the local papers and now the municipal architect is awaiting the results of these bids.

MAR 29 1941

PLANS SUBMITTED

Since October, Dr. Thompkins says there have been approximately 25 sets of plans submitted him for approval and specifications for the building, including plans for plumbing, electric fixtures, furniture and other items which go into the erection of a building.

Increases in the personnel are expected when the new building is occupied and Dr. Thompkins expects to take into this edifice all new equipment in order to expedite **the important work his office handles.**

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Gets New Post

JUL 1 2 1941

CURTIS P. MITCHELL

Of Denver, Colo., was appointed junior attorney in the legal division of the Federal Works agency recently by Federal Works Administrator John Carmody. Mr. Mitchell will be on the staff of FWA General Counsel Alan Johnstone. He is a member of the class of 1941 of Howard university law school.

JUL 1 2 1941

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Urged For Post on NLRB

52c

At a joint meeting of the United Government Employes and the National Negro Council yesterday, a resolution was adopted calling upon President Roosevelt to appoint A. Philip Randolph, Negro leader, as a member of the National Labor Relations Board.

The meeting was held in joint session at Shiloh Baptist Church, 1500 Ninth Street Northwest. The organizations went on record unanimously recommending and indorsing to President Roosevelt the appointment of Randolph to fill the vacancy on the NLRB of Commissioner Edwin S. Smith.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

T. K. Gibson, Jr., Gets $5,600 OPM Post

WASHINGTON
By ANP

Truman K. Gibson, Jr., of Chicago, who has been serving as assistant to Judge William Hastie, civilian aide in the War Department, has been named assistant to Executive Secretary Lawrence Cramer of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Investigators who have been appointed for the committee include G. James Fleming, former newspaper man of Philadelphia, and Eugene Davidson of Washington. Gibson's salary is reported at $5,600 per annum while the investigators get $3,800.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Trent Achieves In Race Relations Field

MAR 22 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Summarizing the activities of the Federal Works Agency, Administrator John M. Carmody in his first Anual report published this week calls attention to the "very real progress" achieved in the field of racial relations through the efforts of William J. Trent, Jr., FWA racial relations officer

"Most Federal Works agencies have instituted special measures to prevent neglect of the needs and rights of any groups, and this is especially true in the field of racial relations," the report asserts.

"With a view to coordinating racial relations policies of the constituent agencies, in order that all citizens might share in the opportunity for work and in the benefits of its programs, the Federal Works Agency seeks to guard against any discrimination in the receipt of benefits flowing from the programs of the constituent agencies.

REAL PROGRESS

MAR 22 1941

"An office of racial relations within the office of the director of personnel has achieved very real progress in this direction."

Mr. Trent, formerly with the Public Works Administration as advisor on Negro affairs, has been with FWA since the early days of its organization during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1940. He has contributed to the development of the FWA policy of non-discrimination in employment on public works projects.

MAR 22 1941

Two of the constituent bodies of FWA also employ racial relations personnel. Dr. Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the administrator, is in charge of the office of racial relations in the United States Housing Authority.

Alfred E. Smith, staff assistant, performs such duties for the Work Projects Administration.

The report cites a penalty imposed for violation of the non-discrimination policy under the Public Works Administration.

"Workers who were qualified by training and experience and who were duly certified for work on a projct were given equal opportunity without distinction or discrimination because of race, creed, color, or political affiliations."

MAR 22 1941

"In pursuing this policy," the report continues, "a penalty deduction of $3.313.35 from the P. W. A. grant based on construction of a $408,000 school was ordered during the year after investigation had clearly shown that racial discrimination had been shown in the employment of workers on the project."

The 450-page report covers the activities of FWA's five constituent bodies: Public Buildings Administration, Public Roads Administration, and the United States Housing Authority.

Illustrations include photographs of low rent housing projects occupied by Negro families, Negro slums, and Negro PBA employees.

MAR 22 1941

The Anson Borough Homes Project, housing 162 Negro families in Charleston, S. C., is cited as an example of "housing in the Deep South."

W. J. Trent, Jr.
His Work Lauded

Journal a
Norfolk,

Will Assist In Planning Race Policy

Housing Needs Of Racial Minorities To Be Considered

530

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—Appointment of racial relations advisers to three of the regional offices of the United States Housing authority was announced this week by Administrator Nathan Straus.

JUL 26 1941

Representing the office of racial relations, headed by Dr. Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the administrator, the new employees will advise and assist the regional directors in carrying out USHA racial policies in the field.

The appointees are William E. Hill of Pittsburgh, Henry Lee, Moon, New York, and Herman A. Washington, New Orleans. J. Arthur Weiseger of Seattle was appointed associate racial relations adviser to work in the central office.

FORMER URBAN LEAGUE WORKER

At the time of his appointment, Mr. Hill was manager of Bedford Dwellings, USHA-aided project in Pittsburgh. A forrer industrial secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League, he was at one time employed by the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry.

In Pittsburgh, he was active in civic organizations, seeking to improve the living conditions among low income families. He will work in Region V embracing the states of the midwest.

Mr. Moon, a forme. New York newspaperman, has been employed by the USHA since April, 1938, first as a press representative and more recently as associate racial relations adviser. He has been assigned to Region II embracing the states of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

FROM XAVIER FACULTY

As a member of the faculty of Xavier university in New Orleans, Mr. Washington gave courses in public housing in the school of social service. He was one of the organizers of the New Orleans Citizens Housing council and was active in the successful effort to obtain Negro management personnel on the New Orleans project.

JUL 26 1941

Regi[illegible] to which he has been assigned is comprised of the southeastern states. In Region VI, embracing the states of the southwest, A. Maceo Smith continues in the position of racial relations adviser to which he was appointed in October, 1939.

Mr. Weiseger, who was assistant economist in the wage and hour division of the United States Department of Labor, at one time worked as a special investigator on rental housing survey of Washington.

Announcing these appointments, Mr. Straus stated that "these advisers will be responsible for the racial relations aspects of the USHA program which includes consideration of the housing needs of racial minorities and the extent of racial participation in the development, management, and tenancy of low-rent and defense housing projects."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEW EMPLOYES WILL ADVISE ON POLICIES

Responsible For Housing Needs, Participation And Tenancy

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320

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JUL 26 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Howard Professor Joins FEPC Staff

532

WASHINGTON (Special)—Dr. George M. Johnson, professor of law at Howard University, has been named assistant executive secretary and field representative of the President Fair Employment Practice Committee, it was learned Wednesday. Lawrence Cramer is executive secretary.

NOV 8 1941

Dr. Ruth Landis, New York anthropologist has been appointed field representative and will work out of the local office. The committee was appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate discrimination in defense plants against persons on account of race, creed, color and national origin.

52c-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Race Should Have 12 Representatives In Washington, D.C.

APR 26 1941

5-2C

"I am willing to fight for you in Congress, but I need some help.

"If Negroes in eight Northern states were to organize and use their votes to the best advantage, you could send a dozen representatives to Washington to see that you received your full recognition as citizens, and you could dominate these same eight States.

"Furthermore, if you unite and organize, follow your leaders and assert your power in your own interests and those of this country, you will have every white politician running to you every day in the year to find out what you want done."

APR 26 1941

SPEECH REPRESENTED "STARTLING DEPARTURE"

The speaker, Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York, descendant of the Peter Stuyvesants; former major with New York's famous 369th; proven friend of the Negro and father of three measures which sought Presidential appointment of Negro cadets to the Military Academy at West Point N.Y., electrified a capacity audience at the Centre Avenue Y. M C. A., as he told Negroes what they must do to emancipate themselves politically.

The speech, a dramatic and startling departure from the usual clap-trap, placed responsibility for the Negro's present political status upon his own shoulders. But Congressman Fish did more than indict the race for its apathetic attitude. He suggested a solution for their problem when he said:

"You are asking and demanding the same civil rights as all other American citizens.

"You are demanding the right to work. You are demanding the right to enjoy the American standard of living. You are demanding the right to receive the American standard of wages.

SHOULD HAVE A DOZEN REPRESENTATIVES IN D. C.

"But what are you doing to back up your demands? Progress is being made in eliminating discrimination from the American scene. I believe that even in Dixie these discriminations will shortly be wiped out.

"The ballot is the lever you must use to get what you want. I have gone to the front for you. But I need help. I only wish we could elect more Congressmen.

"As a matte[illegible] of simple justice, twelve milli[illegible] Negroes should have a dozen representatives in the Halls of Congress in Washington, D.C. But the responsibility rests with you.

"Unless you organize, follow your leaders and elect your own men, you won't have representation. You certainly can't expect the other fellow to do it for you. He's too busy getting things for himself and his group.

OUTNUMBER OTHER MINORITY GROUPS

"Three minority groups," he continued, "not as large as you, elect all their officers and have proper representation in national and State offices.

"You outnumber these other minority groups three to one, and you should dominate the political preferment of eight of the Northern States.

"Organize...and when you have that power politically, you will get your economic rights. Then, and not until then, will you be able to see the powers-that-be at any time you want to see them, instead of just before elections."

In naming the States, the fighting New York Congressman named Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and New York. Other States to which he referred are believed to have been Kentucky, West Virginia, Indiana nad Michigan.

Introduced by Ira F. Lewis, president of The Pittsburgh Courier, Congressman Fish's address highlighted the opening session of the Y's "Activities Week" program.

Others who participated were: Charles J. Graham, Dr. T. J. King, the Rev. Harold R. Tolliver, Donald Dammond, W. T. Poole and the Y Concert Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. A. R. Taylor.

Assemblyman Homer S. Brown served as master of ceremonies.

GENERAL

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEDERAL JOB-HOLDERS FORM 'BLACK CABINET'

5 2C

MAY 3 - 1941

WASHINGTON, May 1 (ANP)—According to the listing of Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, the following comprise the membership of the Federal Council of Negro Advisers:

MAY 3 - 1941

Emmer Martin Lancaster, Joseph Houchins of the department of commerce; Judge William Hastie, Truman Gibson, war department; Constance E. H. Daniel, Jerome Robinson and Giles Hubert, department of agriculture; William H. Houston, Louis Mehlinger, Louis Lautier of the department of justice; Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds; Ralph E. Mizelle, post office department; Cornelius King, Farm Credit administration; Major Campbell C. Johnson, selective service; Robert C. Weaver, Frances H. Williams, Robert R. Taylor, Theodore R. Poston, defense; William Trent, public works; Frank S. Horne, Charles Johnson, Henry Lee Moon, Edward Lovett, Charles S. Duke, of the housing authority; Afred E. Smith, Dutton R. Ferguson, WPA; Howard D. Woodson, treasury department; Lawrence Oxley, Dr. Charles E. Franklin, Ira DeA. Reid and Roy Ellis, Social Security board; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, department of education; Joseph H. B. Evans, T. Arnold Hill, Pauline Redmond, Ora B. Stokes, Nell Hunter and Reginald Johnson, NYA; Benita Lewis of the children's burea uand Edgar G. Brown of the CCC.

Mrs. Bethune said the group met once a month to discuss ways and means of profitably representing the cause of t[illegible]000000 Negroes in the United States.

MAY 3 - 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

"Nice Boys" These "Advisers On Negro Affairs" – But Limited

5 2C

"NICE BOYS" is an appropriate name for most of the colored gentlemen who hold advisory positions with the government on "Negro affairs."

These people must be very careful not to be too zealous about the rights of colored people.

Mind you, their job is to advise on "Negro affairs", but they must be, [illegible] le[illegible]st th[illegible] that they must be, exceedingly careful concerning the type of advice they hand out to their bosses in the service.

JUL 24 1941

Think for a moment how inconsistent these positions are: They are created with the avowed purpose of helping colored citizens get a square deal in housing, W.P.A., C.C.C., N.Y.A., and defense jobs, but nevertheless those colored brothers who hold these jobs feel that they must tread very softly on the color question or else have their heads chopped off by some silly little clerk who is not even dry behind the ears.

These assistants on "Negro affairs", in most instances, amount to no more than a clerk to answer letters dealing with the color question. They are simply buffers between the real officials and the colored people. In other words, their chief job is to save the real boss the embarrassment of answering questions on the Negro problem.

JUL 24 1941

While there are exceptions to the rule, the foregoing is an accurate picture of these "advisers on Negro affairs".

The majority of them are too afraid to fight for equality of opportunity for colored people. They think that they will be accused of being too zealous concerning the rights of colored Americans. And that is fatal to any Negro who wants to keep his job with the government as an adviser or special assistant on Negro affairs.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Senator Connally's Problem

Gen

AUG 9 1941

THE ANNOUNCEMENT of Senator Tom Connally's rise to the chairmanship of the important foreign relations committee of the United States Senate is of vital importance to every Negro.

It is no secret that the Texan has long been an opponent of legislation relative to the Negroes' progress in this country. His opposition has on several occasions developed into actual belligerency against everything of darker hue.

Mr. Connally will find that this display of intolerance and prejudice are ill-fitting garments to wear in his new position.

Particularly is this true in view of the "Good Neighbor" policy being so ardently promoted by this country in the nations to the south of us. Most of these countries are thickly populated with Negroes, two have Negro presidents, others have Negroes high in administrative and official capacities, and all of them are vitally important to the protection of the United States and the western hemisphere.

Mr. Connally will now be called upon to treat certain Negroes with the same consideration he treats white nations abroad and it remains to be seen just how this is going to work out.

These nations are just as jealous of their rights and prerogatives as any of the proud white nations and protocol demands that they receive the same treatment.

How will the senator from Texas as chairman of the foreign relations committee act when he is called upon to meet these representatives of foreign governments whose skins are probably not as white as his, but who represent their governments in the city of Washington?

Mr. Connally is in a position to display all that he has learned in his 25 years in the senate—and that means more than antagonism to anything not of his own race and persuasion.

AUG 9 1941

More Negroes In Federal Jobs Now Than Ever

Gen

"The Weekly Review"
Birmingham, Ala.

OCT 24 1941

The Washington Daily News says: As a matter of fact, Negro participation in the Federal service is greater now than ever—even including Reconstruction days. This participation is probably a principal deterrent to discontent. Privately prepared lists show 163 Negroes appointed to supervisory or administrative jobs since 1933. This, of course, does not include thousands of custodial or office workers. Practically every New Deal, and most of the pre-existing Government agencies now has a Negro affairs consultant. Most have several Negroes performing legal, architectural engineering or other jobs without racial connotation. There is even a Negro dollar-a-year man, an Atlanta banker, who flies up from Atlanta a day or two a week. For some months the Civil Cervice Commission has dispensed with a photograph on application used, it was claimed, to bar Negroes from jobs. The personal interview may still have this effect, but recently a War Dept. office head on learning that a number of Negro girls had been added to the clerical force, sent word to others that the first complaint or show of displeasure would mean dismissal. Due to the same national situation which has drawn 70,000 Negroes into the armed service, the Civil Service Commission believes more of their civilians are being employed to clerk and type for Uncle Sam than ever before.

OCT 24 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE NEGRO FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WORKER

Gen

NOV 8 1941

THE GRADUATE SCHOOL of Howard University has recently published a study of The Negro Federal Government Worker—a listing of the number and classification of Negroes in the various departments of the federal government, and comparing the total to that under previous administrations. The author of the study is Laurence J. W. Hayes.

In addition to the listing of Civil Service Appointees, political appointments are also listed and comparative tables made. While the Civil Service list makes an impressive total even without the inclusion of Post Office Department employees, Prof. Hayes concludes that Negro federal government workers are found, in a majority of cases, in the sub-clerical classification levels of the competitive classified Civil Service and recommends:

NOV 8 1941

520

Elimination of the photograph on the application for the Civil Service examination and the substitution of finger print identification system.

That appointments be made strictly in order of rank of eligibility, abolishing the now discretionary power which an appointing officer has to choose among the three highest candidates certified to him.

That the accredited Negro colleges and universities slant their curriculums so as qualify their seniors for the Junior Professional Assistant examination providing a base entrance salary of $2,000 a year.

That all Civil Service lists be made public records so that any candidate or any citizen may know the absolute and relative standing of all persons on the list.

That one assistant secretaryship in each old line Department be given to a competent administrator of Negro extraction, one of whose special duties should be to integrate technically trained Negroes into the technical branches of the Department.

The study shows that there is a total of 15,868 colored citizens in the government service (exclusive of postal employees outside the Nation's Capital) who draw an aggregate salary of $5,538,612. Strangely enough, the best jobs are now in the United States Housing Authority, with Dr. Robert Weaver, adviser on Negro relations, heading the list at an annual salary of $5,600, and the lowest salary being $1,080 for messengers and watchmen. The Department of Agriculture also has a large number of white collar workers, includng a social economist at $4,600.

NOV 8 1941

Of the appointive list, the diplomatic and consular service makes the poorest showing with only three Negro representatives at the present time, drawing a total of $19,700 annually as against a total of eleven in 1908 with a total of $36,000 annually in salaries.

Prof. Hayes has done a big job in compiling this information and making it available to the public, and especially to the Negro newspaper. His recommendation falls in line with the President's recent executive order ending discrimination in the various government departments.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Who's Who in U.S. Government Offices

4/52c

WASHINGTON (ANP)

The newest revised list of governmental employees in the higher brackets shows an increase in the posts held and includes the following:

NOV 29 1941

CIVILIAN SERVICE COMMISSION — Charles Collins, assistant examiner.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS — Edgar G. Brown, adviser.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES COMMITTEE — George M. Johnson, assistant executive secretary; Eugene Davidson, G. James Fleming, Elmer W. Henderson, field representatives, consumer division; Archie Hargraves, editorial specialist; Luther Hemmons, material specialist, publications section, consumer division.

Fourteen in Agriculture Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE— T. N. Roberts, special assistant to the director of personnel; A. L. Holsey, Mrs. R. R. Moton, J. P. Davis, field representatives, A.A.A.; Sherman Briscoe, assistant agricultural research writer; Raymond J. Weir, chief of administrative service division;

Cornelius King, assistant to the governor, Farm Credit Administration; Mrs. Constance E. H. Daniel, senior administrative assistant, Farm Security; J. Jerome Robinson, assistant to Mrs. Daniel; Giles A. Hubert, assistant to the director, Rural Rehabilitation;

James C. Peterson, junior agricultural economist; Frank E. Pinder, assistant co-operative specialist; Mrs. Ivie Hill Foster, Mrs. Maggie Young Forter, handicraft specialists.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE — Dr. Joseph Roosevelt Hoochins, specialist in the Census Bureau; Emmer Martin Lancaster, adviser to the Secretary of Commerce; Robert W. Holley, legal research specialist, Census Bureau.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE — William L. Houston, special assistant to the attorney general; Capt. Louis Mehlinger, attorney, State Department; Louis W. Lautier, assistant to Mr. Mehlinger.

NOV 29 1941

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR — George W. Crockett, associated attorney, solicitor's officer; Miss Venita Lewis, special consultant in Child welfare; George O. Butler, assistant economist, research and statistics branch, wage and hour division.

DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY — William Pickens, Jesse O. Thomas, staff assistants; Lorimer Milton, staff advisor, defense savings staff; Howard D. Woodson, civil engineer, procurement division.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY — William J. Trent, Jr., racial relations officer; Donald W. Wyatt, assistant; Curtis Mitchell, junior attorney.

OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT — Robert R. Taylor, consultant, division of defense housing co-ordination.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS — Armstrong Claytor, junior librarian, division of orientalia.

NYA Employs Seven

NYA — Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, division director; T. Arnold Hill, assistant director; Harry S. McAlpin, chief, racial relations section; Miss Pauline Redmond, senior administrative assistant, national advisory committee;

Mrs. Ora Brown Stokes, Mrs. Nell Hunter, consultants; Mrs. Venice Spraggs, senior youth personnel assistant.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE — Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fauset, special assistant.

OPM — Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief, colored employment and training branch, labor division; James C. Evans, labor training assistant; Clarence Johnson, consultant; Theodore Poston, public relations counsellor;

J. Lawrence Duncan, Lewis Clymer, Edward Lawson, Austin H. Scott, George Streator, Reginald Johnson, field assistants; Miss Lucia M. Pitts, secretary.

NOV 29 1941

Ten in Social Security

Post Office Department — Ralph E. Mizelle, attorney, office of the solicitor; Sidney E. Jackson, assistant chief clerk-at-large.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE — Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist.

SELECTIVE SERVICE — Maj. Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant; Dr. Paul V. Cornelly, medical advisory board.

SOCIAL SECURITY BOARD — Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, supervisor, racial relations unit, bureau of employment security; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, consultant in charge for minority groups; Roy Ellis, assistant special representative, racial relations unit; Alvin M. Rucker, special representative;

Richard Walker, associated special representative; Dr. Charles L. Franklin, associate social economist; Harper Fortune, assistant economist analyst; Wilberforce D. Simmons, Samuel B. Danley; Monroe D. Dowling, employment specialists.

USO — James E. Geator, co-ordinator of field service.

USHA Has Fourteen

U.S. HOUSING AUTHORITY — Dr. Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the administrator; Charles Duke, associate architect; J. Parker Prescott, advisor, rural housing division; Edward P. Lovet, attorney, legal division; Miss Corienne K. Robinson, associate racial relations adviser;

J. Arthur Weiseger, associated racial relations advisor; Clarence Johnson, labor relations advisor; Henry Lee Moon, Herman A. Washington, William Hill, racial relations advisers;

Miss Kathleen H. Murray, junior project planning adviser; Mrs. Ethel Green, administrative clerk; John A. Melby, junior architect; Hilyard Robinson, consultant architect.

WAR DEPARTMENT — Dr. William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War; Truman K. Gibson, assistant civilian aide; Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, assistant, inspector general's office; Miss Joan Curtis, junior personnel technician.

WPA — Alfred Edgar Smith, staff adviser; Dutton Ferguson, specialist assistant, division of information; James A. Atkins, education specialist, community service division.

RECORDER OF DEEDS — Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorder of deeds; Felix Payne, second deputy recorder of deeds.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION — Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in education; Thomas E. Davis, junior specialist in higher education.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Here's Who's Who With Uncle Sam

NOV 30 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(A N P)— The newest revised list of governmental employees in the higher brackets shows an increase in the posts held and shows as follows:

Civil Service commission; Charles Collins, assistant examiner.

Civilian Conservation corps; Edgar G. Brown, adviser on Negro affairs.

Committee on Fair Employment Practices; George M. Johnson, assistant executive secretary. Eugene Davidson, field representative; G. James Fleming, field representative; Elmer W. Henderson, field representative.

Council of National Defense; Miss Frances H. Williams, field supervisor, office of Price Administration, consumer relations section; Miss Sunie Steele, field representative, consumer division; Mrs. Laura Daly, field representative, consumer division; Archie Hargraves, editorial specialist, publications section, consumer division. Luther Hemmons, material specialist, publications section, consumer division.

Department of Agriculture; T. N. Roberts, special assistant to the director of personnel; A. L. Holsey, Mrs. R. R. Moton, J. P. Davis, field representatives, A. A. A.; Sherman Briscoe, Assistant agricultural research writer; Raymond J. Weir; chief of administrative service division; Cornelius King, assistant to the governor, Farm Credit Administration. Mrs. Constance E. H. Daniels, senior administrative assistant, Farm Security; J. Jerome Robinson, assistant to Mrs. Daniel, Giles A. Hubert, assistant to the director, Rural Rehabilitation; James C. Peterson, junior agricultural economist; Frank E. Pinder, assistant cooperative specialist; Mrs. Ivie Hill Foster, handicraft specialist; Mrs. Maggie Young Forte, handicraft specialist.

Department of Commerce: Dr. Joseph Roosevelt Houchins, specialist on Negro statistics, bureau of the census; Emmer Martin Lancaster, adviser on Negro affairs to the secretary of Commerce. Robert W. Holley, legal research specialist, bureau of the census.

Department of Justice: William L. Houston, special assistant to the attorney general Capt. Louis Mehlinger, attorney department of State; Louis W. Lautier assistant to Mr. Mehling.

NOV 30 1941

Department of Labor; George W. Crockett, associated attorney, solicitor's office; Miss Venita Lewis, special consultant in child welfare, children's bureau; George O. Butler, assistant economist, research and statistics branch, wage and hour division.

Department of Treasury: William Pickens, staff assistant; Lorimer Milton, staff advisor, defense savings staff; Jesse O. Thomas, staff assistant. Howard D. Woodson, civil engineer, procurement division.

Federal Works agency; William J. Trent, Jr., racial relations officer; Donald W. Wyatt, assistant; Curtis Mitchell, junior attorney, legal division.

Office of Eemergency Management; Robert R. Taylor, consultant, division of defense housing coordination:

Library of Congress; Armstrong Clayton, junior librarian, division of orientalia.

National Youth Administration; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director, division of Negro affairs. T. Arnold Hill, assistant director; Harry S. McAlpin, chief, racial relations section; Miss Pauline Redmond, senior administrative assistant, national advisory committee; Mrs. Ora Brown Stokes, consultant, girl's work; Mrs. Nell Hunter, consultant, division of music; Mrs. Venice Spraggs, senior youth personnel assistant;

Office of Civilian Defense. Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fauset, special assistant.

Office of Production Management; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief, Negro employment and training branch, labor division; James C. Evans, labor training assistant, Clarence Johnson, consultant; Theodore Poston, public relations counsellor; J. Lawrence Duncan, field assistant. Lewis Clymer, field assistant; Reginald Johnson, field assistant; Miss Lucia M. Pitts, secretary to the chief and office manager.

Post Office department; Ralph E. Mizelle, attorney, office of the solicitor; Sidney E. Jackson, assistant chief-clerk-at-large.

Public Health service; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health education specialist.

NOV 30 1941

Selective Service system. Major Campbell C. Johnson, executive assistant: Dr. Paul V. Cornelly, medical advisory board.

Social Security board; Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, supervisor, racial relations unit, bureau of employment security; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, consultant-in-charge for minority groups. Roy Ellis, assistant special representative, racial relations unit Alvin M. Rucker, special representative; Richard Walker, associated special representative; Dr. Charles L. Franklin, associate social economist. Harper Fortune, assistant economic analyst; Wilberforce D. Simmons, Samuel B. Dunley; Monroe D. Dowling, employment specialists.

NOV 30 1941

United Service organization; James E. Geater, co-ordinator of field service.

United States Housing authority; Dr. Frank S. Horne, acting special assistant to the administrator; Charles Duke, associate architect. J. Parker Prescott, rural advisor, rural housing division; Edward P. Lovett, attorney, legal division; Miss Corienne K. Robinson, associate racial relations adviser; J. Arthur Weiseger, associated racial relations adviser; Clarence Johnson, labor relations adviser; Henry Lee Moon, racial relations adviser. Miss Kathleen H. Murray, junior project planning adviser; Mrs. Ethel Green, administrative clerk; John T. Melby, junior architect; Hilyard Robinson, consultant architect.

War department; Judge William E. Hastie, civilian aide to the secretary of war; Truman K. Gibson, assistant civilian aide to the secretary of war. Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, assistant, inspector general's office. Miss Joan Curtis, junior personnel technician.

Works Progress administration; Alfred Edgar Smith, staff adviser; Dutton Ferguson, special assistant, division of information; James A. Atkins, specialist in Negro education, community service division.

Recorder of Deeds; Dr. William J. Thompkins, recorded of deeds; Felix Payne, second deputy recorder of deeds.

Office of Education; Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in Negro education; Thomas E. Davis; junior specialist in higher education.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Negroes in Federal Jobs

IMMEDIATELY after the executive order was issued by President Roosevelt the Chicago Bee expressed the thought that if our national government is to be serious in its no-discriminatory policy for Negroes in private industries it must seek to clean its own house of prejudice in government employment.

SEP 21 1941

In this thought President Roosevelt has expressed the same idea as manifested by the recent order to all governmental and independent agencies to take immediate steps to eliminate racial discrimination, particularly against Negroes in Federal Civil Service positions.

With this order the government can feel that it is consistent in asking industries with defense contracts to hire Negroes. Without it it smacks of the "mote and beam" principle.

The Federal government certainly has been one employer which has done more discriminating on the basis of color than any other. It is done throughout the country. It is done in the post offices. It is done in every department established prior to the depression area and most of them that have been established since that time. Throughout the South Negroes are barred from most good Federal positions. We should like to know if President Roosevelt intends to enforce his order throughout the South.

SEP 21 1941

The President's orders asking private industries and the Federal government to cease and desist in discriminatory employment is an economic Magna Charta for the colored people of America.

With the many hundred thousands of Federal jobs colored people who are qualified now feel that they are just as eligible for them as the cattle-boat emigrant or the descendant of the Mayflower traveler.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Black Cabinet"

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

TO BE EFFECTIVE SHOULD BE PART OF POLICY FORMING BODY

DEC 13 1941

DEC 13 1941

THIS week I am going to attempt to state the position of the bright people in Washington and then stop writing about them for a while. In spite of the criticisms which have been leveled at them by the Negro press I think that they are in an untenable position. Some of the criticisms one reads in the papers are sweeping general condemnations of the 'black cabinet" and are uncalled for. The critics should point out specific things to criticize and there are such to be made. On the other hand, there is not much excuse for our representatives being so thin skinned that they, like other public servants, cannot be criticized, discussed and analyzed in the press.

Mr. Cayton

As I said before, these people are in a difficult position and the nature of their dilemma is not of their own making. The administrators of various agencies have more or less adopted the policy of employing a Negro in the capacity of, what is euphemistically called, "advisor on Negro affairs." They are usually in the salary bracket between $3,200 and $3,800 (with some exceptions). Their work is for the most part public relations and race relations. In this they are like thousands of other civil service employes who act as specialists in one field or another.

DEC 13 1941

HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH POLICY

The Negro advisors, however, have a special position out of which arises their headache. In addition to acting as a specialist in public relations and race relations they are supposed to be the representatives of the entire Negro group—here is where the rub comes in. Although referred to and treated in public as representatives and advisors of all Negroes, these advisors do not actually hold that position.

AS one said to me recently, "we are not called in until there is a mess and then told to straighten it out." With possibly one or two exceptions they are not called in to discuss policy and frequently do not know when decisions which are of great importance to Negroes are being made. Afterwards they are then told to "interpret the new policy to the Negro public." Thus they are put on the spot and the impression is given that they are in some way responsible for the policies of their agencies.

UNDER TWO-WAY ATTACK

The advisor is then under a two-way fire. The Negro public kicks and accuses him of being a rubber stamp for everything that any administrator wants to put over on the colored folk. On the other hand, the advisor, occupying the position only of an administrative assistant, does not have the priviledge of protecting himself by disagreeing in public with the policies he has "to interpret" and is criticized by his superiors for "trying to get everything for the Negro."

DEC 13 1941

THE obvious solution for this problem is to put Negro "advisors" in positions where they can actually participate in the policy forming discussions—where they can energetically and aggressively discuss and point out how any administrative act would affect Negroes. Likewise, Negroes should occupy positions of such importance that they can point out publicly the effect of these policies to the general public and state that they disagree with them when they do.

DEC 13 1941

SOME ADVISORS DO SWELL JOB

Administrators of agencies must realize that they should let their advisors help form policies and have the privilege of saving their faces when "boners" are pulled if they are to continue to be effective and maintain the respect of the Negro public. On the other hand, I still feel that some of them could be more aggressive and outspoken even under the present situation.

DEC 13 1941

LET me hasten to add as a postscript that there are certain exceptions to the picture I have painted. Persons such as Robert Taylor of Defense Housing sits in the policy forming group of his agency and his advice is given great consideration. And, as far as the nerve to criticize various administrative agencies for acts of discrimination and to even disagree publicly with the policies of their own agency or department, I nominate Judge Hastie of the War Department and Mary Bethune of the National Youth Administration.

52c-1941

GENERAL

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Democrats Send 5 To House In 1940

JAN 2 1941

By JOHN A. SAUNDERS

Happenings in the political arena of 1940 were unprecedented, staggering and sensational......There were the third term re-election of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the rise and fall of Wendell L. Willkie, and the re-election to Congress of Arthur W. Mitchell, of Chicago.

In Philadelphia, one of the big news-stories of the year was the election of five Negro Democratic members of the State Legislature. It was second only to the "drubbing" suffered by the Republican forces at the hands of the New Deal, and a few "jumps" ahead of the story surrounding the failure of the G.O.P. to send a Negro to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives.

The five Negro Democrats elected were: Dr. Edwin F. Thompson, 13th District, 14,364 votes; Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, 18th District, 53,195 votes; William A. Allmond, 7th District, 7,172 votes; Ralph T. Jefferson, 21st District 15,483 votes, and Edwin Young, 6th District, 5,019 votes.

BITTEREST POLITICAL FIGHT

Undoubtedly the greatest election in the history of the United States, national or otherwise, the 1940 "general" was also the bitterest "battle" fought on this soil since the Civil War.

The bitterness of the campaign had its effects locally, too, for the November 5 election, here, was punctuated by heavy fighting and the arrests of a number of adherents of both the Democratic and Republican parties.

Philadelphia was also the scene of the Convention which nominated Willkie, a rank "outsider" politically, as the Republican standard bearer. That epochal confab was held at Convention Hall, 34th and Spruce streets, in June.

9 NEGROES NOMINATED

The Philadelphia primary of last April, which saw nine Negroes nominated for legislative posts, five by the Democrats and four by the Republicans, was the first indication that the general election would be a bitterly fought contest.

The Republicans nominated, and who were later to taste the bitter dregs of defeat, were: Mrs. Willa T. Moss, 7th District; Dr. S. Culin Parks, 23rd District; Russell A. Allen, 13th District, and Paul F. Keene, 21st District.

Negroes also suffered one of their greatest set-backs in 30 years in the 1940 primary when the Republicans for the first time in 30 years, failed to nominate a Negro to represent the 6th legislative district (7th Ward) in the House of Representatives.

Former Magistrate Joseph O'Brien who was defeated by Young in the general election, won out in the primary over Ernest H. Copeland, Independent.

DR. LEWIS' GREAT FIGHT

The primary was also marked by the futile fight put up by Dr. Charles A. Lewis, who ran unsupported for Congress in the 2nd Congressional District. He was defeated by Augustus T. Ashton, white, who was finally beaten by Congressman James P. McGranery.

Following Dr. Lewis' defeat the TRIBUNE stated:

"Dr. Lewis, despite inadequate campaign funds with which to publicize his campaign, received a personal vote of 2.748. This small vote, compared to Ashton's 17,175, must not b interpreted as indicative of the interest of colored voters in the district is a colored Congressman."

NEGROES WIN NATIONALLY

Throughout the nation, many Negroes were elected to high politica posts on both the Democratic an Republican tickets.

In Pittsburgh, Homer S. Brown Democrat, was re-elected for a fourth terms to the State Legislature.

New York: Attorneys William T Andrews and Daniel Burrows, Democrats, were elected to the State Assembly; James Watson and Charle Toney, Democrats, were re-elected t 10-year terms as Municipal Cour Judges.

JAN 2 1941

In Kansas City, Mo., the Roosevelt landslide flattened out all Negro candidates. Attorney L. Amasa Kno was defeated for justice of the peace and Attorney J. H. Herbert for the State Legislature.

Black Dispatch
Oklahom ity, Okl

Jobs for Few Sought By Negroes In Politics

Urges need of Making Known Wants of Masses; State Educators Confer

JAN 25 1941

"Too many citizens are only interested in securing jobs for a few individuals, instead of asking improved conditions for the race, when they send senators and representatives to the legislature," charged Dr. G. L. Harrison, president of Langston university, in a meeting at Douglass high school Saturday.

Dr. Harrison spoke to an assembly of joint committees from the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers, the Constitution Committee from the Langston Alumni Association, and a legislative committee from the Oklahoma Association of Negro Principals, relative to an improved program of education for Negroes in the State of Oklahoma.

"I believe that we should make known the needs of the people of the state to these persons we elect to political offices," he continued. "We should seek adequate health facilities along with equal educational opportunities for the betterment of the masses of Negroes of Oklahoma.

Prior to the remarks by Dr. Harrison, the group busied themselves with discussions of means of securing funds for building purposes in separate schools and several plans are being studied by a committee headed by E. W. Woods, Tulsa, from the Oklahoma Association of Negro Principals. Legislative Committee from the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers and the Langston Alumni Association are working cooperatively on the problem.

All teachers of Oklahoma will be asked to pay an additional fifty cents along with their regular $1.00 fee in the association to aid carrying out the proposed plans.

Alumni Meets

Prior to a joint meeting of the committee, the alumni group busied themselves with the interpretation of the constitution governing the association. A. H. Fuhr, Muskogee, president of the Alumni body, presided. Others present included R. T. Gracy, Stillwater; John Buford, Sand Springs; Atty. Edward Bruce, L. J. Ashley, Boley, and Mrs. Susie Haywood.

Teacher Program Prepared

Program for the Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers occupied the committee on that group, which included John Buford, president, F. D. Moon, D. A. Williams, Sapulpa, and Mrs. Carrie Clardy, secretary, and W. E. Anderson, Okmulgee.

Principals Hold Conference

At the same time principals were holding various conferences in interest of funds for the schools of Oklahoma. Among them were E. W. Woods, Tulsa; L. R. Kirkpatrick, El Reno; D. A. Williams, Sapulpa; F. D. Moon, Oklahoma City, and W. E. Anderson, Okmulgee.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Seek Naming Of Negro Judge At Virgin Island

The Negro people of the Virgin Islands, forming an overwhelming majority of the population, want a native Negro judge to fill the vacancy which it is rumored will soon occur [illegible] District Court there according to Ashley L. Totten, president of the Virgin Island Civic Association, 217 W. 125th St.

AUG 1 1941

Mr. Totten said last week that the organization headed by him will seek appointment of a native-born Negro federal judge to the island post if and when it becomes vacant.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The White Bench

APR 20 1941

MORE than forty judges sit on the benches in Chicago and decide the personal and property rights of citizens of Illinois. Many thousands of these citizens are Negroes but none are represented on the bench. Every other minority of any consequence has more than a reasonable share of its judges.

There is certainly no reason why we should not have several judges. New York City has four colored judges. Even St. Louis has one In Chicago there are more than a score of Negro lawyers who would make able jurists but the best they can get are a few appointments by the judges of special commissioners where the litigants are colored. They are not even honored with appointments of Masters in chancery.

APR 20 1941

The failure of Negroes to be placed on the ballot is due to an understanding and an agreement of the high command of the political parties. The understanding borders near conspiracy. It is a conspiracy to prevent Negroes from serving on the judiciary. It is a conspiracy that interferes with the democratic process. It is a conspiracy that produces many judges who have neither tolerance nor judcial temperament. There is now a measure pending in the state legislature that would guarantee the tenures of sitting judges almost for life and would perpetuate the evils of which this editorial complains.

It would appear to us that if a Negro in the state of Mississippi can complain that his constitutional rights are violated because persons of his race are discriminated against in the matter of jury service, a colored person in Illinois, where there are more laws for his protection than in any other state, can complain to the United States Supreme court that he is denied the equal protection of the laws in that members of his race are denied, by local officials, the right to become judges.

In most instances, judges are handpicked. In the Circuit and Superior courts of Cook county a coalition is effected between the parties that selects the judges. In the Municipal Court the political bosses name the judges. It is peculiarly significant that no Negro has ever been endorsed by the democratic party for the office of judge in our city.

It should be very interesting to see what the nation's highest court would say on such an interesting subject.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Year of 1940 Saw Political Advances, Old Leadership Giving Place to New

JAN 4 1941

BY ST. CLAIR BOURNE

JAN 4 1941

Regardless of what follows, in the political history of the Negro in the United States the year of 1940 will stand forth as one of the most history-making. During the past twelve-month period, many of the oldtime leaders, those who had failed to keep step with the times, found their power on the wane. Raising its political voice in ever-growing awakening, the colored electorate rudely spurned all leadership save that which stood unmistakably for a platform in which the Negro had definite consideration.

As a result the Negro now occupies the strongest strategic position, politically, ever in history.

The definite trend of the Negro to wield his ballot in its full power, pledging his allegiance unswervingly to no particular party but instead, bartering it for concrete gains, played a major part in the shattering of the 150-year-old precedent and the return of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the White House for a third term in the November elections.

State Legislatures

But more than this, that same vote sent 21 Negroes to state legislatures all over the country, 4 to upper houses, 17 to lower houses.

William A. Wallace, Illinois; Charles C. Diggs, Michigan; James S. Hunter, Indiana and John Adams, Jr., Nebraska, are members of their upper houses in the respective state legislative bodies, Adams as a member of Nebraska's unicameral setup.

The same ballot tide swept Rev. Marshall L. Sheppard, Edwin C. Young, William A. Allmond, Ralph T. Jefferson, Dr. Edwin Thompson and Homer Brown in the Pennsylvania's lower house; Daniel L. Burrows, William T. Andrews and Hulan E. Jack into the New York Assembly; Ernest Greene, Col. William J. Warfield, Charles J. Jenkins and Dudley S. Martin into the Illinois Assembly; Frank Hargraves to New Jersey's capital; Augustus Hawkins to Sacramento, Cal., with his state legislature; William H. Towers in Kansas and Rev. Horace White in Michigan to lower house seats.

In the midst of the national campaign, bitterest in history in the opinion of veteran political commentators, a major advance in the Federal setup was brought about for Negroes with the appointment by president Roosevelt of Judge William H. Hastie as civilian aide to the Secretary of War, a measure viewed by the most optimistic as indicating a hopeful trend toward a long-dreamed of goal, a Negro cabinet member.

Similarly, the appointment of Attorney Herman E. Moore of Chicago as U. S. Judge in the Virgin Islands to succeed Judge Hastie when the latter resigned, marked retention of race gains in the judiciary, furnished fresh hope for the ultimate naming of a Negro to the country's highest tribunal, the U. S. Supreme Court.

Far more significant, however, were the unmistakable signs of a new and stronger reawakening of the South to vote-consciousness. Throughout the strongholds of Dixie, long locked in the vicious Jim Crow ballot restrictions, determined campaigns against the poll tax and other barriers raised against the Negro's realization of his suffrage rights sprung into being, have outlasted the campaign hysteria to become live, vigorous movements, pursued by persevering groups which refuse to consider any outcome but success.

The year saw greater recognition than ever accorded the race by both major political parties. Girding for what was openly recognized as potentially the hardest political campaign they ever faced, both parties openly had earnestly wooed the colored vote, took pains to include in their councils active representatives of the race.

Out of the seething turbulence which marked 1940's political record there emerges a situation which can hold much promise for the race as a whole.

The gradual but unmistakable evolution of new, modern political theories, predicated on the social and economic forces whose influence on the contemporary way of life is more marked than ever before in history, has paved the way for more and greater advances.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Race Should Have 12 Representatives In Washington, D. C.

APR 26 1941

5-C

"I am willing to fight for you in Congress, but I need some help.

"If Negroes in eight Northern states were to organize and use their votes to the best advantage, you could send a dozen representatives to Washington to see that you received your full recognition as citizens, and you could dominate these same eight States.

"Furthermore, if you unite and organize, follow your leaders and assert your power in your own interests and those of this country, you will have every white politician running to you every day in the year to find out what you want done."

APR 26 1941

SPEECH REPRESENTED "STARTLING DEPARTURE"

The speaker, Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York, descendant of the Peter Stuyvesants; former major with New York's famous 369th; proven friend of the Negro and father of three measures which sought Presidential appointment of Negro cadets to the Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., electrified a capacity audience at the Centre Avenue Y. M. C. A., as he told Negroes what they must do to emancipate themselves politically.

APR 26 1941

The speech, a dramatic and startling departure from the usual clap-trap, placed responsibility for the Negro's present political status upon his own shoulders. But Congressman Fish did more than indict the race for its apathetic attitude. He suggested a solution for their problem when he said:

"You are asking and demanding the same civil rights as all other American citizens.

"You are demanding the right to work. You are demanding the right to enjoy the American standard of living. You are demanding the right to receive the American standard of wages.

APR 26 19

SHOULD HAVE A DOZEN REPRESENTATIVES IN D. C.

"But what are you doing to back up your demands? Progress is being made in eliminating discrimination from the American scene. I believe that even in Dixie these discriminations will shortly be wiped out.

APR 26 1941

"The ballot is the lever you must use to get what you want. I have gone to the front for you. But I need help. I only wish we could elect more Congressmen.

"As a matter of simple justice, twelve million Negroes should have a dozen representatives in the Halls of Congress in Washington, D.C. But the responsibility rests with you.

"Unless you organize, follow your leaders and elect your own men, you won't have representation. You certainly can't expect the other fellow to do it for you. He's too busy getting things for himself and his group.

OUTNUMBER OTHER MINORITY GROUPS

"Three minority groups," he continued, "not as large as you, elect all their officers and have proper representation in national and State offices.

"You outnumber these other minority groups three to one, and you should dominate the political preferment of eight of the Northern States.

APR 26 1941

"Organize...and when you have that power politically, you will get your economic rights. Then, and not until then, will you be able to see the powers-that-be at any time you want to see them, instead of just before elections."

In naming the States, the fighting New York Congressman named Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and New York. Other States to which he referred are believed to have been Kentucky, West Virginia, Indiana nad Michigan.

Introduced by Ira F. Lewis, president of The Pittsburgh Courier, Congressman Fish's address highlighted the opening session of the Y's "Activities Week" program.

Others who participated were: Charles J. Graham, Dr. T. J. King, the Rev. Harold R. Tolliver, Donald Dammond, W. T. Poole and the Y Concert Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. A. R. Taylor.

Assemblyman Homer S. Brown served as master of ceremonies.

52c-1941 GEORGIA

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

MAY 29 1941

PrimaryRuling Seen as Threat By Georgians

~~82~~

Congressmen Aroused by Court's Extension of Federal Power.

By GLADSTONE WILLIAMS,
Constitution Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Georgia delegation members joined with other southern congressmen today in expressing grave concern over the implications of the 4-to-3 decision handed down by the United States supreme court giving the federal government authority to intervene and fix regulations governing state primaries for federal offices.

Denouncing the decision as contrary to all past rulings of the highest tribunal, the state group—or those members available for comment—served notice they were prepared to put up a united front in resisting any effort made in congress to implement the supreme court decision.

Decision Unpopular.

The attitude of Georgia congressmen was reflected in the general reaction among southern members to the unexpected decision, which was based on a Louisiana primary case involving a congressional contest. Southern members generally regarded the decision as aimed particularly at the system of white primaries prevailing in the south, with its poll taxes, grandfather clauses and other qualifications for voters.

Senator George, one of the ablest constitutional authorities in congress, still had not gotten around to a study of the decision today and consequently did not want to comment, but Senator Russell expressed a hope, shared by most of his southern colleagues, that the upsetting ruling will not be made an excuse by congress to destroy the south's primary system.

Primary System.

"I certainly hope," said Senator Russell, "that the federal government will not invade or take part in our usual primary system, and I am confident that under the constitution it was never contemplated that this should happen."

Two of the most caustic comments coming from Georgia members were delivered by Representative Malcolm C. Tarver, of Dalton, and Representative Eugene Cox, of Camilla, both former superior court judges.

Representative Cox made implied threats of impeachment proceedings against the highest tribunal, while Judge Tarver declared "it is no longer a question of what the constitution means," but rather . . . "what the supreme court says it means."

Confidence Lessened.

Similarly, Representative Paul Brown, of Elberton, himself a former superior court judge also, was outspoken in declaring that the decision had lessened his confidence in the court.

Even though most members have not given the decision sufficient study to make a final appraisal of its meaning, most were of the opinion that it opens the way for congress to pass legislation giving full regulatory authority over state primaries—including poll taxes, qualification of voters and the banning of white primaries.

Following are the comments of Georgia members:

Centralization Feared.

Representative Tarver:

"The decision is another step toward centralization of power in the federal government through the reconstruction of the constitution by judicial decision. It constitutes an invitation to congress to meddle in state primaries which too many members of congress will be prompt to accept. The eventual enactment of federal laws regulating the manner of holding primaries for representatives and senators in congress and the qualifications of voters may be anticipated if present trends toward destruction of the rights of the individual states are not reversed.

"Let us remember it is no longer a question of what the constitution means. It is a question of what the supreme court says it means.

Threat of Interference.

"I regard the threat of federal interference with state primaries as one of the greatest present dangers for the south."

Representative Carl Vinson, of Milledgeville, dean of the state delegation, said:

"While I haven't read anything more than newspaper accounts of the supreme court decision and cannot speak finally on its implications, if the matter comes before congress I shall certainly do everything possible to maintain the system of our white Democratic primaries in the south."

"Wrecking Crew."

Representative Cox:

"A series of decisions coming down from the Felix Frankfurter court make me wonder if we have not reached the point where in dealing with this wrecking crew, congress should not exercise the only constitutional power which it holds over the supposed courts of law in this country. The Frankfurter court is the least dependable and the least respected."

Representative Brown:

"The decision lessens my confidence in the supreme court. Certainly I think it is a state matter for political parties to choose their candidates through primaries. If Chief Justice Hughes had participated in the decision I am confident that the lower court would have been sustained."

Federal Limitations.

(Before going on the court as chief justice, Mr. Hughes in 1921 appeared before the court in the Newberry case in which he defended the thesis that under the constitution the federal government had no right to go beyond an election to look into state primaries—Editors' Note.)

Representative Sydney Camp, of Newnan:

"It seems to be the most far-reaching decision by the supreme court in recent years and strikes deeply into what we have always considered the rights of the individual states to govern their own election machinery. I don't believe that under the decision the right of the states to govern the qualifications of voters is affected."

Threat to South.

Representative John S. Gibson, of Douglas:

"What I say is based on such information as I have obtained in conversation. I have not read the decision. However, it occurs to me that it is another step forward toward centralization of power in Washington, and a direct threat to states' rights and the political customs of the south. I shall at all times bitterly oppose any attempt in congress to destroy the established political laws and customs of the south which have been found very satisfactory to its citizenry."

Representative Stephen Pace, of Americus:

"I haven't read the decision, but I hope it doesn't mean what I am afraid it does."

Representative Robert Ramspeck, of Atlanta, said that he too preferred to withhold formal comment until he had been given an opportunity to study the decision.

52c-1941

ILLINOIS

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Elected To High Office In E. Chicago

JAN 23 1941

EAST CHICAGO, Ind.—James L. Dent, representing the fifth district and the first and only Negro councilman of this city, has been unanimously elected vice president of the city council for 1941..

Councilman Dent was one of the staunchest supporters of the housing program and because of his efforts East Chicago now boasts of two colored plainclothes detectives. They are James Gainor, representative of the Chicago Defender, and Fate Dukes.

Councilman Dent was a member of the committee of three, which included Councilmen Katzan and Dent, which waged a campaign for the reduction of gas and electric rates for the local citizens.

Among Councilman Dent's other activities in the city council are his fight to get improved lighting conditions on Pennsylvania avenue and an improvement of the deplorable garbage conditions on Pennsylvania and Black avenues.

He has served two years in the city council.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEW PROSECUTORS

JAN 18 1941

Assistant Wayne county prosecutor Charles W. Jones explains various points of the law to the new members of the prosecutor's staff. All three are appointments of recently elected democratic prosecutor William E. Dowling. Jones was retained from the former staff but was given a substantial raise in salary and a promotion. The men, left to right, are: Charles R. A. Smith, Jones and Andrew J. Smith. Andy Smith was in charge of the campaign touching the colored areas of Dowling's campaign and has been placed on the special investigator's staff. R. A. Smith is an assistant prosecutor.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

Negro Is Named District Health Superintendent

CHICAGO, Ill—(ANP)—Dr. John B. Hall, Jr., has been named district health superintendent of the Illinois department of public health. His appointment came as the result of successfully passing a civil service examination and he thus becomes the first Negro to hold such a position in Illinois.

E-52c

Dr. Hall's duties are connected with the newly formed Cook County Public Health unit, an organization representing a cooperative arrangement between the board of commissioners of Cook County, the state department of health and the United States public health service which serves all of Cook county outside of Chicago, Evanston, and Winnetka.

JAN 28 1941

Among other positions, Dr. Hall is chairman of the public health section of the National Medical Association which meets here in August, and he was responsible for the establishment of the association's commission on public health, of which he was the first chairman.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Superior Court Vacancy

LAST week Superior Judge Walton Stanton died following his re-election to that court last Tuesday. Under the law Gov. Green has authority to appoint a judge to finish the unexpired portion of his term. That period will expire December 1. A special election will have to be held to choose a judge for the six-year period which begins at the expiration of the present tenure of the newly elected judges.

NOV 16 1941

52c

The governor now has an opportunity to do what no other governor has done. He has an opportunity to appoint a colored man to fill the brief period on the bench.

It is our hope that the governor will appoint a colored man to the post left vacant by Judge Stanton's death. The governor has plenty ability from which to choose among colored lawyers. Many lawyers among the members of the Cook County Bar association have ability and the judicial temperament that would honor the bench of the Superior Court of Cook county.

Negroes ought to be represented on the bench in this county. More than seventy judges sit on the bench and only one in the history of the county has been a colored man. The President of the United States has picked a colored man from this city to be Federal judge. The political bosses of this city who make up the coalition ticket have never seen fit to honor the colored people by placing one of their members on the ticket.

NOV 16 1941

The governor should fill the vacancy on the Superior court bench with the appointment of a colored lawyer.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ABLE VOICES

CHICAGO ALDERMAN TAKES TO WASHINGTON A PLAN TO SOLVE THEIR CITY'S TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

MAR 15 1941

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

RARELY DOES a State or municipality send Negro emissaries to the seat of government to confer with Federal executives. The great city of Chicago recently was represented in Washington by Alderman Earl B. Dickerson and Benjamin A. Grant, a combination of rare leaders on a rare mission.

For a long time, Chicago has been having transportation troubles. The several private companies operating transportation lines are in receivership in the United States District court in Chicago. There is now pending before the City Council, of which Aldermen Dickerson and Grant are the only Negro members, an ordinance to provide for a unified local transportation system, to be operated as a private corporation. As it now stands, the proposed ordinance does not make satisfactory provision for the costs of financing and improving the new system. It fails to supply adequate safeguards in employment and opens the way for the new corporation to employ a false scale in evaluating assets, which will result in increased fares to Chicago citizens.

Miss McKenzie

MAR 15 1941

CUTS RED TAPE

WHEREUPON, Alderman Dickerson, an able, liberal lawyer, presented to the City council last week, a resolution on public ownership of the traction system in

"These days of national defense give to the churches of America a responsibility larger than ever before," stated Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary of the conference, in announcing its program today. "Unless we face the issues that lie within our own communities and at the door of the churches challenging America to interracial goodwill and justice, we deny the very fundamentals of democracy and we violate the very nature of the Christianity we profess. Leaders of every denomination, race and creed are challenged by these issues. Strengthening the defenses within our own church and community life by vigorous, constructive interracial action is our first responsibility."

Included in the roster of conference participants are C. B. Baldwin, Giles Hubert, R. W. Hudgens of the Farm Security administration; Robert C. Weaver and Channing H. Tobias of the National Defense administration; Mark A. Dowber and Edith Lowry of the Home Missions Council of North America; H. Paul Douglass, Bishop S. L. Greene, Bishop W. A. Fountain, B. Julian Smith and W. H. Jernagin (who is chairman of the committee on local arrangements), from national church bodies; H. V. Richardson of Tuskegee Institute; J. M. Ellison of Virginia Union university.

This, then, is leadership. It is an example of a Negro lawyer in a policy-making role. But he is doing more than that, as have so many Negro lawyers in the past decade . . he is making law and designing the fabric of government. It is a good thing when our leaders can protect old rights and establish new ones for their people, but it is infinitely more democratic to protect the rights of, and make new law for, all the people.

These fearless men had talks with top-flight Federal officials about a problem that concerns the entire population of the second largest American city. They told them they were not interested in further official pronouncements and red tape. They demanded immediate executive action.

Their mission to Washington and the function they perform as leaders in Chicago's government, should serve as a solemn example and warning to the disfranchised, poll tax burdened South, white and black.

It is of even more practical and immediate value to the apathetic Negroes of the North who have not bothered to use the powerful and priceless weapon within their grasp, to become a self-determined people.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ex-Atlantan Gets Big Job In Chicago

MAR 31 1941

5-2c

CHICAGO—(SNS) — Upon the recommendation of Joseph A. Porcaro, Republican Committeeman of the Twenty-eighth ward, Graham T. Perry, westside attorney, last week was appointed assistant attorney general of Illinois.

Attorney Perry is the second member of his race to be honored with an appointment in the Attorney General's office. Alva L. Bates, another prominent Chicago barrister and Republican leader, was the first appointee.

Attorney Perry and his wife, the former Miss Pearl Gantt, once lived in Atlanta. They have a daughter, Miss Shauneill Perry.

A graduate of Morehouse college, Atlanta, Ga., in the class of 1923, Attorney Perry completed his law course at Northwestern university in Chicago in 1926 receiving the degree of doctor of jurisprudence. He has been engaged in the general practice of law in this city since 1928 with office at 147 North Western avenue.

MAR 31 1941

He was born in Columbus, Tenn., the son of a Methodist minister, where he finished his early education. He has been a member of the Legal Redress committee of the N. A. A. C. P., national and local branches for the past eight years; past master of Tyler lodge of F. and A.M., member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, and the Cook County Bar association.

He is also a member of Selective Draft board number 121, and has been prominently identified with Republican politics on the West Side for many years.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

GREEN NAMES DARBY TO ILL. WELFARE POST

SEP 27 1941

Given Citizens Committee To Aid Drive On Delinquency

5-2e

The appointment of Golden B. Darby by Gov. Dwight H. Green as area supervisor in the Metropolitan Delinquency Prevention division of the Illinois Department of Public Welfare is a further step in the governor's program to meet the problem of delinquency at its root—in the community.

Under this branch of the State Welfare Department, area officers are being set up throughout the state with local committees aiding in studying conditions related to delinquency and putting into effect whatever feasible means are necessary to correct the condition.

Southside Committee Formed

The Southside area under the supervision of Darby is bounded by Twenty-sixth street, Forty-third street, Wentworth avenue and South Parkway. The citizens committee which will help carry out the work in this area has as chairman, Valores Washington, general manager of The Chicago Defender with Dr. John T. Dent, physician; S. B. Fuller, president of the Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce; John T. Minor, president of Commonwealth Burial association; Walter Lowe, insurance broker; Marco Killings, druggist; H. C. Roberts, president Waiters' Union; Harris B. Gaines, lawyer and William Little, clothier as associate members.

SEP 27 1941

The committee will operate as a non-profit organization and will be empowered to raise funds for worthwhile community projects and will also have the authority to spend such state funds as are provided for carrying out the purposes of the revised program of combating juvenile delinquency. Under Dr. Clifford Shaw these area programs have been successfully operated in the north and the west sections of the city.

Program Under Way

In addition to the services of parole officers, vocational guidance specialists and others from other departments of the State Welfare Department, Darby will have as his assistant, Mrs. Warren B. Douglas, who has been long associated with civic and community work. William J. McKinnis, formerly of the Southside Boys' club, will direct the work in recreation.

The entire staff of 12 or more persons began last week the program for the Southside area and is following the state pattern set by Rodney H. Brandon, director of public welfare of the state, which calls for individual communities to develop programs which are best designed to meet community needs."

Offices for this area program have already been established at 3458 State street.

52c-1941
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Commissioner King Flays Senator From Alabama

1941

OCT 25 1941

52c

Atty. William E. King, member of the Illinois Industrial Commission and former state senator, is still waiting for a reply to his letter sent United States Senator Lister Hill of Alabama under date of October 14.

Wm. E. King

OCT 3 1941

The Alabama lawmaker evidently considers Mr. King's epistle worthy of deep and earnest meditation, since it hit upon some questions of "freedom" that Sen. Hill is not used to discussing.

This controversy developed last Sunday night when Mr. King was seated at his radio and tuned in on a debate in which Senator Hill was a participant. The Alabaman touched on the "Four Freedoms," as champion of the national administration, and defended them in no uncertain terms. He mentioned Europe with reference to these "freedoms," but somehow forgot to say anything about their application to the body politic in America, insofar as the colored people of this nation are concerned, especially those in Alabama, who are disfranchised, but yet represented by Sen. Hill without their consent. So Mr. King wrote the senator as follows:

Mr. [illegible]'s Letter

OCT 25

"I was one of the tho[illegible] who listened Sunday night to the American Forum on the Air. On that occasion you spoke in opposition to C. Wayland Brooks, senator from my own state, Illinois. You spoke as a champion of the present national administration, its principles and policies—policies such as the four freedoms.

"Freedom of speech and expression! Freedom of worship' Freedom from want! Freedom from fear!

"'Everywhere in the world' was the language used on January 6 of this year when these four freedoms were proclaimed to the Congress of the United States.

"Everywhere? In your mind does that mean in the South as well as in the North? In Alabama as well as in Europe and in Asia? Does it mean the same freedoms ~~for~~ every man, be he ~~black or~~ white? Does it mean equal rights for all American citizens?

"If your answer is in the affirmative—as it surely must be—then what are you willing to do toward curing conditions in Alabama which conflict with these ideals? What about equality at the ballot box? Jim Crow cars? Segregation?

Cites Lynch Record

"The records show that within your own lifetime there have been nearly 300 lynchings in the state of Alabama. At almost every session of Congress of which you have been a member there have been efforts to pass anti-lynching legislation. Just what part you played in such matters is not clear here. The records are not easily accessible.

"What was your position on the question of federal intervention to end an evil that some states seem unwilling or unable to meet? What will be your attitude on this broad principle of humanity when again this question is presented?

"In the present world crisis, one of America's greatest perils lies not beyond our shores but within our own borders. Millions of good Americans arrayed against Hitler and his allies are taxed without representation in government—denied the ballot!

"The vital question of national unity in the defense of democracy is brought uppermost by the authorization in Washington of segregation and discrimination in the army and navy, in military camps and training schools. Negro soldiers are intimidated, terrorized and assaulted in southern communities.

"The problem that tears at the hearts of millions of Negroes is how they can be inspired to shed their blood, give their lives if need be, to preserve a system that forces them to battle for the privilege to fight in defense of democracy.

"Such unfair, inhuman treatment as that to which Negro troops are being subjected by other citizens of the democracy to which they belong threatens not only to blast the morale of the armed forces of the United States but also to create anew the very conditions which we, through the four freedoms, pledge ourselves to destroy.

"I am writing to you, not for any selfish purpose of my own, but in the interests of my people. I was born and reared in the South but to my adopted state in the North I have given my best. I have served in both the house of representatives and the senate of the general assembly of Illinois. My service has been commended.

"May I have your reply at your earliest convenience?"

Durham N.C. Morning Herald
11-13-41

Negro Congressman Says Race Facing War On Two Fronts

Large Audience Hears Him Speak At Negro College

Congressman ~~Arthur W. Mitchell~~, Negro representative from Chicago, Tuesday night called upon the audience of approximately 300 persons present at the annual Armistice Day celebration at the North Carolina College for Negroes to give their loyalty to "the best country on earth for Negroes." He urged them to buy bonds and stamps from their earnings to support the Government in "this hour of extreme crisis," instead of purchasing unnecessary luxuries.

Following the formal opening of the Weaver McLean Post No. 175 of the American Legion by Commander J. U. Lowe, the Rev. C. E. McLester, pastor of the Second Baptist Church offered the invocation, Music was furnished by Mount Gilead Baptist Church quartet.

Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, introduced the speaker as "a man who can speak for the right of Negroes with authority." He referred to the speech of Congressman Mitchell before the last National Democratic Convention as one of the outstanding speeches of the gathering. Dr. Shepard further mentioned the fight waged by the speaker before the United States Supreme Court for the right of Negroes to ride with equality on public carriers. The congressman won the fight against 20 lawyers as Chief Justice Hughes handed down the decision as the last of his unusual career.

Congressman Mitchell praised the United States for the peace for which the legionnaires fought, and the blessings they now enjoy. But he warned them of the extreme crisis now at hand.

He enjoys the distinction of being the only Negro Democratic congressman ever to be sent to Washington. For seven years he has served the Illinois district which was formerly represented by Congressman Oscar Depriest, Negro Republican.

"Our life as a nation is far more greatly threatened now than it was 25 years ago" the congressman declared.

Citing many instances where the Negro has been discriminated against by this government by factories constructing defense materials, and at government offices in Washington, the noted Negro declared: "That there is in no instance a case where a Negro has been disloyal to the government."

He deplored the large number of illiterates, both white and colored in the United States. "The last census disclosed the fact that we have 17,000,000 adult illiterates in this country," he said.

From the death of Crispus Addocks in Boston through the present war, Congressman Mitchell stated, the Negro race has been active and loyal in every war fought by this country. "I have never seen Negroes prejudiced against this country, but I have seen them disappointed, I wish that our government had been as loyal to its Negroes as the Negroes has been to the government," he declared.

Asserting that the Negro race must fight on two fronts at present, the speaker cited the fact that the Negro must fight to save the country, and then fight for the rights which the country owes him. "Yet no county offers more to the Negro than the United States," he said.

"I drive my own car. I wish that we did not have so many Negroes who think that they are big and that we had more of them who are big," the congressman declared.

In conclusion he gave a detailed account of his four-years fight for the rights of the Negro to travel on the common carriers as an American citizen. He stated that the favorable decision for the Negro race was the last one read and handed down by Mr. Chief Justice Hughes.

Folowing the address of more than an hour a dinner was served in the dining hall of the North Carolina College for Negroes to approximately 300 Negro guests of the Weaver McLean Post No. 175 of the American Legion.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Republican Attorney to Muny Bench

DEC 20 1941

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Patrick B. Prescott, Jr., attorney and former newspaperman, was appointed to a municipal court judgeship last week by Gov. Dwight H. Green.

He will fill the vacancy created by the election last November 4 of Judge Edward S. Scheffler to the post of chief justice, the term expiring in December, 1942.

2nd to Hold Post

With the exception of the late Albert B. George, who was elected to a six-year term in 1924, all previous municipal court judges here have been white.

Judge Prescott, an active Republican for twenty years, served as assistant corporation counsel under Mayor Thompson from 1927 to 1931, as advisor to the traction committee. In recent years he was appointed by Mayor Kelly to a similar post to handle condemnation cases.

Former Whip Associate

A native of New Orleans, Prescott came to Chicago through transfer in a post office position, studied law here and was affiliated with a now-defunct Chicago Whip, weekly newspaper.

His wife, Mrs. Annabelle Carey Prescott, is a daughter of the late Bishop A. J. Carey and is assistant principal of DuSable High School.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

New Chicago Judge

DEC 27 1941

PATRICK B. PRESCOTT, JR., attorney and Republican leader, who has just been appointed a judge in the municipal court of Chicago by Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois, whose election Mr. Prescott supported last year. Judge Prescott, second of his race in Chicago history to sit on the bench, will fill out the unexpired term of Judge Edward C. Sheffler, which has another year to run. (ANP Photo).

DEC 27 1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

P. B. PRESCOTT NEW MUNICIPAL COURT JUDGE

DEC 14 1941

First Governor To Act

Attorney Patrick B. Prescott, Jr. will be appointed judge of the Municipal Court of Chicago, it was announced Tuesday by Governor Dwight H. Green.

DEC 14 1941

ATTY. PATRICK B. PRESCOTT

Prescott will fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Municipal court Judge Edward Scheffler. Judge Scheffler was elected chief justice of the Municipal court last November and resigned as judge.

Governor Makes History

The action of the governor was unprecedented in that no other governor has ever appointed a Negro to judgeship in the state of Illinois. Prescott will be the second colored man to sit as judge in the history of the state. The other colored judge was the late Albert B. George who was elected for a six year term on the Republican ticket.

Prescott, who is the senior member of the loop firm of Prescott, Burroughs and Taylor, is a nationally know orator and an erudite student of jurisprudence. He has been identified in Republican politics for many years and served as assistant corporation counsel of the city during Mayor Thompson's administration. He also served as Special Assistant corporation counsel under Mayor Kelly's administration.

In the field of law he is considered an authority in several field. His articles on legal subjects have appeared in leading law journals.

The appointment of Prescott came as a pleasant surprise to the colored people of the South Side who have campaigned for so long for a Negro judge.

Governor Green, had recently been flooded with requests to name a Negro to fill the vacancy created by the death of Superior Court Judge Walter T. Stanton but the governor appointed a white person to the vacancy.

NAACP Campaigns for Judge

The Chicago Branch of the NAACP has conducted an intensive campaign for a colored judge during the last two months. It has even asked all the Superior Court judges to appoint colored masters in chancery and has received many replies indicating favorable action will be taken in the event a vacancy is created.

Ira W. Williams, president of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP said that the colored people of Chicago, 300,000 strong, should have several judges and the branch would not curtail its campaign until a reasonable number are put on the bench.

Persons who know Mr. Prescott say that he is a person who has the qualities for the position for which he has been named. He is, in addition to judicial temperament and unusual aptitude, a sympathetic understanding.

His wife, Mrs. Annabelle Prescott, is assistant principal of Du Sable high school. She is the daughter of the late Bishop Archibald J. Carey who was at one time Civil Service Commissioner of Chicago.

Just when Prescott will be given his oath of office was not learned.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

COLORED LAWYER NAMED JUDGE OF MUNICIPAL COURT

DEC 11 1941

Governor Picks Prescott to Fill Vacancy.

5-2C

BY PERCY WOOD.

Gov. Green yesterday appointed a colored lawyer, Patrick B. Prescott, Jr., to the Municipal court to fill the less than one year vacancy caused by the election of Judge Edward S. Scheffler to the chief justiceship of the court last Nov. 4. Prescott is the second of his race to hold a judgeship in Chicago's history. The first, the late Albert Bailey George, was elected to a six year term in 1924, but failed of re-election in 1930.

The governor's choice of Prescott was a surprise in political circles, as well as to the handful of hopefuls who had sought the appointment. Green's choice also posed a question for Chief Justice Scheffler, who hands court assignments to members of the city bench.

Will Ask for Rulings.

Scheffler, informed of the governor's action, said that when Prescott presents his credentials and asks for a courtroom and a call of cases, he would ask both Attorney General George F. Barrett and Corporation Counsel Barnet Hodes for opinions on whether a vacancy exists which the governor has the power to fill.

"From a legal standpoint," the chief justice said, "I don't think the governor has a right to appoint a judge in my place, since my vacancy exists from Nov. 5, when I assumed the chief justiceship. This left more than a year of my term to run. The law gives the governor the right to appoint only for a vacancy of less than a year."

The judge-designate was born in Louisiana 45 years ago and holds two degrees from John Marshall Law school, including that of doctor of jurisprudence. His wife, daughter of Bishop Archibald J. Carey of the African Methodist church, is assistant principal of Du Sable High school.

Former Traction Counsel.

Prescott was an assistant corporation counsel from 1927 to 1931, serving as counsel for the traction committee, and for a few months held an appointment from Mayor Kelly in the present traction setup, aiding William H. Sexton, counsel for the city, in condemnation cases.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

A Colored Judge

DEC 21 1941

LAST week Governor Dwight H. Green named Attorney Patrick B. Prescott, Jr., to the Municipal Court bench. The 300,000 colored people of Chicago are glad that the governor saw fit to do the necessary act of recognizing ability and a large segment of this city's population.

The CHICAGO BEE has campaigned for a Negro judge in Chicago for a considerable time. We knew that there was no reason save prejudice that no colored person was serving as a judge in this city of a hundred judges. We knew also that there was able ability to be found among the colored lawyers who would grace the bench of the state or Federal courts.

DEC 21 1941

Governor Green, in his selection of Judge Prescott, has chosen not only a Negro lawyer but a man who is well versed in the law and has done yeoman service for the community in which he lives. He has served in various departments of the city with unusual distinction and has one of the best legal minds in the country.

It, therefore, goes without saying that the appointment was both timely and appropriate.

It was timely for the reason that Negroes in Chicago had been provoked to profound uneasiness because of the consistent "nose thumb" that had been given them in regards to the judiciary. It was appropriate because the governor chose, what we believe to be, the right man and at a time when such appointment lends hope to the colored people that they are an important integral part of this American democracy. It is also appropriate because Illinois has put more effective laws on the books for the protection of Negroes than any other state and it is only fitting and proper that we should enjoy the semblance of democracy by having members of our own race to interpret the laws of our state.

52c-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

ILLINOIS

Prescott Is Denied Seat In Chi Court

52c

Chief Justice Rules Against Appointment

DEC 31 1941

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Recognition of Gov. Dwight H. Green's appointment of Patrick B. Prescott, Jr., well-known Chicago attorney, as an associate judge of the Chicago Municipal court was refused last Saturday when Chief Justice Edward S. Scheffler held that the appointment was not valid.

The chief justice's action was based on legal opinion written by Atty. Joseph B. Fleming, president of Mayor Kelly's public library board, to whom the chief justice went for advice. According to the opinion, the vacancy to which the governor sought to appoint was for more than one year and for that reason, the governor was without authority.

LAW IS CITED

DEC 31 1941

Under the state law, if an unexpired term has more than a year to run, it must be filled by election not by appointment. Scheffler contends that on December 10 Governor Green announced the appointment to the seat of associate judge formerly held by Scheffler, who was elected chief justice on November 5, and that a vacancy was automatically created when he took over the office of chief justice. He further says that he took the oath of office on November 10, and his resignation as associate judge on November 4, was effected by operation of law and no acceptance by Governor Green of any written resignation was necessary

Atty. Prescott announced immediately that mandamus proceedings to compel recognition of the governor's commission would be begun. The attorney holds that the term begins December 5, 1941 and expires a year yater, it beginning with the acceptance of Scheffler's resignation by Governor Green.

Scheffier issued a statement that "In view of the question involved, an assignment to Mr. Prescott might lead to great uncertainty and confusion with doubt as to the validity of judgments which might be rendered. Lawyers would refuse to try cases before a tribunal whose authority was thus questioned. There would also be a question as to payment of salary to Mr Prescott.

DEC 31 1941

REFUSES ASSIGNMENT

"I have come to the conclusion that I have no alternative but to refuse to assign Atty. Prescott as a judge of the municipal court of Chicago."

However, Atty. Prescott declared, "Mr. Fleming, an able lawyer was not asked to say whether Judge Scheffler had the power to pass upon my commission which was issued by Secretary of State Hughes and signed by Governor Green. That commission made up by Secretary Hughes (a Democrat) certifies on its face that Judge Scheffler resigned December 10, 1941. The commission runs to December 7, 1942. Clearly on its face the term is for less than a year. Judge Scheffler has no more power to go back on a governor's commission than Tom Thumb or Dumbo. Since when has a municipal judge grown greater than the governor and the secretary of state?

DEC 31 1941

"If he can keep me out he can keep any municipal court judge out. The only lawful procedure is to seat me and make a test by quo warranto. Judge Scheffler is doing as an individual what the whole municipal court of 36 judges could not do as a court, because only the circuit and superior courts could hear such a case.

"After all, the people of Illinois will remember that Governor Green and Secretary Hughes are not as stupid as Judge Scheffler would seem to indicate and that they had pretty good legal advice, too.

"Make no mistake, he will be promptly mandamused in order to defend the integrity of the courts and the sound judgment and honor of Governor Green and Secretary Hughes."

DEC 31 1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

MITCHELL SPIKES RETIREMENT RUMORS; WILL REMAIN ACTIVE

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, during his brief visit here last week, took time out to spike rumors concerning his alleged retirement. In an interview with a Bee correspondent he said that he had issued no statement concerning his retirement.

When asked what political course he would follow in the coming Congressional election he issued the following statement: "I am and expect to remain an active member of the Second Ward Democratic organization and in all matters I am subject to the orders of that organization to run again or do anything that it wants me to do."

2c

Rumor has had it that the nation's sole Negro congressman and the first democrat of his race to sit in the halls of Congress, would retire to his Virgina farm at the end of the present term. Just where the rumor began Rep. Mitchell could not say. He let it be known, however, that he is still in the running if the Second Ward organization so orders.

Honors Lawyer

Congressman Mitchell gave a dinner Saturday evening in honor of Richard E. Westbrooks, his attorney, in appreciation of his fine services rendered in the railroad discrimination case filed by the congressman.

The fiery veteran lawyer heard more than a score of guests tell him that his victory would benefit black Americans yet unborn and would aid in assuring democracy and justice to colored people throughout the country.

The congressman was told that his action in securing a Negro lawyer was worthy of praise. Mitchell replied that he had talked of the Negro's ability and he preferred to go further than many Negro leaders in demonstrating that he earnestly maintained that view. He pointed out that he took one colored lawyer and beat more than a score of the best white lawyers the railroads could hire or the South could produce. He told the guests that at each court hearing there were always several lawyers who appeared against him and Atty. Westbrooks.

Byrnes Congratulates Him

Rep. Mitchell said that he had received thousands of telegrams congratulating him and Atty. Westbrooks on their victory. He said that the first senator to congratulate him upon the victory was Sen. James F. Byrnes (Dem., S. C.) who has recently been appointed Associate Justice of the United States Supreme court.

Mitchell, who in May asked President Roosevelt to appoint Senator Byrnes to the vacancy on the supreme court, declared that the new justice whom he had known for 30 years, has a broad vision and a "determination to be fair and just to all Americans, regardless of race or color."

Congressman Mitchell, who financed his suit without outside aid, argued the case before the United States Supreme court along with Westbrooks.

Atty. Westbrooks, in a brief address, said modestly that the case of Mitchell vs. the United States was simply another case with him. He pointed out that his was an age of preparation and the "man who prepares succeeds."

JUN 29 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Rep. Mitchell Listed in LOOK's 'Dream' Congress

NEW YORK—Representative Arthur H. Mitchell was one of fifty personages selected by Look Magazine in its current issue to head a hypothetical World Union Congress, based on ideas set forth by Clarence K. Streit, president of Federal Union, Inc.

5-20

The Federal Union is an organization championing a union of the democracies on the same general plan of the forty-eight States and two pages of the Look issue of July 29 are devoted to Mr. Streit's plan to defeat the axis powers and establish a United States of the World.

The selection of men qualified to head such a union is Look's own. Representative Mitchell is listed and pictured along with President Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook, Anthony Eden, David Lloyd George, Fiorella LaGuardia, Cordell Hull and dozens of other international greats.

AUG 2 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Appoint Mitchell To World Congress

5-20

NEW YORK CITY—(S.N.S.)—Representative Arthur H. Mitchell, only colored Congressman has been named by Look Magazine as one of fifty famous personages selected by the magazine to head a hypothetical World Union Congress, based on ideas set forth by Clarence K. Streit, president of Federal Union, Inc., an organization championing a union of the democracies on the same general clan as union of the 48 states.

In the Look issue of July 29, two pages are devoted to Mr. Streit, his five point program to defeat the Axis and establish a United States of the World, and Look's own selection of men qualified to head such a union.

Rep. Mitchell is listed and pictured along with such advanced thinkers as President Roosevelt Winston Churchill, Lord Beaverbrook, Henry Luce, Eleanor Roosevelt, Anthony Eden, Duke of Windsor, David Lloyd George, Fiorella LaGuardia, Dorothy Thompson, Cordell Hull and dozens of other international greats.

Streit's suggestion is freedom for all men equality thorough union now. The first step toward union, he suggests, is for American citizens to ask their representatives in Congress and the President to:

Invite at least the people of Canada, the United Kingdom, Eire, the Union of South Africa Australia and New Zealand to form with us a provisional Federal Union modeled broadly on the United States Constitution.

AUG 1 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Blundering Mitchell Blunders Into Center Of Three-wav Attack On Him

SEP 29 1941

WASHINGTON.—"Charley McCarthy" Mitchell, only Race representative in Congress, who always says what he feels will make him popular with the administration was the center of a three-way attack this week.

His biggest faux pas was an appeal to Negro members of the United Mine Workers union to desert their leader, John L. Lewis, who called a strike of all workers in captive coal mines, and return to work.

Though since Mitchell's Thanksgiving day eve proclamation Lewis himself has ordered the men back to work pending settlement of the closed shop issue by a special committee, criticism of the Chicago congressional "yes man" is heard especially in CIO circles.

Meanwhile, a group of ministers' wives indignant over his remarks made at the meeting of the National Council of Negro women Friday, Oct. 17, addressed a stinging letter to him.

Wives of the clergy say the congressman maligned their husbands when he declared that ministers were not concerned about the welfare of the people but concentrated on gathering unto themselves the almighty dollar.

Finally from New Orleans, La., comes word that members of the Louisiana Colored Teachers association were unimpressed by his appeal to them to forget their own grievances in the interest of national unity.

The blundering House member made no friends when he declared that "Negroes are more responsible for their short comings than anyone else."

SEP 29 1941

In offering his Thanksgiving eve statement, Representative Mitchell reminded the miners that he had called their leader a man who "wishes to be the American dictator" on the floor of the House May 1.

His mine strike statement follows:

"I now call upon the Negro miners employed in the captive mines and in other coal mines throughout the United States to stand loyally by this country and this government in this great crisis.

"Negroes could make no greater mistake than to allow John L. Lewis to influence and persuade them to follow him in his wild tirade against the interests of the United States government.

"Up to this time, the Negro has a record of loyalty to this government unsurpassed by any racial group in the world. This record should not be marred now by allowing John L. Lewis to lead Negro Americans to disregard the appeal of President Roosevelt and the patriotic leaders of the nation.

"My appeal to every Negro miner in the United States is to show his loyalty now by standing firmly by the government and refusing to strike."

The ministers' wives unmistakably shaken by the congressman's remarks had the following to say in part of their letter:

"During your address at the National Council of Negro Women, Friday, Oct. 17, 1941, you made the following remark: 'I have done much, but I have not been able to arouse the Negro ministry.' You were not content with this but you persisted in making other statements you know nothing of.

"You accused all ministers of working for the dollar rather than for the cause of the people. If you were at all informed you would know that ministers are found in the vanguard of all that has to do with social as well as spiritual uplift. Every organization that has for its purpose human betterment, seek first of all ministers' aid.

"It is indeed strange, that every one else can be so appreciative of the minister's worth, but you. You condemned them for not being present at that particular meeting. May we inform you, that that was a woman's meeting, and a large percentage of them was ministers' wives sent there by their husband's expense."

The letter carried the signatures of the following women: Mrs. R. M. Williams, Mrs. E. A. Love, Mrs. W. J. Tyler, Mrs. J. C. Beckett, Mrs. L. H. Hemmingway, Mrs. J. W. Peters, Mrs. F. F. King, Mrs. J. H. Lovell, Mrs. L. H. Farmer.

Varying from the emphasis suggested by the announced subject of his address to the Louisiana Colored Teachers association, Congressman Mitchell advised a capacity audience of teachers and delegates to the convention to instill into their pupils the principles of citizenship and be a living example of loyalty to the United States government and democracy.

SEP 29 1941

The congressman's pointed address on education, democracy and national defense drew critical comments from local leaders who expressedly objected to his plea for the Negro to be loyal to the American cause irrespective of discrimination and prejudices.

Interpretive discussions of those portions of his address that implied "Negroes are more responsible for their short comings than anyone else," that Negroes were "better off in the United States than they would be in any other country," and that "hardships toughened the Negro to meet the challenge against his unabridged advancement," twisted the congressman's real meaning and belittled the earnestness of his advice as it would apply to national defense.

The congressman emphasized the possible plight to Negroes if Hitler should invade the United States, stating that Negroes would be treated as minorities have been treated in other invaded countries. He related his many experiences in his rise from a poor farm boy to his present position, relating that his "own ambitions and aggressiveness were solely responsible for his progress."

Newport News, Va. Press
April 7, 1941

Rep. Mitchell Urges Negroes Here To Grasp Opportunities

1,000 Hear Illinois Man at Community Center

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell, Negro, Democrat, of the first Illinois district, speaking before the Negro community of Newport News, sponsored by the Shipyard Community center, was heard at the recreation center yesterday by 1,000 persons.

Speaking on the opportunities and the things that confront the Negro today in this country, the representative said that one of the main problems is that of co-operation and co-ordination of effort between the white and Negro races for the betterment of the nation.

The program opened with the singing of America. Invocation was offered by Rev. I. Benjamin Pierce, pastor of the Walters Temple, A. M. E. Zion church.

Music was rendered by the Crusaders, under the direction of Charles H. Flax. Words of welcome were given by Leroy F. Ridley, cashier of the Crown Savings bank, followed by other musical selections.

Introduction of the speaker was by J. Thomas Newsome, local lawyer and member of the editorial staff of the Journal and Guide and the Newport News Star.

A presentation was made by S. H. Huntley, representing the Riveters' department of the shipyard, to Representative Mitchell, who was presented with a ship model. "Lift Every Voice and Sing," was rendered by the congregation and benediction was by the Rev. J. Metz Rollins, pastor of Carver Memorial Presbyterian church.

During his discourse, Mitchell, among other things said, that he is accused of accepting more invitations in Virginia than anywhere else. "Perhaps I am more partial to Virginia," he said, "because Virginia gave us the famous Booker T. Washington, R. R. Morton, Newsome, and others that have been outstanding in the work of the Negro race.

"The first white and Negro settlements of this country were in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Virginia gave us such famous figures as George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry, who laid the foundation for liberty by their early precepts and their admonitions for the conduct of government."

Concerning the direct problem of the Negro, in part, he said: "The Negro must do more in the next 300 years than he has ever done in the past for his own development. The Negro must have and should seek the co-operation of the white race.

"Money and power alone will not make the Negro secure in this country. I refer you to the plight of the Jewish people, who in other countries have seen their wealth swept away and have been denied the rights of free men.

"If good will is not encouraged by the Negro for his race, and if he should be forced, as was the Jewish people, to get out, I ask you, where will he go?

"America is one of the few countries left, in which the eal of the church bell still rings the tidings of worship instead of tolling the warning of an approaching enemy. It is a free land, one may follow his convictions, read his Bible, pray in his own way without the dictates of someone who desires to rule his way of life.

"People in this country can sit at their table, eat their fill of the things one desires without being censored as to amounts.

"Certain elements in this country, unfortunately, have wormed their way into the scheme of things. But fortunately for the Negro, he is not of that communistic element, which at present is proving a setback in many communities.

"The communists do not believe in God—at least that is one of the tenets of their organization. I cannot imagine a people 75 years out of slavery, whose fathers and mothers prayed to God, could so soon forget their Creator.

"Every man and woman 21 years of age should vote. It is a disgrace when they fail to exercise their right of the ballot. We have in Virginia 40,000 Negroes who vote. when there should be 340,000 Negroes exercising the right of the ballot.

"We are apt to harp on our constitutional rights, when as a matter of fact we should give some attention to our constitutional duty. You will be children as long as you act like children.

"Sometimes I am inclined to take to task our good brethren of the cloth. I often wonder why they don't give a little advice concerning the economic question and the everyday life while they are preaching the things of the salvation of the soul."

He concluded by pointing out that due to the opportunities at the shipyard, that the Negroes of this community are given a rare opportunity for gainful employment. He urged that they work, think and each week put aside a part of their earnings for a rainy day. He finished with the quotation,

"'It matters not how straight the gate,
"'How charged with punishment the scroll,
"'I am the master of my fate,
"'I am the captain of my soul.'"

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MITCHELL TO RETIRE

Illinois Congressman Plans to Retire to Country Estate In '43.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 22—Congressman Arthur Mitchell announced here last week that he is withdrawing from politics to retire to his country estate, now under construction, in Virginia.

It is understood, however, that the Congressman from Illinois will remain active and may run for Congress again from the same district in Virginia which sent John M. Langston to Congress during Reconstruction days.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Congressman Mitchell

APR 1 3 1941

IN 1934 the First Congressional district of Illinois sent to Washington a man who had held no political office and whose meteoric rise to the high office of congressman caused many local politicians and leaders among the colored people considerable concern that expressed itself in caustic criticisms wholly unfounded and without justification. Arthur W. Mitchell was the man and during his three terms in Congress he has provided his constituents with a record which attests a rare statesmanship ability. It is a record of tact and diplomacy, of strategy and astuteness, of wisdom and understanding. It is a record borne out of his experience and training coupled with a dogged determination to achieve his ideals even in the face of considerable odds. It is a record that has had no place for compromise or buffoonery; for grandstand plays or publicity stunts, for imitations or empty gestures.

APR 1 3 1941

Acting on the proposition that a person who follows in another's footsteps must always stay behind, Congressman Mitchell went to Washington with a mind all his own and with a program calculated to do the most good for all the people. He gained the respect and admiration of congressional leaders from every section of the country. That was diplomacy. He influenced them to see things his way. That was statesmanship. He secured their aid in promoting his program. That was strategy. A congressman who fails to secure the respect and admiration of his colleagues draws his $10,000-a-year salary as a pension and not for services rendered, insofar as the success of his program is concerned.

Without a doubt, Mitchell is the hardest working congressman on Capitol Hill. This is so because he represents a large district and in addition to this he is the ambassador and spokesman for 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States.

He has a half dozen measures before the various committees of the House of Representatives. They are designed to aid Negroes in every part of the country.

His bill to amend the Transportation Act makes "it unlawful to segregate any persons traveling as interstate passengers on any carriers . . . or in railroad stations, waiting rooms . . . or in any other accommodations . . . on account of such passengers' race, color, or religion." His bill concerning Civil Service appointments would make it mandatory for the Civil Service Commission to make its appointments in a consecutive order from the highest eligible applicant instead of choosing one applicant out of every three. Another measure dealing with the designation of the sex of the person about to be appointed in the classified civil service would make it necessary for the commission to designate the sex of the person desired and "such designation shall not be changed without the consent in writing of the person whose name would otherwise be passed over by reason of such change." Mitchell's anti-lynch bill would give to the legal representative of the victims of lynch mobs from $2,000 to $10,000 in the event of death. He has a measure pending to make Lincoln's birthday a legal holiday. His measure to create an Industrial Commission on Negro Affairs has a similar object to bills that have been passed in state legislatures; notably, Illinois and New York, but has greater potentialities for promoting the general welfare of Negroes throughout the country.

APR 1 3 1941

An editorial about the work of Congressman Mitchell is incomplete without some mention of the great fight that he is making outside of the halls of Congress for the right of Negroes to be accorded equality on the trains and buses traveling across state lines. He has taken his case to the United States Supreme court. The unusual interest of officials in southern states about the suit is indicative of the fact that the congressman's hopes for victory are well founded.

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell's record in the nation's capitol has pleased his friends, satisfied his constituents and surprised those whose precocious criticisms began before he took his seat.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

MITCHELL VS. LEWIS

Because he was speaking before a group of young men and women equally intelligent as himself, and who were old enough to know the record of the man being assailed, no harm whatever it can be believed, has been done Mr. John L. Lewis by the gratuitous attack made on the labor leader by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell before the graduating class of Howard University.

According to Congressman Mitchell, Mr. Lewis is "the most dangerous labor leader in the United States." The graduates who heard this intemperate outburst of the Congressman may have had and doubtless did have enough of a sense of humor to say to themselves,

"We think you have got something, there, Bro. Mitchell." They were able to appreciate the evil and reactionary forces in American life who recognize Mr. Lewis as a "danger" and to be proud of the enemies he has made.

The "horny-handed sons of toil" who belong to the United Mine Workers do not think Mr. Lewis is a "danger" to them. He is their intrepid leader, and is fighting the battles of the most unappreciated group of workers in America. He is no "danger" to Americans who do not believe this country should build an economic system on differentials in wages that discriminate against people doing the same kind of work.

Mr. Lewis is no "danger" to that vast majority of Americans who want no part in Europe's war and the miseries and heartaches that participation will bring to the laboring class of people.

Mr. Lewis has pioneered in building a labor union which strives to be democratic and has opened the door of opportunity to the exploited Negro workers of this country. His union has had the desirable effect of making a rival union open its doors to Negro workers.

We take no stock whatever in the insinuation of Congressman Mitchell that Mr. Lewis is a Communist. This because, just like Congressman Mitchell, Mr. Lewis was raised as a Republican.

We heard no vindictive charges of Communism hurled at Mr. Lewis when he was supporting the New Deal, not only with his great personal influence, but with hundreds of thousands of dollars of his organization's money. It was only when Mr. Lewis refused to go along with those who were bent upon leading this country to war that he broke away from the New Deal and supported a man he was deluded into believing was opposed to war.

We do not believe the young men and women in the 1941 graduating class at Howard University are steeped either in ignorance or ingratitude. We trust, therefore, that they will find opportunity to tell Mr. Lewis either that they turned thumbs down on Congressman Mitchell's commencement oration or that they were taking a nap when he was "going to town."

JUN 27 1941

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

ARTHUR MITCHELL BRANDS RANDOLPH 'MOST DANGEROUS'

5-5C

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— "'The Most Dangerous Negro in America'' who is, according to Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, A. Philip Randolph, will attempt to refute Mr. Mitchell's statement in a mass meeting here this week, which is also being sponsored to assist the Job March scheduled for July 1.

The title was accorded Mr. Randolph on the occasion of the Howard University commencement exercises.

JUN 28 1941

The 50.000 Negroes expected here on the first of July are still coming, despite the recent manifesto of the president.

"'The march of 50,000 Negroes from the Capitol down Constitution Avenue, past the White House and the war department to the Lincoln merorial will be a silent, dignified, determined challenge to the democracy for which we have fought through the centuries,'' said Eugene Davidson, assistant national director in charge of arrangements, from local headquarters.

"'All Negroes, laborers, domestics, mechanics. professionals—will join this march that America and the world may know and heed a solemn and determined fight for real democracy.''

According to Mr. Davidson, arrangements for this gigantic display of unity are nearing completion with the announcement of the parades' composition. Each state will comprise a brigade of from three to five divisions of women, men, girls and boys. They will be headed by World war veterans, high school cadets and Boy Scouts. Vast numbers of undisciplined citizens require experienced veterans to help keep the march orderly and dignified. A strong appeal has gone out from local headquarters to all units of cadets and veterans to report to Mr. Davidson for assignment.

As the date for the march draws near, interest is becoming feverish. Lichtman Theater corporation is allowing its distributors to hand out 100,000 pieces of literature to the citizens of Washington with the plea that they join the march. Dr. Robert M. Williams, president of the Methodist Ministers Conference, composed of all Methodists in the city, has pledged 100 percent cooperation of both ministers and congregations; Dr. Hampton Gaskins, president of the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, announced the passing of a resolution at their weekly meeting in which all Baptist churches of Washington and vicinity have pledged their united support. Thurman Dodson, president of the local committee, when asked about the status of affairs after it was stated that Secretary of Navy Frank Knox had tried to intervene by appealing to A. Philip Randolph, said "'Negroes will not be denied their rightul place in America. The march is on. Nobody can stop us now. We want jobs and justice, we'll get both or know the reason why.''

JUN 28 1941

Davidson issued the following statement this week.

"'Although the statement of President Roosevelt relative to his desire and will that something be done immediately in the matter of discrimination against Negroes in national defense industries, and in spite of the statesmanlike gesture in the interest of national unity, the Negro march on Washington will take place Julv 1, as planned.

"'The statement of President Roosevelt indicates that the technique of making known in uncertain terms the dissatisfaction of loyal Americans with vicious race discrimination is a proper one. Without a doubt it was the advance publicity on the Negro march and the enthusiasm with which Negroes received it, that caused this statement of the chief executive. But he has not gone far enough. This is an all out fight for democracy, and private industries can well ask why the chief executive does not practise what he preaches.

"'Why does he not with a stroke of the pen eradicate entirely discrimination, segregation and exclusion in the government which he heads? When this is done the March on Washington can be a celebration of a second emancipation.

"'The slogans to be carried in the march have not yet been printed. By his executive orders he can indicate the nature of these slogans. A serious problem affecting national unity can be solved now by the executive.''

JUN 28 1941

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Negro in Congress Asks Negroes to Bolt Lewis

5-2C

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19—Representative Mitchell of Illinois, only Negro member of Congress, called on Negro miners today to repudiate the leadership of John L. Lewis and "stand loyally by this country and this government in this great crisis."

"Negroes could make no greater mistake than to allow John L. Lewis to influence and persuade them to follow him in his wild tirades against the interests of the United States Government," Mr. Mitchell said in a statement. "Up to this time the Negro has a record of loyalty to this government unsurpassed by any racial group in the world."

NOV 20 1941

52c-1941

ILLINOIS (CONGRESSMAN MITCHELL)

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Aim To Remedy Problems

JAN 1 1 1941

Civil Service Bill Among Legislation

52c

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Arthur W Mitchell, Democrat, of Illinois, reintroduced in the Seventy-seventh Congress last Friday five bills he offered in the last Congress.

His first bill would create an industrial commission on Negro affairs. Under its terms the President would have to name an interracial commission of five members. This commission would study economic and labor conditions affecting colored people, encourage thrift and industry among them, and evolve plans for the solution of racial problems.

It would also discourage subversive doctrine and work toward interracial understanding. Its chairman would receive a salary of $7,500 a year. The other members would be paid $5,000 a year each. For the first year of its existence the sum of $300,000 would be appropriated to defray its expenses.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL

The second bill he offered would amend the civil service laws so as to require appointments in the classified civil service of persons makng the highest grade in competitive examinations and to deny to appointing officers power or discretion to pass over the name of the person highest on the eligible list established as a result of such examinations.

Under present regulations appointing officers may select one of three eligibles certified for a vacancy by the Civil Service Commission or reject the entire certification and ask for a new certification.

JAN 1 1 1941

ANTI-LYNCH MEASURE

The third bill he offered was an anti-lynching measure. By the terms of his bill a State shall be deemed to have denied equal protection of the laws to any person whenever any State or local officer permits such person to be taken from his custody and injured or killed.

The officer permitting such mob violence to take place would be guilty of a felony and upon conviction subject to a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than five years, or both fine and imprisonment.

An officer conspiring with a mob to injure or kill a prisoner and members of a mob who so conspire with an officer would likewise be guilty of a felony and on conviction would be punishable by imprisonment for not less than two years and not more than 10 years.

JAN 1 1 1941

The State or county, from whose officers a prisoner is taken and injured or put to death, would be liable to the injured person or in case of death to his heirs in a sum of not less than $2,000 nor more than $10,000 in a civil action against such county in the United States court for the judicial district in which the mob violence occurs.

TRANSPORTATION ACT

His fourth bill would amend the Transportation Act so as to prohibit the segregation of interstate passengers on any carrier and in railroad stations, waiting rooms, rest rooms, lunch rooms, dining cars, or in any other accommodations provided for interstate passengers, on account of race, color or religion.

Any such segregation would subject the offending carrier to the penalties provided for other violations of the Transportation Act.

Mr. Mitchell's fifth bill would provide the manner in which appointing officers shall designate the sex of the person about to be appointed in the classified civil service.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

All He Can Do

MAR 1 1941

Representative Arthur W. Mitchell has been consistent in many things, but in nothing more than in his appointment of Negro boys to the military and naval academies. He has pledged to keep on appointing them as long as he is in Congress.

Obviously, Negroes are not wanted in either of the schools; the navy especially doesn't want any. Whether or not any Negro graduates from West Point or Annapolis rests with the appointee himself. All any congressman can do is to put him there. It is somewhat like a fight manager securing a title bout for his charge. After he had signed the contract and paid for his training the manager can do no more for the battler. Whether he walks out the ring the new champion or is carried out another beaten challenger is entirely up to him . . . and, of course, Joe Louis.

Pressure on Negro cadets in the service schools however comes from many sources. It is quite possible that difficulty with other cadets could be ironed out were it not for the rigid policy of the institutions, which discourage white cadets who would be friendly and helpful.

MAR 1 1941

While we insist the cadet must beat down all sorts of barriers and overcome almost impossible odds to graduate, yet we would like to note that the commander-in-chief could make it a lot easier if he would order the jim crow policy at the institutions against Negroes relaxed a bit.

STILL APPOINTING THEM

52c

"Whatever one may think of Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, the only Negro in Congress, no one will question the sincerity of his untiring efforts to get Negro youths enrolled at West Point and Annapolis. Mr. Michell says that as long as he is in office he's going to appoint Negroes to the naval academy whether they are allowed to graduate or not. The New York Age, in an editorial, "Still Knocking at the Door of Opportunity at Annapolis," says of the congressman's insistence to have Negroes enlisted in both the military and naval schools:

MAR 20 1941

Evidently Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell is a firm believer in that old Biblical adage . . . "seek and ye shall find, knock and the door shall be open," for he is still knocking at the door of opportunity for Negro youth, the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Savannah Tribune
Savannah, GA.

Last week the Chicago Congressman announced the appointment of two more Negroes to the Naval Academy and one additional youth to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. During his several terms at Washington, Mr. Mitchell has named more members of his race to our officers training schools for the army and navy than any other Congressman. None of his appointees have remained to complete the course at the Naval Academy because of the rigid ostracism by the lily-white student body. Nevertheless, Mr. Mitchell is not discouraged and in announcing the recent appointments, he said:

Savannah Tribune
Savannah, GA

MAR 20 1941

"As long as I am in office I will continue to appoint Negroes to Annapolis, believing that eventually I will break down the barriers and establish the Negro in the U. S. Navy in positions as ensigns and officers."

The job of breaking down the barriers against Negroes in the Naval Academy is not altogether up to Mr. Mitchelil. His appointees face a long hard fight after they have gained entrance, but we are sure they "can stand the gaff" if they show the same determination and persistence to get ahead as Congressman Michell has shown in selecting candidates year after year against the wishes of most of his fellow Congresmen and the leaders of his party.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

POSTMASTERS MEET; HEAR A. W. MITCHELL

MAY 4 - 1941

Postmaster Ernest J. Kruetgen stated this week the Illinois postmasters will hold their convention on April 28, 29, and 30. Postmaster General Frank C. Walker will make the principal address. This will be the largest meeting ever held by the postmasters of Illinois; over 895 postmasters have already made reservations for the convention and banquet.

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell was the principal speaker on Tuesday, April 29, at 10:30. Congressman Mitchell, the only Negro member of Congress, has been on the post office committee for the six years that he has been in Washington. He spoke on the "Work the Post Office is Doing and its Effect on Negroes."

One of the principal matters discussed by the Postal Officials was the United States Defense Savings Bonds, and Postal Savings Stamps which which will be placed on sale thru the Post Offices in Illinois and all over the country at the opening of business on Thursday, May 1, as a part of the national effort to make America impregnable.

MAY 4 - 1941

Postmaster Kruetgen announced this week that plans are nearly completed for this community, along with thousands of others from coast to coast, to do its full part at the opening of the savings program. In Chicago it is expected that the mayor and other civic leaders will be among the first purchasers of savings bonds and stamps here.

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, in a letter to Postmaster throughout the country, said that the help of local postmasters would be "a real service to the country". He transmitted the thanks of Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau for the help that local postmasters had already given in the sale of United States securities, and also Mr. Morgenthau's thanks in advance "for the cooperation which he knows you will give to this new effort."

At the banquet Congressman Mitchell will be seated at the guest table with Postmaster General Walker.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

VIEWS OF THE NEWS

By William Pickens for ANF

Arthur Mitchell, Congressman

HE has certainly represented his race well in the courts: he has stuck by this railway segregation case, or rather this DISCRIMINATION case, for three years, and now he has won it in the Supreme court of the United States. His victory is a victory for all of us, even for the white Americans. He makes civilization better for black and white.

There was really no way for the Supreme court to decide otherwise, if the case were properly presented to them. Mitchell saw that it was properly presented. So many Negroes have been faint-hearted in similar cases, and have not even dared to try, to try to the last ditch.

The court, consistent with its precedents, has decided that all Americans are entited to EQUAL ACCOMMODATIONS, in pubic services that are subject to federal laws. Interstate commerce (in cattle) and interstate travel, of humans, is subject to national law.

MAY 30 1941

If a Negro buys a Pullman ticket in Chicago, for New Orleans, there is only one way in which he can be excluded from the Pullman in which whites also ride, and that is the furnishing of a separate Pullman car for him.

The excuse cannot be made that he is only ONE passenger: American citizens do not have to come in multiples to have their rights. Each citizen has his own rights, as perfectly as if he were 20 or 20,000. That is democratic civilization, and that is why Hitler thinks we are crazy.

This puts the South up against it again: this time they did their best to beat Mitchell. They filed briefs against his case from all of the deep-south jim-crow states But the Supreme court has long ago sustained the right of a state to SEGREGATE, but denied the state the right to DISCRIMINATE. People can be separated, but must be treated with substantial equality. The railways cannot simply put the Negro OUT of a Pullman; they must put him INTO another Pullman.

MAY 30 1941

This decision is as basic and as far-reaching as was the Gaines case, in the matter of educational equality-rights, in the case from Missouri.

In El Paso, Texas, which is less than 20 miles from the New Mexico border, the railroads would make a colored passenger pay full Pullman fares to, say, Albuquerque or Los Angeles. and then refuse him the right to take his seat or berth until he had traveled the few miles from El Paso and had actually entered New Mexico, which has no travel jim-crow laws.

That meant, that when a Negro bought his sleeper ticket, and the train was not to leave until 11:30 or 12 midnight, the white passengers could get into their berths in El Paso at 9:30, when the car started in El Paso; but the Negro passenger would have to sit up until 11:30 or 12:00 midnight, when the train entered New Mexico.

MAY 30 1941

A little less than two years years ago, we told the ticket agent in El Paso that that practice was as much against law as it is against decency and commonsense. He shot back at me: "Well, you can't do anything about it. It's the law here. See your congressman (speaking of Arthur Mitchell) has not been able to do anything about it."

I remarked: "But he will do something about it if he carries his case to the Supreme court, which will support your segregation, but will not support your charging Negro passengers the same fares and giving them less for their money."

At that time, Mitchell's case had been lost in the lower courts. It was also turned down by the Interstate Commerce Commission. But the Supreme court! Long may she wave! Thousands of thanks to the courage and intelligence of Arthur W. Mitchell. Well done, indeed!

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Congressman Mitchell In Fine Speech

BIRMINGHAM, Aa.—SNS—

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell spoke on the "I Am An American Day" program here last Sunday to a large audience for more than an hour in an appeal for loyalty and cooperation from America's largest minority and for the Negro to clean house from within.

The program was sponsored by the Girls Service League and took the place of their annual Camp Day at Parker High School.

Launching into his subject from the very outset the speaker said that these are the times when we need to think and talk about grave matters. "I do not see how we can stay out of the war another week," Congressman Mitchell said.

MAY 2 1941

Congressman Mitchell was born in Alabama and at one time operated a business in Birmingham. Two brothers now live in Birmingham. His parents were former slaves His father received no education while his mother attended school only three weeks. From Tuskegee to Columbia University to Harvard where he studied law and later distinguished himself in Chicago, Mr. Mitchell is serving his third term as congressman from the richest district in America, the first congressional in Illinois.

In a strong appeal for the American Negro to repeat in this national emergency his loyalties Mr. Mitchell said: "America gives the greatest opportunity of any nation to individuals to develop. We must give our lives, if need be to save what Christopher Attucks died to establish," he said.

"This is no white man's country. We came here by special invitation and landed at the same spot in Jamestown," he countinued. "There is no way to curb the onward march of the Negro here but we must lay aside our bickering and get down to business.

"If we have not gone forward it is because we have not chosen to pay the price," he said. "In 75 short years two senators, 23 congressmen and a governor of a Southern state have been Negroes," Mr. Mitchell stated.

HOMOCIDES SERIOUS

"I wonder if the Negro isn't his won greatest enemy," he said. Speaking of a survey made by a college he stated that of 57 murders in one year 54 were Negroes killed by Negroes, one was killed by a white man, and two whites were slain by other whites. The picture is the same in Birmingham and in Chicago he reminded the audience.

"It is the duty of the minister, school teacher and social worker to join hands with parents," he said if we are to rid the community of many of the evils we complain about and blame others for. "We can't cure sick dog by abusing a well one," he exclaimed.

During this emergency we must forget discrimination and injustice he intimated. "Our friends are in trouble and they shall have our support," he said. America is roused to fight for the maintenance of its freedom and when the emergency is over we must hope that our friends won't forget. "Don't misunderstand me," he said. "I dont mean that we should not forget to remind them that we know the situation."

We must remember that we are a minority group and we must insist that white people know us. It is a pity, he said, that white people know their cooks and chauffeurs better than they know college professors.

The Negro will be given the opportunity to participate in the national emergency program, he said. Declaring himself for the convoy he said: "We must help Great Britain keep Hitler over there."

The congressman did not speak of his recent victory in his fight before the Supreme Court of the United States against jim crow railroad coaches.

During an interview Monday the Congressman spoke highly of the Negro press and the great job it can do in reducing the homicides and generally benefitting the group. He states that he favored laws regulating the sale of knives, when reminded that a local drug store has displayed 'switch blade knives' for many years.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Congressman Mitchell Predicts 'Dawn Of New Day in Negro Accommodations'

JAN 4 1941

JAN 4 1941

CHICAGO (ANP)—That the "dawn of a new day in Negro travel accommodations" is imminent, is the belief of Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, who in speaking of the announcement of the Supreme Court that it would review his appeal on the constitutionality of jim crow railway cars in the South, was quite optimistic about the outcome of the case.

"There never was any question in my mind", the only Negro member of Congress said, "but that the court would hear the case."

Congressman Mitchell asserted that railroads must furnish accommodations to Negroes equal to those provided white persons traveling in interstate commerce. His petition was dismissed by the Northern Illinois Federal District court. Granting of a supreme court review means that argument will be heard in a few weeks, Congressman Mitchell feels that this will be in February or March, at which time a final decision will be handed down.

His petition said that while traveling from Chicago to Hot Springs, Ark., in 1937, on a first-class ticket, he was "forcibly ejected" from a Pullman car in Argansas and compelled to finish the journey in a jim crow car.

Referring to claims by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway company that it acted under provisions of the Arkansas separate car law, Mitchell said the constitution gave Congress exclusive jurisdiction over interstate commerce and the state statute did not apply to his case.

A favorable decision will mean the "upset of a whole caste system in the South," he said. "The railroads have said that they could not comply and stay in business," the Congressman explained, meaning that if the companies attempted to furnish equal but separate accommodations for Negroes instead of allowing Negro passengers to travel in the same cars with white passengers, they would find it a pretty expensive proposition.

If this case is won it will be the "opening wedge that will break up the entire jim crow system", Mr. Mitchell believes. He has returned to his congressional duties in Washington after spending a few days in Chicago conferring with his lawyer Atty. Richard E. Wesbrooks about the case.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Chances Of Appointments Unimproved

Amendment For Appointments Fails To Pass

FEB 1 5 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Although a total of 5[illegible]5 new vacancies at the Naval Academy were created by an act approved by the President last Friday, chances of appointment of a colored youth to that service institution were not in the least improved.

Efforts to have an amendment written into the bill while it was pending in the Senate to require the appointment of at least two colored youths each year to the Naval Academy from the country at large were unavailing.

The legislation removed a limitation on the pay of midshipmen. Although basic law provided for an allowance of five appointments to each member of Congress, a provision in the current naval appropriation act restricted pay to an allowance of four midshipmen for each Senator and Representative.

FEB 1 5 1941

NUMBER INCREASED

The legislation also increased the number of appointments at large each year from 15 to 25. These appointments are made by the President from the country at large. They are usually reserved for the sons of officers and men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps because of the inability of such boys to meet the residence requirements for appointment by members of Congress. They are chosen annually by competitive examination.

Congress passed the legislation hurriedly because of the comparatively short time remaining before entrance examinations.

NO GRADUATES

In the long history of the Naval Academy only six colored youths have been appointed to that institution. Three of the appointments were made more than 30 years ago. Of the other three, two were made by former Representative Oscar DePriest and one by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell. No colored midshipman has ever graduated from the Naval Academy.

So far as mental qualification are concerned, there are three methods by which a candidate may enter the Naval Academy, is he is appointed:

He may pass the regular entrance examination, which are generally considered difficult.

ACADEMY TESTS

FEB 1 5 1941

He may, upon the presentation of a high school certificate showing that he has successfully completed certain required courses and acquired a certain number of credits, pass substantiating examinations in mathematics and English, prepared at the Naval Academy.

If a candidate has the required number of high school credits and has also completed one year of college work, he may be admitted without further examination.

Regular entrance examinations are scheduled for the third Wednesday in April. It is the opinion of the Navy Department that any candidate appointed pursuant to the recently enacted legislation would have difficulty in preparing for it on such short notice.

It is believed that candidates who have the required high school credits and are in college have the best chance of being admitted.

MUST SEND CREDITS

If discrimination against colored youths insofar as entrance into the Naval Academy is concerned, appointments of colored youths must be sought from members of Congress having large colored constituencies.

If any colored candidate is appointed, he may send his high school credits to the superintendent of the Naval Academy as soon as he is appointed. If his credits are satisfactory, he may continue his freshman year at college, necessitating only a final check on his college course immediately before entering the academy.

In the meantime, voters should write their Senators and Representatives urging them to take steps to end discrimination against the enlistment and service of colored men in the Navy. Under présent naval policy colored men may enlist only in the messman branch.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Two Named to Annapolis by Mitchell

FEB 1 5 1941

WASHINGTON

Congressman Arthur W Mitchell, foe of racial discrimination in the United States Army and Navy, this week, appointed two youths to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis and one to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

His latest appointees are:

Toussaint Gadsden, Jr., and Alvin Jerome Thompson, Naval Academy, and H. Minton Francis, Military Academy. These young men, if successful in passing the mental and physical tests, will be admitted to the Naval Academy at Annapolis and the Military Academy at West Point on July 1.

One to Be June Grad

Already there are three colored youths at the Military Academy at West Point, one of whom will graduate in June of this year.

Congressman Mitchell has previously made appointments of young men of his race to the Naval Academy. Two of his appointees having passed the mental and physical tests, were admitted. This was the first time a colored youth had been admitted to the Naval Academy for more than fifty years.

No colored man has yet graduated from that academy.

Congressman Mitchell says he is determined to continue making appointments as long as he is in power, believing that he will eventually break down the barriers and establish the colored man in the United States Navy in positions as ensigns and officers.

Others Railroaded

In 1936, Congressman Mitchell named James Lee Johnson, 19, of Cleveland to the Naval Academy. Johnson remained there eight months, being forced to resign after he found that the humiliation and embarrassment inflicted upon him by prejudiced white midshipmen and officials were more than he could bear.

President Roosevelt ordered an investigation of the case.

George Trivers, appointed by Congressman Mitchell in 1937, was also railroaded out by a similar type of treatment.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Three Named To Academies By Mitchell

Continues Efforts To Break Down Discrimination

FEB 15 1941

WASHINGTON—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell has been relentless in his effort to break down racial discrimination in the United States Army and Navy. His latest move this week was to appoint two colored boys to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and one colored boy to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The names of these young men are: Toussaint Gadsden, Jr., Naval Academy; Alvin Jerome Thompson, Naval Academy; and H. Minton Francis, Military Academy. These young men, if successful in passing the mental and physical tests, will be admitted to the Naval Academy at Annapolis an dthe Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1941. Already there are three colored boys at the Military Academy at West Point, one of whom will graduate in June of this year.

Congressman Mitchell has made appointments of colored boys to the Naval Academy heretofore. Two of the young men appointed passed the mental and physical tests and were admitted. This being the first time a colored boy had been admitted to the Naval Academy for more than fifty years. No colored boy has yet graduated from that Academy.

FEB 15 1941

Congressman Mitchell is determined to continue making appointments as long as he is in power, believing that he will eventually break down the barriers and establish the Negro in the United States Navy in positions as ensigns and officers.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Mitchell Names 3 Colored Youths To U. S. Academies

FEB 19 1941

By the Associated Press

Representative Mitchell (Democrat), of Illinois, said Monday he had nominated two colored youths for admission to the Naval Academy and one to the Military Academy.

For Annapolis, Mitchell, the only colored member of Congress, said he had recommended Toussaint Gadsden and Alvin Jerome Thompson, both of Chicago. Gadsden now is attending Miners Teacher College here and lives at 2724 Sherman Avenue Northwest, Mitchell said.

To West Point, he recommended H. Minton Francis, Chicago, who he said was attending the University of Pennsylvania. Francis' parents, he said, live at 977 Florida Avenue Northwest, Washington.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes Named To Posts

FEB 18 1941

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell recently appointed two Negro boys to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and one Negro boy to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The names of these young men are Toussaint Gadsden, Jr., Naval Academy; Alvin Jerome Thompson, Naval Academy, and H. Minton Francis, Military Academy.

These young men, if successful in passing the mental and physical examinations will be admitted to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and the Military Academy at West Point, July 1, 1941. Already there are three Negro boys at the Military Academy at West Point, one of whom will graduate in June of this year.

Congressman Mitchell has made appointments of Negro boys to the Naval Academy heretofore. Two of the young men appointed passed the mental and physical examinations, and were admitted. This was the first time a Negro boy had been admitted to the Naval Academy for more than 50 years.

Birmingham Ala News
February 18, 1941

Negroes Named To Posts

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell recently appointed two Negro boys to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, and one Negro boy to the United States Military Academy at West Point.

The names of these young men are Toussaint Gadsden, Jr., Naval Academy; Alvin Jerome Thompson, Naval Academy, and H. Minton Francis, Military Academy.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Detroit Boy In West Point Try; Seeks Navy Cadet

MAR 14 1941

CHICAGO—(ANP)— Ambrose McNut, youthful Detroiter, passing through Chicago Monday en route to Fort Sheridan where he was to take the entrance examination for West Point. McNut was selected as an appointee by Congressman John D. Dingell of the 15th Michigan district after a committee of colored citizens from the district had recommended him. Several high grade alternates were chosen also.

MAR 14 1941

It was learned that a colored boy may get a chance to try for Annapolis from Detroit also. Congressman Rudolph Tenerowicz has agreed to appoint a youth if an eligible person can be found. State Senator Charles C. Diggs, Mack Avenue, Detroit, is chairman of a committee seeking likely candidates.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Illinois Solon Will Not Seek Return To House

Plans to Retire To His Farm In Old Dominion

MAY 21 1941

BY ANDY ANDERSON

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP) The only member of the House of Representatives, Arthur W. Mitchel of the First ~~Illinois~~ District, said last Thursday night that he would not run for Congress in 1943.

(Editor's note: It is understood that while Mr. Mitchell will not run for congress from Chicago, he will seek election as a representative from Virginia in the district which sent John M. Landon to congress during reconstruction.)

Rounding out his seventh year in the House and with notable legislative accomplishments to his credit, Congressman Mitchell was the honored guest at a banquet tendered him by fellow club-members of the exclusive Mu-So-Lits at the club rooms on "R" street, N. W.

MAY 21 1941

G. O. P. National Committeeman Perry W. Howard, president of the club, acted as toastmaster, as the cream of the capital's sepia culture and accomplishments paid tribute to Mr. Mitchell for his success in his recent jimcrow case in the U. S. Supreme court, which he won.

Congressman Mitchell announced that he had told the Second Ward Democratic organization in Chicago that he would not again seek election to his seat in the House, but was going "to retire to my farm in Virginia," and work with my hands, and do what I can to help black people of America.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Congressman Mitchell Addresses Troops

APR 30 1941

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—(ANP)— Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell addressed the officers and enlisted men of the 366th infantry stationed here Sunday. He was introduced by Col. West A. Hamilton, commanding officer of the 366th, who said Rep. Mitchell was a living example of the "progress that can be made by the humblest citizen under our American democracy".

The speaker pointed to the grave dangers facing the American people and lamented the fact that they did not seem to be aware of them. He advised the men to be proud of the record of loyalty of American Negroes.

APR 30 1941

The infantry chorus of 100 voices was joined by the audience in singing the opening and closing hymns. First Sgt. James A. Ross led the spirituals and Pvt. William Cooley accompanied by Pvt. Charles Adams, sang a solo.

He charged that certain groups and individuals had tried to commercialize upon his Supreme court success by inviting him to be banqueted, at affairs at which they would pay him a sum. The outspoken Congressman flayed such people in his characteristic manner and called upon Negro leaders to stop exploiting their followers and do some "real" leading.

Among those paying tribute to Mr. Mitchell were: Dr. J. Hayden Johnson, Col. Harry O. Atwood, Ambrose Caliver, U. S. Education Expert, Dr. LeCounto Cook, Dr J. Finley Wilson, Capt. Louis R. Mehlinger, Attys. J. Flipper Derricotte, Artrice Freeman, A. C. Cornish, Wm. and R. W. Gant Lieut. L. M. Anderson of North Carolina, Dr. M. J. Wiseman, George Murray, Bob Lewis and others.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Mitchell Not To Run Again For Congress

MAY 22 1941

Illinois Congressman, Only Negro In House, Has Other Ideas

By ANDY ANDERSON

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—The only Negro member of the House of Representatives, Arthur W. Mitchell of the First Illinois District, said last Thursday night that he would not run for Congress in 1942.

(Editor's note: It is understood that while Mr. Mitchell will not run for congress from Chicago, he will seek election as a representative from Virginia in the district which sent John M. Langston to congress during reconstruction.)

Rounding out his seventh year in the House, and with notable legislative accomplishments to his credit, Congressman Mitchell was the honored guest at a banquet tendered him by fellow club-members of the exclusive Mu-So-Lits, at the club rooms on "R" street, N. W.

——A Colored Judge——

DRAFT CALLS 424

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A call for 420 additional selectees, including 197 colored, was added on Saturday to the District's June quota, boosting the total thus far for the month to 729.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

GETS STATE POST

FEB 6 1941

WARREN ANDERSON

Assistant principal of the Roosevelt High School, of Gary, Ind., who was recently appointed a member of the state education board of Indiana. He is well known in political and educational circles and was named for the position by Governor H. L. Schricker from a list of 17 aspirants.

Negro Labor News
Houston. Texas

NEGRO APPOINTED ATTORNEY-GERERAL INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

FEB 22 1941

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. —(ANP)— Willard B. Ransom, 24-year-old Harvard law school graduate has been appointed by Gov. Henry L. Schricker to serve as assistant to the attorney general. Ransom's appointment marks the fourth time that a Negro has been so honored in this state. Others who have held the post are the late R. L. Bailey, Henry Wilson, Jr., R. H. B. Smith and Samuel D. Jackson.

Mr. Ransom, who will serve under Attorney General George Beamer for a four-year term, is a native of Indianapolis. His father is manager of the Mme. C. J. Walker Mfg. Co. He was graduated from Talladega College summa cum laude in 1936, where he made an impressive record as an undergraduate as a member of the football and basketball teams, three-year man on the debating team, college scholar in history, and president of the college chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity. Upon graduation from Talladega, he entered Harvard law school and finished there in 1939. In July of that year he passed the Indiana bar.

FEB 22 1941

The newly appointed assistant attorney general said: "This appointment is in line with Governor Schricker's announced policy and previous record as a public official and private citizen of fairness and equality towards the colored citizens of the state. Any service I may be able to render the people of this state in this capacity will be wholeheartedly given."

52c-1941 KANSAS

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

MAYOR APPOINTS NEGROES TO GREET ENVOY

MAY 9 - 1941

The following Kansas City, Kansans were appointed by Mayor Don C. McCombs on the General Committee for the visit of the British ambassador, Lord Halifax, when he visits Kansas City, May 12.

Bishop J. A. Hamlett, Bishop John A. Gregg, Rev. Jas. A. Moore, Rev. G. P Dixon, Dr. A. Porter Davis, Dr. J. G. N. Soanes, Mrs. Helen Fisher, Attorney I. F. Bradley, Representative Wm. H. Towers, Mack C. Spears, James A. Hamlett, Jr., Bishop Chas. Pleas, Rev. H. S. Lewis, Rev. C. W. Barnes, Milton Bledsoe, R. B Brown, Mrs. Benella R. Lee, Dr. W. M. Blount, Thomas Knapper, Mrs. Rosemary Kingsberry.

Lord Halifax will arrive early Monday, May 12. His itinerary will include a trip to the City Hall followed by a luncheon by the Mid Central Board. He will visit two defense plants in Greater Kansas City. His principal address Monday night at the Municipal Auditorium will be broadcast.

MAY 9 - 1941

A reception for Lady Halifax who will accompany Lord Halifax will be given Tuesday afternoon at the Muehlebach Hotel by the Board of Directors and World Fellowship Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

A New Leadership

MAY 8 1941

THE South is producing a new type of Negro. It is producing a militant, courageous and uncompromising Negro. Representative Charles W. Anderson, Jr., member of the Kentucky legislature, is a symbol of the new figure who has raised his head in the section below the Mason-and-Dixon line to demand justice and equality. This new type of Negro is aware of the fact that the colored race will rise when and only when the masses are given fuller opportunities for participation in American democracy.

In his address before a large audience Sunday the thirty-four year old law maker said the ballot is the weapon by which full emancipation can best be achieved.

He said: "Active participation in the political division of our government is the duty of all, and especially for those who have the advantage of education. In our fight for justice and equal rights, the ballot is our potent weapon. With and by it we can support measures beneficial to our group and defeat those obnoxious to our welfare—we can elect to office men publicly committed to the principles of equal opportunities, and equal rights to the Negro, and defeat jublic officials and political parties who and which are false to this principle."

Rep. Anderson represents that new type of leader who stays in the South where his services are needed most. He has a keen concept of the problems that his people face and proposes remedies for their solution. He recommended no panacea. He believes no miracle will result to solve the problems of his people. His remedies are those based on the organic law of the land, the statutes and laws of the respective states and an uncompromising militancy interspersed with tact, statesmanship and diplomacy.

His activities in the Kentucky legislature exemplifies the new spirit. During his second term more of his bills were enacted into law than any other member except for measures proposed by the administration. It is obvious that it required tact and courage and adroitness to persuade southern lawmakers to see the wisdom in the abolition of the eighteen-year-old Public Hanging law or in appropriating money for the higher education of Negroes.

A few more leaders like Rep. Anderson sprinkled in the legislatures of a dozen other southern states will produce an awakening in the South which will have a commendable and healthy effect upon the democratic process of our country.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

COMMUNITY FORUM

By F. T. LANE

MAY 1941

A LOT OF fine things can happen in a big busy city. Last Saturday afternoon the Alpha House was the scene of a most stimulating meeting. Fine, courageous educated Negroes who were elected to public office in Illinois and Indiana ate dinner in honor of Charles Anderson who is a member of the State Legislature of the State of Kentucky.

It was an inspiring sight to see them in one body and to hear the words of felicitation. It was most hopeful to know that the lone Negro representative was able to successfully get a bill passed that abolished public hangings and others which made it possible for thousands of Negroes to secure an education at the expense of the State.

All of which reminds us that much power lies within our own ranks to improve our lot in this make-shift Democracy. Most of the Supreme court decisions made in our favor were the cases handled by Negro lawyers.

It has always been ridiculous to me how other than Negro doctors, dentists, lawyers and insurance agents can make more money from us than our own can. More than once I have almost lost my temper at hearing folk say "I am going to see that old German doctor." There's still too much of that kind of attitude among us.

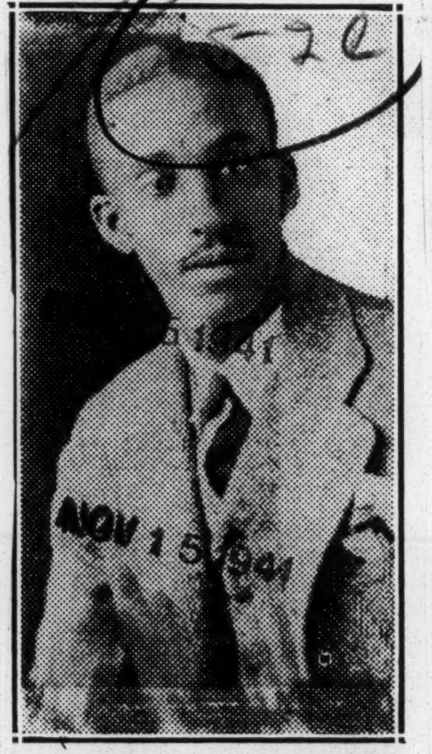
* * *

HAVE YOU EVER been to any army camp? Gee, but it is a fine experience. They are complete communities in themselves, with everything to work with. While I was never a booster of compulsory military training, especially in a jim-crow set-up, I believe the By-products of this defense mobilization will work to the advantage of all those who are included in this program.

My observations are the result of the visit I made to the Savanna Ordnance Depot, located at Savanna, Illinois as the guest of Lieutenant George W. Bowzer, Chaplain at the training unit. The camp is well located on the Mississippi river in the northwest corner of the state just across from the state of Iowa.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Marylar

Wins Fourth Term



NOV 15 1941

CHARLES W. ANDERSON, Republican member of the Kentucky Legislature, who was re-elected for a fourth term on Tuesday as State Representative from the Fifty-eighth Legislative District of Louisville.

W. C. Buford, attorney, was defeated in the race for State Representative from the Fifty-sixth District of Louisville, as was R. D. Terry, of the Domestic Life Insurance Company, who was candidate for alderman on the Republican ticket.

NOV 15 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

C. ANDERSON OF LOUISVILLE, IS RE-ELECTED

52c

Encumbent Republican Is Returned To Office From 58th District

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP)—Charles W. Anderson, young attorney and incumbent Republican member of the Kentucky legislature, was re-elected for a fourth term Tuesday as state representative from the fifty-eighth legislative district of Louisville.

Anderson defeated his Democratic opponent, William H. Childress, a local juvenile court officer. Anderson was first elected in 1935, and re-elected in 1937 and 1939 respectively. He was the only Republican elected to office in Louisville.

W. C. Buford, attorney and executive of the Mammoth Insurance company, who sought the office of state representative from the fifty-sixth district of Louisville, was defeated in the final count of votes by William Dugan, his white Democratic opponent.

R. D. Terry, executive of the Domestic Life Insurance company, who was a candidate for alderman on the Republican ticket, was defeated by his white Democratic opponent.

These were the only Negroes who were candidates for office during the general election.

52c-1941

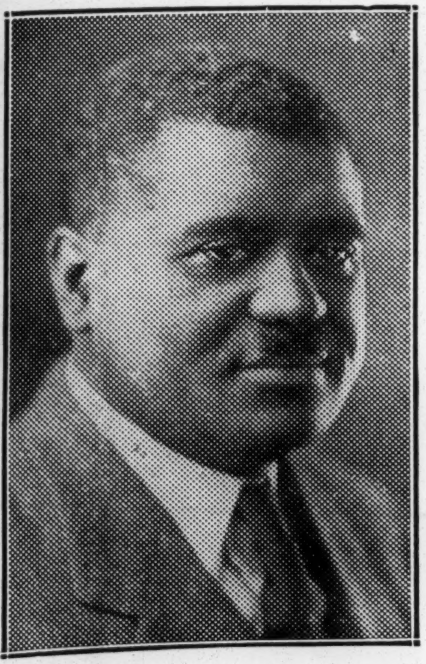
MASSACHUSETTS

ELECTOR TAYLOR TO ATTEND INAUGURAL

JAN 18 1941

By MONROE MASON

An interesting feature of President Roosevelt's inaugural will be the presence of a colored elector, Dr. Silas F. Taylor, of Massachusetts, probably the only non-white Democratic representative officially designated of the 531 from all the states. One of the leading Democrats of the Bay State



DR. SILAS F. ("Shag") TAYLOR who goes to Washington with the Massachusetts delegates as an elector to attend inaugural of the President. Thought to be the only Colored member of the Electoral College.

he did yeoman service for his party in the November election, adding greatly to President Roosevelt's landslide.

According to the inauguration program of nearly four days in Washington, the Massachusetts delegation will leave in three sections from Boston, Worcester and Springfield, today, arriving in Washington, 6:30 p.m. On Sunday, the 19th, sightseeing tours have been arranged, weather permitting, to view the vast acreage of Government buildings of the nation's capital and historical landmarks of the district of Columbia, many of them situated in Virginia and Maryland of Civil War fame. At 6:30 p.m. the all-states electors' banquet will be held at the Hotel Mayflower, which will be preceeded by a reception to the Massachusetts delegation, by Mayflower, which will be preceeded by a reception to the Massachusets delegation, by Hon. William H. Burke, Jr., chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

JAN 18 1941

When the delegation arrives in Washington, it will be met by Senator David I. Walsh, Congressman John W. McCormack, Joseph E. Casey, Lawrence J. Connery, Thomas H. Eliot, Thomas A. Flaherty, Arthur D. Healey and their wives. On Monday, the 20th, the inaugural program on the Capitol concourse will take place where thousands will listen to the President's speech and millions will also hear him by way of a nationwide radio hook-up.

Dr. Taylor is expected to address the Massachusetts delegation at a reception at the [illegible] Ambassador. If the time permits, he is also scheduled to make a brief address at the all-states electors Mayflower dinner. The electors in cars will lead the inaugural parade, after which a White House reception will be held in their honor and each in turn will be presented an inaugural medal and button by the President. Tuesday, the Bay State delegation will leave Washington,, and many of them, it is expected, will take advantage of the ten-day stopover to visit New York city en-route to Boston.

JAN 18 1941

Elector Tayolr is a former member of the Massachusetts Parole Board and a Democratic controlled Governor's Council may make it possible for him to obtain an appointment on one of the state's bi-partisan commissions during the Saltonstall administration.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Appoints Negro To WPA Post

MASS

MAY 3 1941

BOSTON—(ANP)—William H. S. Dabney, former member of the Massachusetts Parole board, has been named assistant to State WPA Administrator Dennis W. Delaney.

The appointment marks the first time that a colored American has been named to such a position on the new England WPA.

Dabney's duties will be manifold and will include complete supervision over affairs affecting colored people on WPA in this state.

MAY 3 1941

While casual observers might object to any racial division on state WPA this is not necessarily the case here but instead is viewed as a medium of protection for colored WPA workers who have been steadily pushed aside by other minorities as they have in all of the 48 states.

Highly educated, skilled, and unquestionably qualified Negroes of this key state of American democracy have been repeatedly kept down for the advantage of whites, including many foreigners who in many cases have monopoly in WPA administration in local areas and refuse to give colored citizens any breaks at all. These are proven facts.

52c-194

MICHIGAN

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

C. L. HENDERSON IS APPOINTED TO COMMISSION

JAN 4 - 1941

Prominent Detroit, Mich. Architect Well Suited For Coveted Post

LANSING, Mich. — As one of the final acts of his administration, Governor L. D. Dickinson appointed Cornelius L. Henderson, to the Michigan National Defense Commission.

This Commission has been established to study and find solutions for such problems as develop within the State, during the preparation of the nation for National Defense, and will include within the scope of its study such problems as housing, health, social service, transportation, connunication, education, economic trends, subversive activities and military programs.

Former Governor Wilbur M. Brucker is administrator for national defense in Michigan and it is under his direction that the Commission will function.

Henderson is especially well qualified to fill such a position. He is not only a registered civil engineer and architect with many years experience as a bridge and structural steel designer for the Canadian Bridge company, but he has also been an active leader in the civic, religious, fraternal and social life of his race in Michigan.

He was one of the organizers of the Detroit Civic Rights Committee and has taken a leading part in its struggle for better economic conditions for his people in that city. He is a member of the Michigan Engineering Society of Detroit, and a past-president of the National Technical Association.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE CZAR OF WAYNE COUNTY

The political tempest that is brewing in Detroit, ~~Mich.~~, over the issue of overloaded payrolls and campaign contributions, has brought to the fore a most interesting picture of a phase of representative government hitherto unbalanced. The prospects of a searching investigation of Wayne county's government have revealed already the impressive and all-important role that has been played by a Negro whose services as a county employe extend as far back as 1895.

DEC 13 1941

52c

Mr. Ben H. Pelham, the employe in question, wields such authority in the political affairs of Wayne county that he has come to be considered a virtual czar. In his case, however, this title is not borne out of gross abuses of power, but rather out of a diversity of complicated and delicate duties which have been assigned to him.

In his post as county accountant he fixes the county tax rate, controls all purchases, prepares budgets for all departments, lobbies for the county with the legislature. He has a hand in job distribution, advises the auditors on all important steps, manages county institutions, and compiles the business of the day for board members.

He has been discharging these many duties so effectively that in 46 years there has not been a single criticism of his public office. He is a $10,000-a-year-man, and a Republican who holds his job though the county board which he serves is more than two-thirds Democratic.

DEC 13 1941

As a rule the Negro, regardless of capability and honesty, is so systematically excluded from important and substantial consideration, that he has cultivated an unhealthy pessimism about democratic processes. But the picture of a Negro czar—a Republican—in a Democratic stronghold, strikes us as being inspiring enough to justify an optimistic view of the ultimate possiblities of a true democracy. Both Mr. Pelham and the members of the Wayne county board merit our respect.

52c-1941 MISSISSIPPI

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Thumbs Down On Bilbo

APR 19 1941

155

It is indeed alarming to know that Senator Theodore G. Bilbo, of benighted Mississippi may become chairman of the Senate District Committee. Senator Bilbo has a long record of Negro baiting, of Jew baiting and of labor baiting. His record has won for him a place in that mausoleum of infamous men who have disgraced the halls of Congress in the past, the Vardamans, the Bleases and the Heflins.

Bilbo stands forth in the United States Senate today as the symbol of the Klan, the symbol of everything that is hateful and despised in American life. Bankrupt in intellect, bankrupt in purpose, devoid of even a trace of statesmanship he stalks through the halls of Congress venting his spleen on a people who during the Reconstruction gave to Mississippi, black and white, the only taste of democracy that ill-favored State has ever enjoyed. APR 19 1941

A few years ago he made the Hitlerian proposal to deport all Negroes to Africa. The brazenness of this proposal can only be understood, when one realizes that the sweat, toil and genius of the American Negro for more than three hundred years has contributed greatly to the making of the powerful America that exists today.

When the Negro has sought to claim any measure of democracy, the Bilbos have always used terror and force, through the Ku Klux Klan; the poll tax; the grandfather clause; lynch rule and jim crow to thwart this purpose. APR 19 1941

Let all of Washington be clear on this issue. Bilbo's elevation to the Senate District Committee will seriously hamper all progressive movements in the District of Columbia. Is it necessary to point out that the District is voteless today, because the Bilbos are afraid that if the District gets the vote Washington's 360,000 Negroes will have a share in democratic government? Rather than have this happen they oppose the franchise for all of Washington. Hence the fight against Bilboism, blood brother of Hitlerism, is a fight for whites as well as Negroes.

Frederick Douglass, years ago, was correct when he pointed out that what oppresses Negroes must inevitably effect whites.

Mississippi with its unequal educational system for Negro and White children; with its high rate of illiteracy, is hardly the State that should furnish a leader for the District. We have a hard enough job as it is fighting for adequate funds for our separate school system. Heaven forbid that our path should be obstructed by the indefensible Bilbo.

The chairman of the Senate District Committee will be appointed next week. APR 19 1941

We hope that Senator Bilbo does not succeed to the chairmanship. If he does, let him know that he is unwelcome and persona non grata to all decent people in the city of Washington.

52c-1941

MISSOURI

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

TWO NEGROES TO STAFF OF NEW ASSESSOR

Mrs. Lettie Jorden and Grant McClellan Appointed

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(Special)—True to his promise, George R. Clark, new county assessor, has appointed two Negro deputy assessors who are now on duty in the first floor office in the courthouse.

The new deputies are Mrs. Lettie Jorden, 1[illegible] East Seventeenth street and Grant McClellan, 1404 Tracy avenue. Both received their appointments through the Jeffersonian Democratic club, 716 E. Fifteenth street, of which Guy Given is head.

Mrs. Jorden has a desk in the main office of the assessor's with other deputies. McClellan at the present time is working in the vault where the tax records are kept. Both are assigned to the personal tax division of the assessor's office.

Since she took office last Friday, Mrs. Jorden has been busy compiling returns and preparing them to be delivered to taxpayers.

Doing Good Job

Speaking of the appointment of the two deputy assessors, Mr. Clark who took office on June 1, said, "I feel that the Negro voters should have representation in the offices of all officials whom they helped to elect. We are pleased to have Mrs. Jorden and Mr. McClellan in our office here. They were chosen for their qualifications and are doing a good job."

Mr. Given, through whom the appointments were made, said that the Jeffersonian Democratic club has always stood for equal opportunity for all. "Negroes should be in all the offices of the county and city government. The Jeffersonain club is living up to its democratic principles."

Speaking of the appointments, Mr. Given said:

"When Assessor Clark stated during the campaign that if elected he would appoint Negro deputies, I knew he would do just that. I wanted him to name people as deputies, not as messengers, or chauffeurs, but to be at a desk doing the work of the county just like other deputies.

Deserve Fair Share

"I believe that colored people deserve a fair share and that is what they are going to get if the Jeffersonian Club has any influence in the selections made. I have worked with Mrs. Lettie Jorden. She is a worthy woman, who has done effective work for the party. That kind of service deserves reward. It is being rewarded as you see and I am happy.

"Let me take this occasion to say that the needs, of our section of the city are the responsibility of all of us. For us to get what we should have will require all of us. I promise you that I will do all I can. I want the public, especially the Colored public to know that the Jeffersonian Club is a service organization that will answer when they call."

Mr. Givens said that not only have Mrs. Jorden and McClelland been appointed as deputy assessors but that 15 persons have been appointed as extra clerks to work for a period of about six weeks distributing tax returns. Those who have received these appointments are:

Juanita Ricketts, 1027 Woodland; Anna Brown, 1009 Vine; William Simpson, 1321 Vine; Margarete Browning, 1326 Paseo; Paralle Elders, 1326 Vine; Mabel Carmack, 1409 Garfield; Mrs. Jessie Clark, 1332 Garfield· John Reynolds, 5614 So. Benton; Robert Stewart, 1606 Forest; Joe Dimond, 181[illegible] Harrison; Florance Dimes, 1429 1-2 E. 18th St.; Moses Field, 1624 E. 18th St.; Chester Perry, 1826 E. 16th St.; Katie Nunnelly, 1600 Campbell; Matt Jones, 1216 Paseo.

Mrs. Jorden has lived in Kansas City 20 years and for more than 10 years has been a member of the Jeffersonian Democratic club. She is president of the women's auxiliary of the club which has about 300 women members. Last November, Mrs. Jorden made history when she was elected county committeewoman of the fourth ward, the first Negro elected to that post from the fourth ward in the history of Kansas City. Mrs. Jorden is a member of the Metropolitan A M.E. Zion church where she is president of the missionary department and president of the Christian Endeavor society.

Mr. McClelland has been a member of the Jeffersonian club for 20 years. He was a patrolman on the police force from 1932 to 1937 and is a member of the American Legion, having served in the 806th pioneer infantry overseas during the World War.

Mrs. Jorden is a graduate of the Winona Industrial college, Winona, Miss.

Upon taking office, Mrs. Jorden received many flowers, cards, telegrams and mesasges of congratulation from her many friends.

JUN 20 1941

5-20

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Physician Becomes First Negro Member Of Columbus C. of C.

The Columbus Chamber of Commerce has elected Dr. [illegible] Carter to membership and he becomes the first Negro to be thus honored in this city. Dr. Carter, a Meharry medical graduate, has been described as a leading "progressiv, valuable citizen". He is on the staff of the White Cross hospital, a director of the Urban league, and of the YWCA, and is state vice-president of the National Medical association.

JUL 4 1941

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Atty. Hollie Gets Post As Asst. Pros. Attorney

Succeeds Atty. Parden Under Pros. Atty. Finnegan. Practiced Here 18 Years

Attorney Harrison H. Hollie, with offices in the Peoples Finance building, was sworn in Tuesday, July first by Judge Fitzsimmons and Judge Griffin of the Court of Criminal Correction as assistant prosecuting attorney, succeeding the veteran lawyer, Attorney Noah W. Parden, who has filled that post for the past seven years.

The appointment was made by Prosecuting Attorney James P. Finnegan, and includes the active prosecution of cases in the Criminal Court of Correction along with routine duties in the domestic relations division.

Attorney Hollie, who has been active in sixth ward Democratic politics, is a graduate of Kansas university and is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. He is also secretary of the Mound City Bar Association and has been practicing in St. Louis since 1923.

JUL 4 1941

HARRISON H. HOLLIE

Argus

St. Louis, Missouri

ALDERMEN BY WARDS

We have no time to allow the grass to grow under our feet, as it were, if we are to do our part in helping to pass an ordinance amending the city's charter so as to elect aldermen by wards. The election of aldermen by wards is the most popular plan of government and we are suspicious of those who are advocating the election of aldermen under the newfangled name of PR, which we believe is designed to fool the voters into robbing themselves of proper representation based upon geographical lines.

As a matter of fact our form of government is based upon the representative plan. For instance each state has two senators and we have representatives in Congress and we have state representatives based upon the population in certain boundary lines, etc. Both the Democrats and the Republicans have approved the election of aldermen by wards through their representative bodies. Mayor Becker, as a pre-election promise said that he favored the election of aldermen by wards. The strangest thing that has happened in connection with this PR plan is the fact that some of our Negro leaders seem to be indifferent as to the effect of a change upon our racial group.

Do not be deceived—awake to the danger and join those who are advocating the election of aldermen for the city of **St. Louis** by wards.

JUL 25 1941

52c-1941

MISSOURI

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

St. Louis Man Appointed Assistant In Headquarters Of Circuit Att'y

JAN 2 1941

DAVID M. GRANT
(Appointed Assistant Circuit Attorney.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—(S N S)—A due acknowledgement and honor of the Negro came this week when St. Louis' new circuit attorney, the former Congressman Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., announced the appointment of the astute orator and scholarly attorney, David M. Grant, as assistant circuit attorney in charge of extradition and bond forfeitures, legal research and briefing.

Thus, on January 1, at $4,000 a year, Grant, who resigned Monday as assistant city counselor to accept the new position, will take over duties handled by only one other St. Louis Negro 12 years ago.

The appointment, coming just five weeks after Hennings won the Democratic race for circuit attorney, after resigning as congressman from the Eleventh Missouri district where he served for six years, has struck the fancy of both Democratic and Republican leaders alike. The Negro leaders are expressing an assurance that the recognition of Grant by Hennings is the beginning of a move in the direction of a greater and just recognition that should come to the Negro people who form one-eighth of the city's population.

In a statement, Hennings said that it is his sincere hope that all of the people of St. Louis will feel that he is anxious to be fair in his dealings and service to all of the people, just as he attempted to be fair in serving as congressman.

Of Grant, Hennings said, "David M. Grant is worthy of the appointment. I am confident that he is fully qualified to serve all of the people of St. Louis."

Grant, when asked for a statement, said that he was not surprised when Mr. Hennings included a Negro on his staff.

"I have known Mr. Hennings for ten years and have had many opportunities to observe his attitude toward the Negro people," Grant said. "I believed that when the opportunity came he would give us due recognition. I am somewhat surprised to be the one chosen, but I am convinced that the appointment does indicate a confidence that I hope the future course of events will prove was not misplaced, an opportunity for service to my people as well as to all the citizens of St. Louis."

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

To Be 1st Of Race In Post

MAY 16 1941

Veteran Business Man And G.O.P. Is Slated

Mo

Richard (Dick) Kent, veteran business man and Republican leader, is slated for the first major appointment by Mayor Wm. Dee Becker. According to press notices released Tuesday, Kent will take the position of Superintendent of the Stables of the City Refuse Collection Department, succeeding Superintendent Slay who has announced his resignation. He will be the first colored appointee to this position which pays a salary of $2700 annually.

MAY 16 1941

"Earn Spurs"

Kent has been in business in St. Louis since 1900. He started service cars operation in 1910, in 1921 the Star Cab Co. and 21-23 the Calumet Cab Co., which he sold several years ago. He now operates the Kent filling station. Another enterprise which won him national recognition was the St. Louis Stars baseball team of 1921-31. In the latter year, he and his partners sold the park to construct the present Vashon playgrounds.

In politics, Kent served as 6th Ward Republican Committeeman, being elected in 1930 and again in 1932. He and Atty. Espy were co-chairman of the "Becker for Mayor" Committee in the 6th Ward and he set up division of the committee in the 4, 5, 7 and 21st Wards.

Mr. Kent resides at 3001 Lawton Blvd. He is a widower and has one daughter, Myra Lou Kent, 11-year-old Cole School Student.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

52c

APPOINT REDMOND AND INGE

MAY 30 1941

52c

It was announced Thursday that Atty. Sidney R. Redmond, prominent Lawyer and civic leader, had been appointed Special Assistant City Counselor by City Counselor Joseph F. Holland. He will receive $4,000 a year.

Atty. Redmond was leader of the Western Division of the Negro National Republic Campaign Committee in the Presidential election last year. He has long been a staunch leader in State and local G.O.P. ranks.

The new appointee holds first rank as a barrister. He has gained wide note for his work in the Gaines Case in which he argued before the U. S. Supreme Court and the Lucille Bluford Case, both involving suits of Negro students to enter the U. of Missouri. Recognition was given him by his election as President of the National Bar Association. Before coming to St. Louis he was one of the foremost Lawyers in Mississippi, in which state his father, Dr. S. D. Redmond, is a prominent physician and lawyer. Atty. Redmond received his legal training at Harvard University.

Besides his leadership in the field of law, Atty. Redmond is President of the local N.A.A.C.P., Chairman of the Union Memorial Methodist Church Trustee Board, a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and active in many civic affairs.

He resides with his wife Mrs.

Sidney R. Redmond 4024a
Page Blvd.

MAY 30 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Public Servants Who Serve

MO

It makes a difference what kind of man holds office. To some it is honor and a salary. To others it is an opportunity to be of service. Twice in recent days, the one nationally and the other locally, two men in office have drawn our attention to what office can mean.

The first is Senator Arthur Capper, the senior representative of his state in Congress. Senator Capper undertook to get the desire of Negro doctors to serve known to the heads of our national defense. He did a grand job. Where the association's men needed to go, the Senator went with them. They will be called, hundreds of them, and thousands of enlisted men will be given intelligent and sympathetic care because Arthur Capper thinks it becomes him to be a servant of the people, and by the people he means all people.

FEB 7 1941

2C

The local example of public service is the more remarkabe because it comes from a newcomer, City Manager L. P. Cookingham. Within the month men from many walks of life met in the City hall and agreed that Kansas City should have low cost housing to do away with some of its slum dwellings. War impends, with the certainty that some expenditures will be postponed or abolished. Manager Cookingham out of his experience, rushed ahead, anticipating the action of the state legislature and Kansas City's compliance with the rules and got the U. S. government's assurance that some money would be available for this housing.

FEB 7 1941

Because Negroes have been the chief sufferers under the old conditions they will be the ones most benefitted under the new. City Manager Cookingham is to be credited with the move that compels owners of present properties occupied by Negroes to bring them up to a livable standard. Sickness will decline, children will get a saner as well as a healthier start in life, and good environment will help where in the past bad has degraded.

With so much good the possible outcome of office, it would seem that more would make it a calling as have Senator Capper and City Manager Cookingham.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

NO NEGRO ALDERMAN

MO

Circumstances leading up to the recent primary ele had things shaped so that the Negroes of St. Louis had th best chance to elect a member of their race to the Board of Aldermen that has ever been theirs in the history of the government of this city. All we needed was the word of one man, and that man was Dr. G. J. Dixon, Republican committeeman of the Nineteenth Ward. It so happens that the Nineteenth Ward is the only ward in the city that has both a Negro committeeman and committeewoman on both the Democratic and Republican City Central Committees.

APR 4 1941

Jordan W. Chambers elected to endorse Attorney Geo. L. Vaughn on the Democratic ticket. Had Dr. Dixon done the same thing by endorsing a Negro for alderman in the Nineteenth Ward, the colored people would have won regardless of which one was elected. Dr. Dixon claims that he did not give Ed Ward, Negro, his endorsement because he (Ward) was not in accord with the committeeman.

Jordan Chambers said the reason he endorsed a Negro for alderman was because he felt it to be his duty. And thus we have the difference in the thinking of the two Negro leaders. One of them standing for self, while the other stands for duty to his race.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

BECKER ELECTED MAYOR

MO

APR 4 - 1941

The people of the city of St. Louis, by their votes Tuesday, elected former Judge William Dee Becker as Mayor of St. Louis and by their votes he is to serve as the city's chief executive for the next four years.

APR 4 - 1941

Just what kind of Mayor he will make for the city, only time will tell. But as for us, we have no apologies to offer because of the strong support we gave Mayor Bernard F. Dickmann during the campaign. We supported Mayor Dickmann because first of all, we thought him to be the best qualified to serve the people of a progressive city. Consideration was given to the fact that Mr. Dickmann had served the city for nearly eight years, during which time he has made a very splendid record of achievement and is rated as one of the foremost and most aggressive mayors in American cities. We had a peculiar interest in the Mayor because he has taken a peculiar interest in the colored citizens of the city. He has shown the spirit of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who is known as America's greatest humanitarian President.

These qualities, we fear, do not dwell in the heart of mayor-elect Becker. However, in the administration of the city's affairs, Mr. Becker will have our interest and support and his sins of commission or omission in the past will not influence our judgment regarding his future actions.

He will be our mayor—the mayor of all the people.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

County Post Goes to Negro For First Time in History

APR 1 1 1941

5-2C

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — For the first time in the history of Jackson county, a Negro has been appointed deputy clerk in the criminal division of the Jackson county circuit court. William McAllister, 1918 E. 17th St., took over his duties as deputy in the bureau of criminal records on April 1.

McAllister is the second Negro to be appointed to the circuit clerk's office. The first person appointed here in recent years was William L. Jordan, 1611 E. 10th St., who recently completed two years' service as messenger for the office.

APR 1 1 1941

Jordan acts as emissary between the courts and the clerk's office.

The two men are both married and active in the life of the community. Both McAllister and Jordan are well known in Kansas City where they have lived for approximately 30 years.

Mr. Jordan is the step-son of Charles Smallwood, former policeman on the Kansas City police force. He is a member of the True Vine Baptist church and a former employer of a drug firm where he was employed for more than 16 years.

APR 1 1 1941

Mr. McAllister is a veteran of World War No. 1, and a former employe of the street repair department.

The two men were appointed by B. T. Flannery, circuit clerk of Jackson county who believes that Negroes should be represented in public offices.

The chief deputy of the circuit court is Bob Byrnes.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

APR 1 1 1941

Deputy Clerk

APR 1 1 1941

WILLIAM McALLISTER, of 1918 E. 17th St., who began work April 1 as a deputy clerk in the criminal division of the circuit court. McAllister is a long-time resident of Kansas City, having lived here for more than 30 years.

APR 1 1 1941

Messenger

APR 1 1 1941

WILLIAM L. JORDAN, who recently completed two years service as a messenger in the office of the circuit clerk. Jordan has lived in Kansas City for more than 30 years. He is a member of the True Vine Baptist church. Jordan lives at 1611 E. 10th St.

52c-1941 NEBRASKA

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

John Adams, Jr. Sponsors Bill In Legislature

52c

Measure Hits Bias In Defense Order Divisions

OMAHA—(ANP)—A bill sponsored by the lone Negro member in the Nebraska unicameral legislature, [illegible] Adams, Jr., provides effective means of preventing discrimination against Negro defense workers. The bill, which became a law last week, prohibits any labor organization from being the representative unit of employes for the purpose of collective bargaining with any employer, which discriminates against or excludes from its membership any person because of his race or color.

The bill further provides that it shall be unlawful for any person or firm engaged in supplying defense orders to refuse persons employment who are found qualified, because of their color.

Twenty-one local organizations combined their support to bring about the passage of the bill and Nebraska becomes the second state to pass such a far reaching piece of legislation pertinent to the welfare of thousands of Negro workers. Kansas passed a similar bill a few months ago.

Representatives of the Omaha Negro chamber of commerce met with Gov. Dwight Griswold before the bill was introduced and the governor expressed his belief in the need of a more democratic attitude on the part of employers toward Negro labor. He promised his support of the measure and gave Sen. Adams who was present, instructions for presenting it in legislature.

The local Defense Sterring committee working with the state employment office and the Building and Construction local has been instrumental in procuring jobs for more than 200 men at the bomber plant which is resulting in an increase in earnings of approximately $5,000 per week.

JUN 7 1941

JUN 7 1941

Nebraska

52c-1941

NEW JERSEY

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Appropriates $16,000 Year For Program

Overrides Governor To Pass Rep. Hargrave's Measure

52a

TRENTON, N. J.—Assemblyman Frank H. Hargrave of Orange, N. J., serving his 8th term as a member of the New Jersey Legislature, last week had his bill re-creating the N. J. Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population passed over the recent veto of Governor Charles Edison. The Commission now becomes a permanent body with a $16,000 a year appropriation with which to pursue its program of integrating Negroes into industry and into government departments.

Hargrave's victory over the Governor's veto represented a major piece of political strategy. Governor Edison, a Democrat, had vetoed the original bill, but Hargrave had plenty of strength in both houses to beat the veto.

SUPPLANTS TEMPORARY GROUP

The new measure follows up the work of the two previous Hargrave Commissions, one in 1938, and one in 1940. These two were temporary bodies, but the new Commission is a permanent one.

Three Commissioners are provided for and will be named sometime in the late summer. The Commission will begin its work in the fall.

Hargrave pointed out in an interview this week that action by his 1940 Commission in making the billion dollar Wright Aeronautical Corporation of Paterson, N. J., eventually hire 110 Negroes, where it had but three before, illustrated his objective in forming the new body. All organizations which have been fighting for integration of the Negro into defense jobs will now have a state body with great power through which to make their fight effective.

——A Colored Judge——

JUN 28 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Trenton, N. J. Gets First Negro City Attorney

52a

JUN 28 1941

Commissioner Bernard J. Walsh, head of the Department of Public Affairs of the City of Trenton, is shown in his office at City Hall, Thursday, shaking hands with Attorney Robert Queen just after announcing the appointment of Queen to the staff of assistants in the office of the City Counselor. Joseph A. Clarke, publisher of the TRENTON WORLD, who led in the persistent campaign to obtain this appointment was a happy witness to the official act.—TRENTON, N. J.—(SNS)

JUN 28 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

52c-1941

NEW YORK

JUDGES TAKE OATHS FOR SECOND TERM

1941

Returned to the bench of the Municipal Court in last November's elections, Judge James S. Watson is photographed taking the oath for the second time from President Justice of the Municipal Court Pelham St. George Bissel during the recent holidays. Judge Watson's new term started on January 1, runs for 10 years.

JAN 11 1941

Municipal Court Judge Charles E. Toney, who started his second 10-year term on the bench the beginning of the year is shown being sworn in by Judge Jane Bolin at the Toney residence, 409 Edgecombe Ave., New Year's Eve. Left to right, Judge Toney, Mrs. Toney and Judge Bolin.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

N. Y. Refuses To Name Negro Councilman

NY

APR 6 - 1941

NEW YORK, April 3—(ANP)—Hope for the naming of a Negro to the vacancy in the city council vanished Thursday when the executive committee of the New York Republican committee designated Lester Baum, GOP leader, to serve out the unexpired term of the present Rep. Joseph Clark Baldwin.

The name of Harold C. Burton, also a district leader, had been put forth along with those of several whites and it was known that he had support from other leaders besides Sidney Davis, the other Negro member of the executive committee. In announcing his receptiveness for the $5,000 a year post, Mr. Burton had sent letters to all his colleagues on the committee citing the fact that if more Negroes are to become Republicans, something tangible would have to be done to win this support.

APR 6 - 1941

Thomas J. Curran, the county leader, who has been confined to the hospital for several weeks, made it clear to all that he preferred Baum for the job and so the Thursday vote was unanimous.

Attempts to elect a Negro councilman in the two elections thus far held under proportional representation have failed. This fact has caused many Harlemites to frown upon this system of voting when they recall that they were able to elect two aldermen in the old system of district representation.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Social Workers Urge James H. Hubert For Parole Commission

NY

5-2C

The State Conference of Negro Social Workers in its executive session, held Wednesday evening at the Y. M. C. A., petitioned Mayor LaGuardia to name a Negro social worker to the vacancy in the New York City Parole Commission caused by the death of Lou Gehrig.

JUN 28 1941

The Conference based its petition on the large percentage of Negroes confined to prisons and correctional institutions. It points out that of the 24,244 inmates of prisons and correctional institutions, Negroes comprise as high as 25 per cent.

"Appointment of a Negro to the Commission would insure racial participation and sympathetic consideration for Negro parolees—a group which has long been denied a voice in deciding eligibility for parolees," says the petition.

The Conference commended to the Mayor for his consideration James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League. Attention is called to the fact that the League has under Hubert's administration concerned itself over a long period with the social rehabilitation of persons discharged from institutions of the city and state, with special reference to securing for them gainful employment.

JUN 28 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Noted Negroes Protest Ouster Of Guinier

Delegation to Call on Mayor Friday, Urge Reinstatement

5-2C

Twenty-seven outstanding Negro citizens constituting a permanent citizens committee yesterday vigorously protested the summary suspension of Mr. Ewart G. Guinier, Junior Examiner of the Civil Service Commission by Mayor La Guardia.

JUL 23 1941

A delegation was appointed to meet with the Mayor on Friday, July 25 at 11 A.M. to discuss the true facts of the case. Resolutions calling for Mr. Guinier's reinstatement are being circulated on a nationwide scale by the State, County and Municipal Workers Union, CIO, of which Mr. Guinier is president in the New York local.

The citizens Committee includes Alger Adams, National Urban League; Assemblyman William T. Andrews; Bessye Bearden, American Women Volunteer Service; Charles Collier; James R. Buress, New York Urban League; Helen Cromer; Bessie Trotter Craft; Mrs I. B. Essien, secretary of West Indies Council; Dorothy Funn, National Negro Congress; William Gaulden, NNC; Howard Guinier, Seamen's Union; Lyndon Henry, president of the Fur Dyers Union, Local 88; Sarah Hill, American Women Volunteer Service; Mrs. Mercedes Jordan, AWVS; Mrs. Louise Oswell; Dr. F. Theodore Reid; Mrs. Charline Sawyer; W. E. Simmons, Board of Managers, YMCA; W. Shervington, NNC; Samuel A. Allen, New York State Conference of Social Workers; Hope Stevens, NNC; Roger Straughn, Harlem Labor Union; Frank A. Walker; H. B. Warner, National Maritime Union; Mrs. James S. Watson, AWVS; Gladys Stoner and Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the NMU.

JUL 23 1941

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ON PAROLE BOARD

AUG 21 1941

Lieutenant S. J. Battle

New York Times, 1935

AUG 21 1941

NEGRO POLICEMAN GETS PAROLE POST

Lieut. Battle, First of Race on Force, Named by Mayor to Fill Gehrig Vacancy

Mayor La Guardia announced yesterday at the Summer City Hall in Queens the appointment of Police Lieutenant Samuel J. Battle as a member of the Parole Commission, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Lou Gehrig, famous first baseman for the New York Yankees.

Lieutenant Battle, whose appointment as a patrolman on June 28, 1911, made him the first Negro member of the Greater New York police force, will be sworn in as soon as arrangements have been made for his retirement from the department. He became eligible for voluntary retirement in 1936. The unexpired term for which he was appointed to the Parole Commission will expire Jan. 4, 1950. The office carries a salary of $6,000 a year.

AUG 21 1941

In announcing the appointment, Mayor La Guardia said that the number of youthful Negroes coming into conflict with the law has been increasing lately, so that there was need for the presence on the Parole Commission of some one like Lieutenant Battle, who has been in direct touch with that problem for at least twenty-five years.

"Lou Gehrig was specializing in that problem," the Mayor said. "I wanted some one who knows the conditions. Lieutenant Battle has been in close touch with the problem for many years. He knows all the children in Harlem from the time of their birth and has been very active in social work in addition to his police duties."

Lieutenant Battle, who is now stationed at the Sixth Division in Harlem, was appointed a patrolman by Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo. On May 21, 1926, he was appointed a sergeant by Commissioner George V. McLaughlin and on Jan. 7, 1935, Commissioner Valentine made him a lieutenant. In each instance he was the first member of his race to attain such rank.

Lieutenant Battle's record has been free from complaints or demerits during his entire career.

He was born in New Bern, N. C., in 1883. He served as a Red Cap at Grand Central Terminal, eventually becoming chief attendant. After six years he decided to try for a place on the police. Six feet 3 inches tall and weighing 280 pounds, he passed his written examination in 1910, only to be rejected by Police Department surgeons. Later the surgeons for the Civil Service Commission pronounced him fit.

In 1919 he was on duty in Harlem when a race riot broke out and his courage and prompt decision in holding off a howling mob prevented almost the certain death of a white policeman who had just shot and killed a Negro.

Lieutenant Battle, who is married and has three children, lives at 255 West 138th Street.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Pastor Runs Third In Race; 6 Chosen

NOV 15 1941

Becomes First Negro To Gain Seat in Council Of New York City

The Rev. Adam Clayton, Jr., pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church and one of the most militant local community leaders was declared elected to City Council Tuesday night, his total vote at that time of 64,043 placing him third among the six successful candidates from Manhattan.

The Rev. Mr. Powell's history-making victory, bringing Harlem its first Negro Councilman since establishment of the proportional representation system in 1937, climaxed one of the most spectacular campaigns in local political history.

In the final tally, the pastor's total was exceeded only by those of William Carroll and John P. Nugent, both incumbents. Attorney Herman C. Stoute, the second Negro candidate in the borough-wide race, was eliminated in the tallying at the tenth count, with a total of some 29,000 votes.

Commenting on his victory for the Star - News, Wednesday, Councilman Powell said:

"My election to the City Council was not in any way a personal victory. It was a victory of the people. The political seers said that it could not be done—the election of a Negro to the City Council. This conclusion was arrived at without reckoning with the intelligence of the people.

"This is the greatest power we possess, unity of the masses. With it, we can do all things.

"Particularly do I wish to thank my campaign manager, Joseph E. Ford, for his unswerving loyalty."

In Brooklyn the campaign resulted in the defeat of the three Negro candidates. George E. Wibbecan, Republican nominee for City Council, was eliminated on the eleventh count with 14,070 votes.

NOV 15 1941

The Rev. George W. Thomas, pastor of Brown Memorial Baptist Church, the Fusion candidate, was eliminated on the twelfth count with 16,361 votes. Bertram L. Baker, former deputy collector of Internal Revenue, Democratic candidate, was eliminated on the sixteenth count with 22,970 votes.

Chicago Bee
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APR 6 - 1941

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NOV 15 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Dewey's Successor to Keep Negro Assistants

NOV 1 4 1941

52c

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Frank Hogan, who succeeds Thomas E. Dewey as New York district attorney, made a statement shortly after his election last Tuesday that he would retain all of the members of Mr. Dewey's staff in the District Attorney's office.

NOV 1 4 1941

This means that the three Negro assistants in the district attorney's office—Francis E. Rivers, Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter and James Yeargan—will retain their positions for another four years. All were appointed by Dewey.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEW CITY COUNCIL HAS 26 MEMBERS, ONE A COMMUNIST

NOV 1 3 1941

Count, Finished in Week, Also Puts 2 Women and a Negro Among 10 Newcomers

DEMOCRATS GET 17 VOTES

52c

Their Power to Override a Veto Is Lost—Move to Bar Red Is Intimated

NOV 1 3 1941

Tables showing final count on City Council election, Page 30.

A new City Council of twenty-six members, whose roster includes the first Communist to be elected to public office in New York City, was officially elected yesterday after just one week of counting of the Proportional Representation paper ballots cast on Nov. 4. When the Council begins to function on Jan. 1 its personnel will include three women, and for the first time since it was organized in 1937 a Negro will hold a seat in the chamber.

Peter V. Cacchione of Brooklyn is the Communist member of the new Council. He was elected on the twenty-first and final count. The three women members are Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle of Brooklyn, present minority leader; Mrs. Gertrude W. Klein, Bronx Laborite, and Mrs. Rita Casey, Brooklyn Democrat. The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., pastor of the largest congregation in Harlem, is the Negro member, having been elected on an American Labor-City Fusion ticket.

NOV 1 3 1941

16 Councilmen Re-elected

Sixteen members of the present Council were re-elected. The new Council will have seventeen Democrats, just one short of the two-thirds majority required to override a Mayor's veto of a local law. Thus, although retaining a majority control of the new body, the Democrats have lost the power to override a veto without aid from other groups represented in the Council. In the present Council of twenty-one members the Democrats have fourteen votes—just enough for the two-thirds majority needed to repass local laws over a veto.

Because of the size of the vote, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx gained additional representation in the new Council. Brooklyn will have nine members instead of seven; Manhattan six instead of five, and Queens and the Bronx five each instead of four. Staten Island will continue to have one Councilman.

Besides the seventeen Democrats, those elected include two Republicans, two American Labor party candidates, one American Labor candidate with City Fusion endorsement, a Fusionist with Citizens Non-Partisan endorsement, one Right Wing Laborite, two Laborites running without formal designation, and one Communist.

Roster of the New Council

Following is a list of those elected, incumbents being designated by an asterisk (*):

MANHATTAN

*William A. Carroll, Democrat.
*John P. Nugent, Democrat.
The Rev. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., City Fusion and American Labor party.
S. Samuel Di Falco, Democrat.
Meyer Goldberg, Republican.

BROOKLYN

Peter V. Cacchione, Communist.
*Joseph T. Sharkey, Democrat.
*Walter R. Hart, Democrat.
*Anthony J. Digiovanna, Democrat.
*William M. McCarthy, Democrat.
*Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, Fusionist.
*Mrs. Rita Casey, Democrat.
Louis Goldberg, Laborite running without designation.
*Edward Vogel, Democrat.

NOV 1 3 1941

BRONX

*Charles E. Keegan, Democrat.
*Louis Cohen, Democrat.
*Joseph E. Kinsley, Democrat.
*Salvatore Ninfo, American Labor Party.
Mrs. Gertrude W. Klein, American Labor Party.

QUEENS

*Hugh Quinn, Democrat.
*William N. Conrad, Democrat.
James A. Phillips, Democrat.
George E. Donovan, Democrat.
*John M. Christensen, Republican.

STATEN ISLAND

*Frederick Schick, Democrat.

The announcement of the election of the Communist candidate, Mr. Cacchione, brought immediate intimations that an effort might be made to bar him from the Council when it convenes on Jan. 1. Councilman Hugh Quinn, Queens Democrat, said he would challenge Mr. Cacchione's right to sit, Mr. Quinn contended that the Council had the right to pass on the qualifications of its own members and that, under the Devaney law enacted in 1939, Mr. Cacchione was not entitled to his seat.

The City Charter provides that the Council shall have the right to pass on the qualifications of its members, but also provides that any action be subject to certiorari proceedings in the courts.

Other successful candidates, including Mrs. Casey and Mr. Hart of Brooklyn, took a different view of the situation. It was better for the city, they said, to have a Communist member sitting openly in the Council "disseminating his doctrines openly" than to have such doctrines spread through underground channels.

Mr. Cacchione is chairman of the Kings County committee of his party. He won election on his third try, having failed by narrow margins in 1937 and 1939. He is a World War veteran. He was born in Syracuse. He has been an active party worker for many years.

NOV 1 3 1941

Belous Loses Philosophically

Charles Belous of Queens, who served in the Council elected in 1937 but was defeated for re-election in 1939, was eliminated on the last ballot in his third try for the office.

"I regard my defeat for the position of City Councilman as a mandate from the voters of Queens to get out of politics," Mr. Belous declared. "Apparently there aren't even 75,000 of these voters in that borough who desire a person with my training, qualifications and point of view to represent them in public office. My personal ambitions must therefore give way to the public's choice."

Mr. Belous, who an as a Fusion candidate, said he had no fault to find with the P. R. system of voting. In this view he was joined by Councilman John M. Christensen, Republican, who was re-elected. The P. R. system was vigorously condemned, both during and after the balloting, by several of the successful Democratic candidates in Brooklyn and the Bronx.

The election was marked by a substantial increase in the number of invalid and blank ballots, compared with the 1939 race. There were 378,393 invalid and blank ballots, of which 97,664 were cast in Manhattan, 66,308 in the Bronx, 157,305 in Brooklyn, 55,134 in Queens and 1,982 in Staten Island. In Brooklyn the invalid and blank ballots totaled about 15 per cent of the complete vote and percentages also ran high in the other boroughs.

There were enough invalid and blank ballots in Brooklyn to have elected two additional Councilmen, while in Manhattan, Queens and the Bronx the number was sufficient to have sent one more candidate from each borough to City Hall.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Political Pot

NOV 1 5 1941

By ST. CLAIR BOURNE

WHETHER Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., makes history as the first Negro member of the City Council in New York or not, the results of the past election indicate clearly that Harlem is ripe for that congressman which has long been overdue. The fact that the largest Negro community in the largest city in the country has never yet been able to send a member of that race to represent it in Washington, D. C., is something which needs to be remedied.

Mr. Bourne

A lot of Harlem voters have often expressed desires for a colored man to represent them in Congress and more than a few of them have wondered, from time to time, why such a large community hadn't been able to elect one. The answer has always been readily forthcoming.

52c

The lines of the Congressional districts, it seems, are drawn in such a way as to divide Harlem into sections, each of which is attached to a much larger mass of white voters. Thus, it is explained, securing of the nomination for a Negro is rendered doubly difficult and even if such a candidacy is obtained, election is well nigh impossible.

At least three Negroes, Hubert T. Delaney, Charles Roberts and Dr. Lorenzo H. King, have run for Congress from Harlem, each under the Republican designation. The nomination of each of these men indicated an awareness, at least, on the part of Republican leaders, of the Negro vote potentialities. Their respective defeats, however, indicated an equal lack of awareness on the part of the voters, of their own potentialities.

That's what helps to emphasize so greatly, the results of the recent election in regard to the local scene. The turning out of some 90 percent of the total registration locally is one of the most significant events in Harlem's political history. Interpreted in simple language it means that local voters have realized that when they want something badly enough they have to take action to get it.

If the campaign efforts of the Rev. Mr. Powell and Attorney Herman C. Stoute helped to bring this about—and the votes polled by each of them indicate so—then just by their campaigning these two men have made one of the major political contributions of all time to their community.

NOV 1 5 1941

Reapportionment which, like prosperity, has apparently hovered just around the corner for some time now, is expected to bring Harlem a Negro congressman. But a wider consciousness and greater exercise by Harlem voters of their powers of suffrage is even better insurance.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

GAVEL IS HURLED AT HEARING ON P.R.

DEC 5 1941

Cohen Lets It Fly at Critic, Rushes at Him—Missile Hits Mrs. Casey's Foot

5-20

Councilman Louis Cohen, chairman of a committee holding a public hearing in City Hall yesterday on a proposal to abolish the proportional representation method of electing Councilmen, threw a heavy black gavel at A. David Benjamin, counsel of the Republican party in Brooklyn, when the latter criticized Mr. Cohen's record as a public official.

Mr. Benjamin ducked the missile, which went flying down the center aisle of the Council chamber and glanced off the ankle of Mrs. Rita Casey, Democratic Councilman-elect from Brooklyn.

Mr. Benjamin had been talking about corruption in previous Democratic administrations. Then he said to Mr. Cohen:

"You are against everything connected with clean and decent government, as proven by your administration as deputy commissioner of Hospitals."

At that point the gavel whizzed out of Mr. Cohen's hands and he left the dais with fists clenched, headed for the speaker.

"Damn you!" he shouted as he advanced on Mr. Benjamin. Hugh O'Neill, sergeant-at-arms of the Council, and Samuel Inselbuch of Council President Newbold Morris's office, grabbed his arms when he was about five feet away. He threatened to sue Mr. Benjamin for defamation, and the latter left the chamber shortly afterward.

"Does this go on all the time?" Mrs. Casey asked.

"Sometimes it's worse," Mr. Cohen said, resuming his place on the dais.

DEC 5 1941

Park Commissioner Robert Moses told the committee P. R. was a "gadget," and that its theory of minority representation had been the same factor that caused the fall of France.

"I've watched P. R. here and abroad, where it originated," Mr. Moses said. "I've watched it since it first arrived on these shores. I am profoundly convinced that it is freakish and doesn't work. Neighborhoods get lost sight of under it, and it is responsible for what has happened recently in Europe."

After a dozen persons representing the American Labor party, the Citizens Union, the New York City League of Women Voters, the Teachers Union and other agencies had spoken against the Cohen bill, Mr. Cohen called a halt on hearing further opposition but said each opponent would be heard at later hearings.

DEC 5 1941

This brought an immediate protest from the Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell, Negro clergyman who was elected to the next Council, and Dr. Hudson Oliver, a Negro physician. Both men left in a huff after Dr. Powell had criticized Mr. Cohen from the floor.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Acme

5-20

LOU GEHRIG'S SUCCESSOR

SEP

One of the first Negro cops on the New York police force was big Samuel J. Battle, ex-redcap and the son of a slave. That was 30 years ago. Last week Lieut. Sam Battle, well-known in Harlem, got a new job: commissioner on New York's Parole Commission to fill the space left vacant when baseball's Lou Gehrig died. He will devote most of his time to straightening out the problems of youthful Negroes, thousands of whom are already his friends.

52c-1941 NEW YORK

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

LT. BATTLE IS APPOINTED TO $6000 POSITION

AUG 30 1941

Officer Named Successor To Late Baseball Idol As Commissioner

52c

NEW YORK. — (ANP)— Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, in another of his famous "firsts," named Police Lieut. Samuel J. Battle as a member of the parole commission to fill the unexpired term of the late Lou Gehrig, famous baseball idol of the New York Yankees. The announcement was made last Wednesday from the office of the summer city hall. The job pays $6,000 a year and runs January 4, 1950.

AUG 30 1941

Pointing to the mounting number of young Negro boys running afoul the law, the mayor felt that the problem required the knowledge and the understanding of a person such as Lieut. Battle who, as the first Negro ever appointed to the police force in this city, brings with him the experience of at least 25 years of contact with the situation.

The new commissioner was appointed to the force on June 28, 1911. In 1936, he became eligible for voluntary retirement but preferred to remain in the service. As soon as his retirement has been arranged now, however, he will be sworn in to this new duty.

Through tenacious perseverance Lieut. Battle fought his way up the ladder as a boy in New Bern, N. C., where he was born in 1883, as a red cap at the Grand Central terminal and finally as a patrolman, one of New York's finest. He remained at Grand Central for about six years before determining on changing his position. He passed the examination in 1910 but was rejected by police department surgeons only to be pronounced fit by doctors for the sivil service commission. Finally Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo appointed him to the force.

AUG 30 1941

His rise wasn't rapid but it was sure because he had set a goal for himself. This strong will resulted in his appointment to the rank of sergeant on May 21, 1926 by Commissioner George V. McLaughlin and to the rank of lieutenant by Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine on January 7, 1935. In each instance he was first of the race to rise. His record has been spotless.

While instances when Lieut. Battle has shown outstanding courage and marked judgement are numerous, his fellow officers like to think of the race riot that broke out in Harlem in 1919 in which a white policeman had shot and killed a Negro. It was Battle who succeeded in holding in check the mob that sought to take vengeance upon the white cop.

Commissioner Valentine had the following to say:

"I am delighted in the selection of Lieut. Samuel Battle, as a member of the parole board by his honor, the mayor.

"His selection reflects credit not only upon Lieut. Battle but upon this department of which he has been an outstanding member and a credit for more than 30 years.

"Naturally I am pleased that a member of this department should be selected by the mayor for this important assignment."

Interviewed at his home, the new commissioner explained how delighted he was over his appointment. "The experiences and the associations that I have had during my 30 years in the department," he declared, "were real and I will loathe to leave them behind. We are all very grateful to the mayor for his far-sightedness in appointing a Negro. I shall try to conduct myself so that this job may be perpetuated for a colored man, and that greater rewards will not be denied us because of anything which I may do during my term."

The commissioner is active in many community organizations including the N.A.A.C.P., the Y. M. C. A., and the New York Urban League as well as the Odd Fellows, Free and Accepted Masons, Mystic Shriners, Knight Templars, the Elks, and all line organizations of the police department. He attends Mother A.M.E. Zion church.

Annually on Thanksgiving day, for the past 19 years, he has given a free show and dinner entertainment for the poor children of Harlem, both colored and white. Generally 1,000 children have been accommodated.

Commissioner Battle lives at 255 West 138th street with his wife. He has three children and two grandchildren, and is plenty proud of them.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

14 NOW ELECTED TO CITY COUNCIL

NOV 12 1941

Democrats to Keep Majority, but Lose Power to Override a Veto by Mayor

52c

The sixth day of the P. R. count of ballots for candidates for the City Council ended late last night with the election of six members from Manhattan, five from the Bronx and two from Brooklyn, making a total of fourteen, in view of the re-election of Councilman Frederick Schick, Staten Island Democrat, last Friday.

Election of the six Manhattan members, filling the borough's official complement, came on fifteenth official tally, with the elimination of Councilman Robert K. Straus, candidate for re-election on a City Fusion-Citizens Non-Partisan ticket. The relative standings of the six candidates will be determined today when Mr. Straus's second choice votes are distributed among them, but their election was made mathematically certain when Mr. Straus was eliminated.

The Manhattan Winners

Those elected in Manhattan include William A. Carroll and John P. Nugent, Democratic incumbents; S. Samuel DiFalco, Democrat; the Rev. A. Clayton Powell Jr., a Negro, American Labor and City Fusion candidate who is pastor of Harlem's largest church; Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs, City Fusion and Citizens Non-Partisan Committee, and Meyer Goldberg, Republican.

In the Bronx the vote returned to office Councilmen Charles E. Keegan, Louis Cohen and Joseph E. Kinsley, Democrats, and Salvatore Ninfo, American Labor party candidate. The borough's legal complement of five members was rounded out by the election of Gertrude Weil Klein, American Laborite. The Bronx results were based on a final and official tally made on the twelfth count.

As the count stood last night, indications were that the Democratic strength in the new Council would consist of seventeen votes, just one short of the two-thirds majority required to override a veto by Mayor La Guardia, since the Council will have twenty-six members. The present Council has twenty-one members and the fourteen Democratic votes in that body are just enough for a two-thirds majority.

Mrs. Earle and Sharkey Win

Councilmen Joseph T. Sharkey, Democrat, and Genevieve B. Earle, City Fusion and Citizens Non-Partisan candidate, were unofficially, but none the less certainly reelected late in the afternoon when their votes reached the 75,000-mark. In Brooklyn, Councilman Harry W. Laidler, running as a City Fusion-Citizens Non-Partisan candidate after failing to get American Labor party endorsement, was eliminated on a late tally. Peter V. Cacchione, the only Communist in the Brooklyn race, was in eighth place as the count was suspended for the day, with a good chance to obtain one of the nine seats to which the borough is entitled in the new Council.

In Queens, when the count is resumed this morning, no candidate will have been elected, but William N. Conrad, Democratic incumbent, is within about 15,000 votes of the necessary 75,000.

Of the fourteen members thus far elected to the Council eight are Democrats, two are members of the American Labor Party, one is a Republican, two are candidates of the City Fusion-Citizens Non-Partisan group, and one is a candidate on a City Fusion-American Labor Party ticket. It is now certain, on the basis of uncompleted tallies in Brooklyn and QQueens, that the new Council will have a strong majority.

It is expected that final results in Brooklyn and Queens will be made known some time today. In those boroughs incumbents seeking re-election are considered certain of victory, with the exception of Mr. Laidler, who was eliminated in Brooklyn. If Rita Casey, one of the Democratic candidates in Brooklyn, is chosen as a result of today's counting, the new Council will have three women members.

The Brooklyn roster, at the close of the last unofficial count of the day—the nineteenth—indicated the election, besides Mr. Sharkey and Mrs. Earle, of Edward Vogel, Anthony J. Digiovanna, Walter R. Hart and William A. McCarthy, Democratic incumbents, with Peter V. Cacchione, Communist, also likely to win a seat.

The final count of the day in Queens, the eleventh, found Councilman William N. Conrad, Democrat, closest to election with 60,284 votes. Hugh Quinn, Democratic incumbent, and John M. Christensen, Republican incumbent, apparently also were certain of election. The figures indicated that Queens would seat three Democrats and two Republicans in the new Council.

The first official election in the Bronx was that of Councilman Charles E. Keegan, now serving with the 105th Field Engineers as a lieutenant colonel at Fort McClellan, Alabama. He was chosen on the eleventh count. The next ballot re-elected Councilmen Cohen, Kinsley and Ninfo and gave the borough's additional seat to Mrs. Klein. Colonel Keegan was the only one of the Bronx group to reach the 75,000-vote mark that means automatic election.

Standing of Candidates

The following tables show the official standings of the candidates at the end of the day. They do not show the re-election of Councilmen Sharkey and Earle, who attained the 75,000 mark on subsequent and unofficial tallies.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Fight Centers About Assemblyman Jack

SEP 27 1941

N.Y.

5-2C

Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack's political career in the 17th Assembly District, West, hung in the balance this week as the bitter factional strife which reached a high point in last week's primary elections continued to rage this week. Charges that Jack's last-minute and later repudiated endorsement of the Samuel Kantor-Wilhelmina Adams leadership ticket was the result of a money deal, ranging from $1,500 to $15,000, circulated freely in the district, rumors that he might be impeached in the State Assembly stirred Harlem.

Supporters of the Owasco Democratic Club, regular district organization headed by William Solomon were open in denunciation of the legislator who appeared in person at the Star-News office to deny emphatically any charges of a "deal."

Announcement Tuesday afternoon that the Kantor-Adams ticket of the New Deal Democracy had been certified by the Board of Elections as winner in the primaries, 156 county committeemen to 111, was followed immediately by a statement from Kantor, emphatically denying any "cash deal" with Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack in connection with a letter of endorsement written by Jack and circulated by the Kantor faction on the morning of Primary Day.

SEP 27 1941

"There never was any discussion with Mr. Jack about money or any other compensation," Kantor declared, adding that the young legislator had come to the New Deal Club the Friday night before voluntarily, had revealed that when designated by William Solomon, leader of the Owasco Club, as the organization candidate for leader he had been compelled to sign a resignation in blank.

Jack who admitted to the Amsterdam Star-News that Solomon had assured him that the Kantor-Adams slate "would never be recognized by Tammany Hall as long as Christy Sullivan ruled, even if they won the election," substantiated Kantor's statements, when interviewed later, also admitted that he had signed the letter circulated by Kantor on the following Sunday afternoon.

Jack further verified Kantor's declaration that he (Jack) had called Kantor about 1 a. m. on Primary Day, to say he couldn't go through with his endorsement and serve notice that the fight was still on but was reluctant to admit the truth of Kantor's charge that this decision had been the result of threats and intimidation by Owasco leaders.

SEP 27 1941

Declaring himself only interested in an organization that offers equal opportunities for all people in the district, and more specifically, "Negro leadership without any strings to it," Jack said his letter of support for Kantor was prompted by the realization, after his designation by Solomon, that he was being used as a pawn by the latter.

Renouncing his former connection with the Owasco Club but refusing to reveal any definite pledge of allegiance to the New Deal organization, Jack briefly declared his intentions of withdrawing from any leadership campaign other than in support of "true Negro leadership."

Meanwhile Mrs. Rose H. Denniston, Jack's co-leader running mate in the primaries, in a statement to the Star-News Tuesday evening, denounced Kantor and his organization, accusing him of spreading false rumors that she had resigned from the Owasco Club and would replace Miss Adams as Kantor's co-leader. Declaring that Kantor had visited her home to offer this proposition, Mrs. Denniston, veteran in the local feminine political world, asserted she had refused the offer, does "not desire to be connected directly or indirectly with Kantor or any independent organization, politically or otherwise."

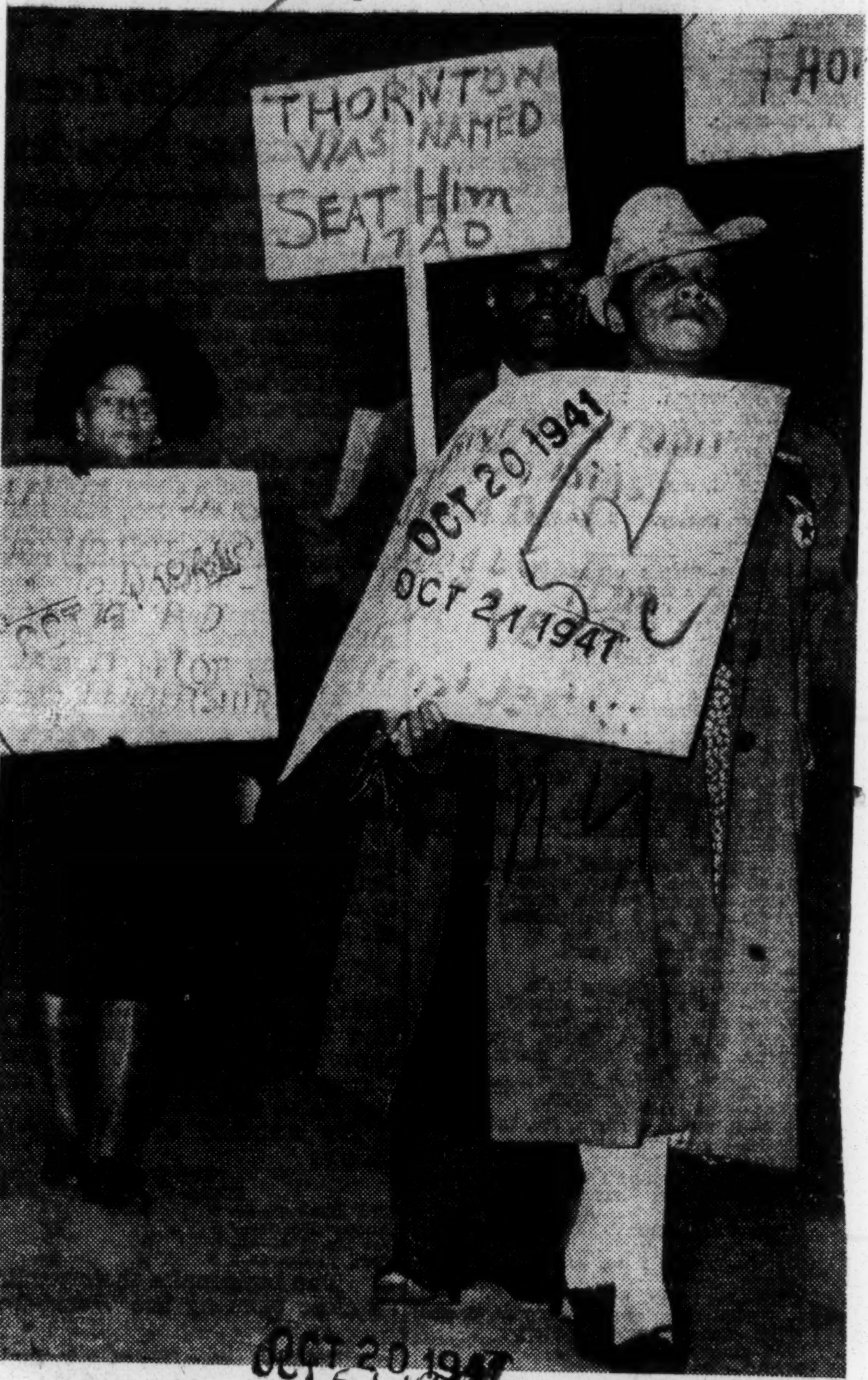
Her voluntary statement that he would consider herself "highly honored to be chosen as coleader of the regular organization —Owasco Democratic Club—by he county committee, with any nan chosen as leader," gave support to the report that the Solomon action has not given up the ight.

Efforts were reported being nade to round up a delegation of about 100 voters from the Owasco o go down to Tammany Hall to lemand Negro leadership for the listrict which is 98 percent colored in enrolment and other rumors circulated to the effect hat an effort to have ballot boxes n at least 3 election districts opened for a recount.

Asserting that he had official recognition, Kantor hurled defi- ce at the Owasco Club, decried prospective opening of ballot s with the assertion that if it was done, his club would "probably get more votes," and declared flatly: "I do not believe Christy Sullivan ever promised Solomon not to seat Miss Adams and myself and when we are seated we will stand 100 percent behind Sullivan and the party."

Citing some 40 jobs his organization has given to Negroes in the past year and a half as against the Owasco Club record which he insisted shows but one job to a Negro in several years, Kantor revealed that the New Deal Democracy, which claims the endorsement of the local NAACP branch, the National Conference of Colored Baptist and National Conference of Colored Methodist Ministers "because of its sincere efforts to help Negroes," will not take over the Owasco headquarters in 116th St., but remain at 112th St. and St. Nicholas Ave., and plans to work for a community centre and setting up of a nursery for mothers in the district in addition to "continuing and expanding its program of help for all the people in the district."

Tammany Hall Parade


THORNTON WAS NAMED SEAT HIM 17 AD
THO

OCT 20 1941
OCT 21 1941

Negro pickets, men and women, carried an inter-organizational fight in the 17th Assembly District to Tammany Hall today. The marchers represented a faction wanting Dr. James [illegible] Thornton, Negro dentist, recognized by Chieftain Christopher D. Sullivan as leader. Tammany has recognized James Pemberton, Negro, as leader.

World-Telegram Photo by Ravenna.

New York World Telegram
New York, N.Y.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Harlem Pastor Seems Certain of Election

5-2C

NOV 15 1941

NEW YORK.—The Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., with 46,089 votes, was in third place among Manhattan candidates for city council, Friday, as ballots from all 1069 districts had been tabulated for the fourth count.

Six councilmen are to be elected from Manhattan.

Because of the Proportional Representation plan, it is not likely that the count will be finished before sometime this week. The amazing showing of the Abyssinian Baptist Church pastor, seeking his first political office, indicates that his election is virtually assured, his supporters say.

The minister, who has the official backing of the American Labor and City Fusion parties, received an avalanche of votes

from the 22nd Assembly District, which includes a large slice of Harlem.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Rev. Henderson Named To Recreation Commission

JAN 10 1941

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—(ANP)—Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor of Bethesda Baptist church and a newspaper contributor of religious articles, last week was appointed a member of the five-man bureau of recreation by Mayor Stanley W. Church. Among the white members is Frankie Frish, famous former New York Giants and St. Louis Cardinals baseball player.

It is understood this is the first time a Negro has ever been named as a public official in the city. The commission will have full charge of the bureau of recreation under a city charter amendment.

Rev. Henderson came here a few years ago from Atlanta where he had pastored Greater Wheat Street Baptist church. His outspoken attitude and refusal to accept jim crow practices caused white "friends" of the church in the southern city to obtain his release. He was a member of the Scottsboro Defense and Angelo Herndon Defense committees in Atlanta and was a columnist for the Atlanta Daily World.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

NEGROES SEEK GEHRIG'S POST

Late Baseball Star's Death Opens Parole Commission Job

52c

JUN 21 1941

The death of Lou Gehrig not only took from baseball and sport in general a beloved idol, but also created a vacancy on the five-man parole commission for which at least two Negroes have already made their bid. The appointive job pays $6,000 a year and carries with it both honor and prestige.

For some time now it has been felt that owing to the high criminal rate among Negroes, said to be well out of proportion to the ratio for whites, a colored person should be appointed to the commission. Such a step, it is believed, would offer added hope for the rehabilitation of these criminals through sympathetic treatment and a broader understanding of the problems.

Among the first in the field is William A. Traynham, neighborhood secretary of the New York Urban league and director of the reception office at Harlem hospital. Mr. Traynham's sponsors point to his social studies at the Scudder school, his active work in the courts in behalf of wayward juveniles as well as prostitutes and others caught in the toils of the law. Besides this he is an official of the Harlem Big Brothers, an organization devoted to the development of Negro youth into wholesome assets to society.

JUN 21 1941

Odd enough is the candidacy of James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the local Urban league whose name has been submitted to Mayor LaGuardia by Nathaniel J. Humphries, executive director of the World's Fair Equity asociation. The work of this organization has long been to help parolees get a new start in life.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

CITY OFFICIAL

JAN 16 1941

REV. J. RAYMOND HENDERSON

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. ANP—Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, pastor of Bethesda Baptist Church and a newspaper contributor of religious articles, last week was appointed a member of the five-man bureau of recreation by Mayor Stanley W. Church. Among the white members is Frankie Frisch, famous former New York Giants and St. Louis Cardinals baseball player.

This is the first time a Negro has ever been named as a public official in the city. The commission will have full charge of the bureau of recreation under a city charter amendment.

JAN 16 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

WHAT ABOUT IT, MR. MAYOR

JUL 12 1941

Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia has the distinction of being called the greatest chief executive the city has ever had. We have often found occasion to heap praise upon him for his statesmanship and frequently we have paid tribute to his fairness and impartiality in dispensing jobs among the many races that make up this metropolis.

We have tried to be fair ourselves in seeking jobs for Negroes, realizing full well that we represent only a part of the city. But there have been times when we have felt a certain position just ought to come to the Negro.

Knowing His Honor's reputation for exercising more than ordinary care in the selection of qualified men to fill any job, we are willing, at this time, to forego the naming of a candidate for the job, but we do most urgently request the Mayor to appoint a Negro to membership on the Municipal Parole Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lou Gehrig.

52c

The appointment should be made not only because at least one member of the commission ought to be a Negro, but because the move will signalize the new trend of the times—that of integrating Negroes into our city, State and national life whenever and wherever possible.

JUL 12 1941

Too, the work of the Parole Commission touches closely the lives of hundreds of Negroes and a Negro member of the body would prove invaluabe to the other members and to the city generally, because of his intimate knowledge and understanding of the Negro's problem.

What about it, Mr. Mayor?

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Mayor Swears In Lt. Battle

Police Official Takes Oath as 1st Negro Parole Commissioner

SEP 5 1941

Following his retirement from the Police Department at midnight Wednesday, Police Lieutenant Samuel J. Battle, who was recently appointed to a place on the Municipal Parole Commission by Mayor F. H. LaGuardia was scheduled to be sworn in his new office by the mayor at 11 o'clock, Thursday morning at City Hall Plaza, Manhattan.

52c

Lieutenant Battle served the Police Department for 30 years and was named parole commissioner to serve the unexpired term of the late Lou Gehrig. The term will expire on January 4, 1950. The salary of the new commissioner is $6,000 a year. Mayor LaGuardia will also officiate at the swearing in ceremonies of 197 probationary patrolmen and six probationary policewomen, according to Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine. Lieutenant Battle's new headquarters will be located at the office of the Parole Commission, 130 Centre Street.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

He's New York Parole Commissioner Now

AUG 26 1941

NEW YORK CITY—Harlem tots pay plenty of attention on the Police Lt. Samuel J. Battle as he gives them a bit of good advice. Battle, who in 1911 became the first Negro member of the New York Police Department, has been officially appointed as member of the Parole Commission to fill out the term of Lou Gehrig, former baseball player, who died June 2. Lieutenant Battle knows most of the Harlem Kids from the cradle on up. He'll specialize in problems arising from young Negroes' entanglements with the law, a problem in which Gehrig was engrossed when he died. The assemblage of children is convened near the West 123rd Street Police Station to which Battle is attached. His new position carries with it a $2,000 raise in salary.—(ACME).

AUG 26 1941

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Acme

LOU GEHRIG'S SUCCESSOR

SEP 1 - 1941

One of the first Negro cops on the New York police force was big Samuel J. Battle, ex-redcap and the son of a slave. That was 30 years ago. Last week smiling Lieut. Sam Battle, well-known in Harlem, got a new job: commissioner on New York's Parole Commission to fill the space left vacant when baseball's Lou Gehrig died. He will devote most of his time to straightening out the problems of youthful Negroes, thousands of whom are already his friends.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Dr. Ross Named Physician In New York County Jail

AUG 30 1941

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Dr. Marshall E. Ross was appointed last week as physician to the New York county jail, the first Negro so appointed from the New York state civil service lists. Coming as a result of competitive examination in which he placed in the highest fourth, the ceremony surmony surrounding the appointment took place in the office of Daniel E. Finn, Jr., New York county sheriff, who administered the oath of office.

Dr. Ross, a successful practicing physician in New York for 18 years, was born in Newport, R. I., the son of Samuel Ross, formerly with St. George's School there. A graduate of Howard college of arts and sciences where he received a B. S. degree and a graduate honor student from Howard medical school. He studied surgery at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital. He was also attached to the staff of Harlem hospital in the gynecological department, for a number of years.

He is a member of American Medical Association, New York County Medical Society, New York State Medical Society, National Medical Association and Manhattan Central Medical Society. He is also contributing editor to the Punjab Medical Journal Punjab, India.

AUG 30 1941

AUG 30 1941

52c-1941

NORTH CAROLINA

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Changing Times

MAR 22 1941

THE story from Raleigh, in last week's issue, concerning the appointment by the County Democratic Committee of two Negro registrars and two judges of elections reads stranger than fiction to those familiar with the political history of the Old North State during the past 50 years. In the light of this history, which has been pretty much the political history of the upper southern states, this new development in the North Carolina capital city is most encouraging.

52c

It is of the greatest significance to Negroes. Back of the action taken by the Democratic party authorities is the story of political corruption in Raleigh precincts populated largely by colored people. The political corruption originated with shrewd white politicians who have undertaken in recent years to manipulate the Negro vote in ways that served their selfish ends and which reflected discredit upon the race.

The highest significance lies in the fact that instead of resorting to other means at hand for cancelling out the Negro voter, such as certain kinds of ward and precinct gerrymandering, the party authorities set up two Negro precincts and put the responsibility for eliminating fraud and corruption squarely up to the colored people, by putting the machinery of registration and elections in their hands.

MAR 22 1941

In doing this the Raleigh Democrats selected upstanding and outstanding members of the race, men and women who enjoy the confidence of both races. It is their responsibility to see that the election laws are not violated; to see that clean and honest elections are held as far as their precincts are concerned.

Could any greater or more solemn responsibility have been placed upon the shoulders of Negro men and women anywhere? It is a challenge, indeed. Every thoughtful citizen, everywhere in the South will be watching the Raleigh experiment. Our prediction is that it is going to be a success.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Make History As Election Officials

MAY 3 - 1941

MAY 3 - 1941

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MAY 3 - 1941

NC

This history making scene was made at a precinct in Raleigh, N. C., where registration and election officials are all Negroes. Shown standing as he cast his vote in the recent election is Reuben D. Pattani. Others, left to right are: J. E. Strickland, cashier Mechanics and Farmers Bank, F. J. Carnage, attorney, both election judges; and Mrs. Roberta D. Mitchell, registrar.

One other precinct in the city was handled completely by Negroes and had Mrs. Louise McClennan as registrar. J. C. Harlan and Joseph Christmas were judges.

52c-1941

OHIO

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Gov. J. Bricker Appoints 600th Negro To Post

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 19—Governor John W. Bricker moved closer to the 600th appointment of Negroes to the state payroll by adding smiling Maceo Hill to the Publicity Post in the governor's office.

Hill, who is well known from coast to coast by his work with churches, numerous civic, educational, and national societies, took over his new duties from his home town, Columbus, Ohio.

A graduate of Wilberforce university, B. Sc. and Ohio State university, where he received his Master's degree in public speaking, made one of the many outstanding younger Negroes in the country. Hill, also a former junior national tennis champion, is still rated as a topnotch in the sports world.

JUN 22 1941

He has been in the publicity work for a number of years has served as publicity chairman of the Red Cross and Flood Relief with the publicity department of Tuskegee Institute. The duties of his office will be to handle news releases from the governor's office.

JUN 22 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Governor Bricker Again Reveals Fair Play To Negro

COLUMBUS, Ohio — (S N S)—Governor John W. Bricker made another step forward in his active campaign of justice for Negroes by commuting the sentence of Harry Calloway to murder in the second degree. Upon the recommendation of the Ohio Pardon and Parole Commission of which Lawrence Payne, a Negro, is a member, Governor Bricker immediately investigated and took the power which [illegible] office [illegible]s Governor of Ohio and acted in behalf of a Negro.

JUN [illegible] 1941

Harry Calloway was convicted of murder in the first degree with recommendation of mercy and was sentenced to life imprisionment in 1924. The crime for which he was sentenced was committed some 17 years ago in Akron, Ohio

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

11TH 17TH 18TH WARDS RETURN BIG GOP VOTE

52c

Republicans Show Real Bulwark In City's Race Sectors

NOV 15 1941

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Despite the Democratic landslide which sent Former Judge Frank Lausche, son of Slovenian immigrants, into City Hall Monday, replacing Mayor Blythin, Republican, the voters of the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards, appreciating the fine work of their representatives in the City Council, sent them back for another two year term.

Mayor Lausche is the first Democratic Mayor of Cleveland in eight years, and the second in 20 years. The 50,000 majority of Mayor Lausche was just a continuation of the Roosevelt landslide last fall.

Cleveland Race leaders as well as the majority of Race voters in the Eleventh, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards have reason to rejoice over the splendid results of their campaigns which required intensive work due to the Roosevelt wave of last fall.

In the Eleventh Ward, Councilman Augustus G. Parker "snowed under" Dr. D. Ormond Walker, former president of Wilberforce university to the tune of 3,300 to 1,121 votes. Dr. Walker ran as a Democrat.

In the Seventeenth Editor William O. Walker had the closest call of the three Race candidates. Walker polled 3,028 votes to Atty. Charles Carr's (Democrat) 2,424, giving Councilman Walker quite a scare in the early reports from the ward. Carr had the backing of the former councilman, Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, for many years, powerful leader in Republican circles, who recently announced his allegiance to the Democratic mayor. Councilman Walker had the support of the powerful bloc of the Future Outlook League.

NOV 15 1941

In the Eighteenth Ward Councilman Harold Gassaway received a record vote in defeating Atty Peter Boult, Democrat, by a vote of 4,029 to 1,000.

Dr. D. O. Walker although depressed over his second defeat in trying to break the influence of Atty. Lawrence Payne, member of the State Parole and Pardon Board, in the Eleventh and Seventeenth wards, was rather enthusiastic over the possibilities of his candidacy and election to the state legislature next fall.

NOV 15 1941

It is rumored, however, he will accept a temporary pastorate in Buffalo, N. Y. Atty. Theodore M. Williams, Democrat, was defeated for the second time by Councilman Herman Finkle (white) powerful Republican and Councilmanic leader for many years.

Because John F. Morning, district manager of the Supreme Liberty Life here, failed to receive the support of the Race Democrats in his race for membership on the school board, he fell short of a few hundred votes to the disgust of Race leaders

Just how many of the important posts held by members of the Race under the Republican administration will be retained by Mayor Lausche is a matter of speculation.

Splendid records have been made by Assistant Law Director Charles W. White; former Assistant City Prosecutor Perry B. Jackson, who was recently appointed secretary to Utilities Director Hickey; Assistant City Prosecutors William B. Saunders and John Ballard, and L. L. Yancey, secretary of the City Plan Commission.

In the City Hall the Race has at least 35 clerical jobs at stake, all protected by Civil Service, however. There is no doubt among the Republicans that the new administration might try to meddle with the Civil Service in their endeavor to provide jobs for their "faithfuls," many of them members of the Race.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Atty. Jesse D. Locker Is Conceded Seat On Cincinnati's Council Body

By MARION M. HUBBARD

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—With the official count almost completed, Atty. Jesse D. Locker is conceded a seat in the next city council of Cincinnati.

In fact, according to Dr. W. N. Springer, prominent leader in civic and political activities in this city, Atty. Locker rightfully has polled vice-mayorship, as a result of first choice vote count.

Cincinnati elects its councilmen on a proportional representation balloting system, and, the final official count and tabulation of the vote takes several days.

Despite the position in which the candidate stands when elected, the office of mayor and of vice mayor is filled by vote of the councilmen themselves, after they are sworn into office. Hence a man may have the largest number of votes from his electorate and yet not receive either office.

The election of Atty. Locker will give Negroes representation in the city government, once more. The late Frank A. B. Hall, a retired city police officer was the first Race member to seek a place in council and after unsuccessful campaigns failed to discourage him, he became Cincinnati's number one Negro councilman.

His elimination on the count at a subsequent election cost Negroes a place in the city's governing body. Then Dr. R. P. McClain, popular practicing physician and member of the board of directors in the Negro recreation program, was elected to two terms in council.

Dr. McClain refused to run for a third term due to ill health, and those who chose to run failed to meet the voters' approval for again the councilmanic seat was lost.

Therefore, Atty. Locker's election is heralded as a good omen for Race progress.

The councilman-elect is a son of the late Rev. and Mrs. Laben S. Locker, of College Hill, a suburb of Cincinnati. He received his early education in the Cincinnati public schools, and was graduated in 1915 from Howard university law school, at Washington, D. C.

JESSE D. LOCKER

Since 1917, Atty. Locker has enjoyed a good law practice in Cincinnati. He founded the Negro Sightless Society of Ohio of which he is now president. He is president of the Hamilton County Bar association of Colored Lawyers, and an active member of the Lincoln Douglass Republican club of Hamilton county which sponsored his candidacy.

The new city official has four daughters all interested and active in civic affairs. Mrs. Locker also is active in Republican politics and civic affairs, of greater Cincinnati, as well as those of the Federation of Women's clubs.

NOV 15 1941
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52c-1941 OKLAHOMA

Columbia S. C. State
June 6, 1941

Oklahoma Puts Trust in Administration

Editor Harrison of Oklahoma City Pays Visit to Columbia

"The people of Oklahoma are trusting the national administration and will support anything it offers, knowing that it is much better informed than the individual can possibly be," said Dr. Luther Harrison, editorial writer on the Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, in Columbia yesterday with Dr. R. C. Grier, president of Erskine college, at Due West, and Dr. Oliver Johnson of Winnsboro. He had been asked how his state felt about war and convoying of ships bearing supplies to Britain.

Doctor Harrison is an alumnus of Erskine college, and for 21 years has been on the editorial staff of the Oklahoman, a daily, with morning and afternoon editions, and with a circulation of 204,000. The paper is independent in its policies and is owned by E. K. Gaylord, who has made a sizeable fortune in newspaper enterprises The Sunday edition of the Oklahoman has a circulation of 140,000.

Doctor Harrison addressed the Erskine College association at the commencement exercises this week and spoke again at the closing exercises of the Springfield high school, also addressed by Doctor Grier.

"We've got to trust some one in war time," Doctor Harrison continued. "In Oklahoma were are for a thorough preparedness program."

Oil, cattle and agriculture, particularly winter wheat, are principal sources of Oklahoma wealth, the editor said, adding that the state was not without its farm tenant problem

TENANT FARMERS

"We have some tenant farmers illiterate and vicious, who are drifters moving from county to county as crops mature. They moved in largely from Kansas, and are in part descendants of tenant farmers who moved away from the cotton fields. They comprise a somewhat discordant element, but most people in Oklahoma as in other Western states, want nothing to do with strange doctrines.

As to farming, Doctor Harrison said in the prairie section of the state machinery was used to a large extent, but in more hilly parts, the one horse plow is called into play.

The visitor was interested in South Carolina's legislature, and what is known as "local" legislation, which is prohibited under the Oklahoma constitution. There legislation must be statewide to get before the state's lawmakers. "Local" legislation is permitted.

He said the Oklahoma legislature met every two years; that the pay of legislators was $6 a day for the first 60 days and after that was $2 per day; that the state operated the schools for a period of nine months and that school districts supplemented teacher salaries

NEGRO POPULATION

Negroes comprise about 10 per cent of the state's population he said. None is a member of the state legislature

In speaking of an odd bit of legislation, Doctor Harrison said the Oklahoma lawmakers, a few years ago passed two laws; one provided a pension for widows; the other provided that all jacks and purebred bulls should be registered. A clerk in editing the laws after the legislature had adjourned, in some way combined the two acts, so that all jacks and bulls were pensioned, instead of the widows, who were left out in the cold. The law was in effect two years.

Doctor and Mrs. Harrison and their daughter, Miss Margaret Harrison, a teacher of journalism in Oklahoma City university, have been spending several days in the state. They start on the return trip this week.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

5 Get Important Posts in Pennsy Legislature

Body Gets Bill Providing Poll Tax as Prerequisite to Voting

PHILADELPHIA

Three colored representatives were named chairmen of committees and Walter K. Jackson was appointed postal messenger to the legislature and Homer S. Brown of Pittsburgh was assigned judiciary general as the second week of the 1941 session began.

The three chairmen, all Philadelphians, are: William A. Allmond, elections committee; Edwin F. Thompson, Federal relations, and Marshall L. Shepard, legislative apportionment.

Introduce Poll Tax Bill

An amendment providing the imposition of a poll tax is one of the four introduced by Senator Woodward of Philadelphia, which will come before the legislature for consideration at its current session.

As a joint resolution, the amendments were approved by the 1939 General Assembly.

The other three would permit the State to levy graded or graduated taxes and limit municipal indebtedness, but would permit cities, boroughs, and townships to increase the indebtedness three per cent above the constitutional limit.

Must Pay Tax to Vote

The only condition of the borrowing is that it must be approved by the electors for construction of sewage treatment works.

The poll tax amendment states that citizens twenty-two years old and more may vote if they have paid, within two years, a county, municipal, or school tax which has been assessed two months and paid at least one month before the election.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Colored Parole Board Member

EDITORIAL

AUG 14 1941

GOVERNOR JAMES has signed a Bill creating a Parole Board to act in an advisory capacity to the State Board of Pardons and providing for the appointment of five members — a Chairman at $10,500 per annum, and the other members at $10,000 per annum each.

Pennsylvania has a colored population of approximately 500,000. Unfortunately, for good reasons which need not be discussed in this editorial, the crime rate among this colored population bears a disproportionately high percentage to its ratio to the total population of the State.

AUG 14 1941

5-2c

Even if the percentage of crime among colored citizens was in keeping with the crime rate among other groups, the appointment of a representative of the colored citizens on the newly-created Parole Board ought to be made. However with the facts what they are, it is absolutely essential, if the Parole Board is to function properly, that the Board have as one of its members one who is thoroughly acquainted with the problems of colored citizens, who understands the reason for the excessive number of colored persons who run afoul of the law, and who will give more than casual treatment to cases in which colored persons are involved.

THE TRIBUNE believes firmly that Governor James ought to appoint an outstanding colored citizen a member of the Parole Board. There are several colored Pennsylvanians competent to serve efficiently as members. Because of the salary, the Governor is going to be under considerable pressure with regard to the entire membership of this Board. On other occasions, the custom has been to ignore the fair demands of colored citizens as an easy way to be relieved of the embarrassing situation of making a choice.

AUG 14 1941

Since this pressure is likely to involve the membership of the entire Board and since the Governor will no doubt have to choose from a long list of applicants and candidates, we earnestly urge him to select one of the many qualified and competent colored men whose names will be submitted.

$10,000 Job Has Many Seekers

Big Politicians In Philly Chasing After Sweet Plum

5-2c

Philadelphia, Sept. 4 (ANP)—Nearly everybody in Philadelphia is a candidate for the $10,000 post soon to be filled on the newly created Pennsylvania Board of Parole. Authorized by the last legislature, the board will have five members, one of whom it is hoped and expected will be colored. Each will be paid $10,000 with the chairman getting an additional $500.

SEP 4 1941

Savannah
Tribune
Savannah
5-2c

The board will be advisory to the state board of pardons which controls the giving of paroles and pardons to persons serving long prison terms.

Very reliable information obtained by the Associated Negro Press indicates that Gov. Arthur H. James, who will make the appointments, does not want to name a Negro, and has not been "sold" on the idea, but with a long-distance eye to the next elections, the Republican organization may force him to name a Negro.

The first listing of candidates includes Raymond Pace Alexander, leading lawyer, who would seemingly lose money by taking the $10,000 job; E. Washington Rhodes, publisher of the Philaphia Tribune and former U. S. attorney and former state legislator; Edward W. Henry, magistrate and grand treasurer of the I. B. P. O. of Elks; Dr. John P. Turner, police surgeon and member of the board of education, and Bishop D. H. Sims.

SEP 4 1941

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Colored Member Of Extreme Value On Newly Created Parole Board

SEP 27 1941

IT is self-evident that justice and equity demand that Governor James appoint a colored person to the Parole Board created by the recent State Legislature.

If any board or commission deserves freedom from racial bias, it is the one which has to do with the release of prisoners from penal institutions.

We are not suggesting that an all-white Board would of necessity be prejudiced against colored applicants seeking parole. The point we are making, however, is that the point of view of a reputable colored member of the Board would serve as a balance wheel in seeing that deserving prisoners of color received proper consideration.

When the Board was first created, this newspaper urged the Governor and his advisers to consider the appointment of a colored person. Our observations force us to the conclusion that our original position was correct.

An intelligent colored person of character, one who is well trained, with poise, dignity and mental balance would render the State of Pennsylvania great service and be of extreme value to the colored citizens on this new board.

While the position would deal primarily with prisoners and law violators, there would also be an opportunity to deal with the tremendous problem of crime prevention. This element of the case deserves serious consideration, because enlightened public opinion is beginning to think more of crime prevention than of punishment for crime.

The position will be in a large measure quasi-judicial. It is important that all the members of the Board be socially-minded and thoroughly grounded in the well considered theories which are behind all parole laws and systems.

SEP 27 1941

The Governor, in making his selection of a colored member to the Board, should select the finest type of man or woman. The appointee must not be a political puppet. Such an appointment would injure rather than help the colored citizens of Pennsylvania.

In all good conscience, we can not believe that Governor James will pass up this opportunity to appoint a colored member to the Parole Board during the final months of his administration. And it will be politically wise to appoint a person upon whom the entire State can look with pride and esteem.

Tribune.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Bluett Election Makes Way For Colored Judge Here

NOV 8 1941

The "shouting and the tumult"—what little there was of it—is over and the Republican "sitting judges" have all been elected over their Democratic opponents, whose chief appeal to their supporters was "Elect us, so that we may have a chance to get you some of the jobs which the Board of Judges control"

As important to colored voters as the election of the "sitting judges".. Judges Vincent A. Carroll, Clare G. Fenerty and Byron A. Milner—was the election of Judge Thomas Bluett of the Municipal Court to the vacancy on the Court of Common Pleas No. 4 caused by the death of Judge Otto R. Heiligman.

Judge Bluett's election means that Governor James and the Republican party leaders in Philadelphia are thus given another opportunity to appoint a colored lawyer to a place on a court of record in Philadelphia County.

Other "sitting judges" re-elected were Judge Charles Sinkler, of the Orphans Court, who was unopposed; and Municipal Court Judge Nochem S. Winnet, who beat his Democratic opponent, Joseph Moss.

DEMOCRATS LOSE 3 OFFICES

Efforts of Democrat campaigners to put life into the election were fruitless, since only Controller Robert C. White was able to retain his office, the other incumbents—Coroner Hersch and Register of Wills McCloskey and candidate for City Treasurer, Carlton W. Harris—losing to their Republican opponents.

NEW LAWNSIDE MAYOR

In Lawnside, South Jersey all-colored borough, a new mayor, George W. Pope, a Democrat, was elected. Pope, a carpenter by trade, is unmarried.

In New Jersey, Dr. Frank S. Hargrave was re-elected a member of the General Assembly from Essex County.

Interest in New York among colored voters centered in the results for City Council. The counting of these votes under the P-R (proportional representation) system in effect since 1937 will require ten days before the successful candidates are known. It is believed that Rev. Adam C. Powell, Jr., pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, stands a good chance of winning a Councilmanic seat.

VOTERS LISTLESS

In Philadelphia and elsewhere in the State, as well as in New York, the vote was light and the voters apathetic. This was due, it is believed, to the fact that this was an off-year election.

SOLDIER PUZZLED

At Fort Bragg, N. C., a New Jersey soldier, desiring to take advantage of the absentee voting privilege, wrote the Mercer County Elections Board:

"Nice of you to send me an envelope, but what the H—— goes in it"

The board concluded that some one forgot to insert a ballot sheet in the envelope mailed to the puzzled soldier.

——A Colored Judge——

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Dr. Turner Still on Crime Body

JAN 4 - 1941

PHILADELPHIA

Dr. John P. Turner, police surgeon and lone colored member of the board of education, was re-elected a director of the Crime Prevention Association at its annual meeting on Thursday.

Edward Hay, white, of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, was elected a director.

The office of chairman, left vacant by the death of the Judge Theodore Rosen, was not filled.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Cause Of Colored Citizens One Irrespective Of Political Faith

MAR 1 3 1941

A VICTORY DINNER in honor of the five colored members of the State Legislature from Philadelphia County will be given on Friday night, March 21st.

We quote from the letter from the Association of Democratic Women of North Philadelphia extending the invitation: "Since nothing signal has heretofore been done to take pride in having won five seats in the House, this Association feels that in line with forcing greater consideration on the part of both parties, it is well to show these political leaders our sense of appreciation for these offices by an overwhelming non-partisan demonstration."

THE TRIBUNE desires to emphasize this kind of demonstration because, regardless of party affiliation, it is a mighty fine thing to have five representatives in Harrisburg. Incidentally, all are Democrats, but they are colored and we should use this affair not to brag about what has been accomplished but as a lever to fight for bigger and better representation in both parties.

Colored citizens of all parties must realize that their cause is a common one and only by working for the mutual advancement of all will colored Americans reach their common goal — **Absolute equality as American citizens.**

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Appoint Donald Wyatt To U. S. Works Agency

MAY 2 2 1941

Donald W. Wyatt, of this city, has been appointed the assistant racial relations officer of the Federal Works Agency, to assist W. J. Trent, Jr., racial relation officer, who is under the direct supervision of A. J. Sarre, white, director of personnel for FWA.

The new appointee will work in administering the defense housing regulations recently issued by Administrator Carmody requiring that a certain percentage of the payrolls for skilled and unskilled labor on defense housing projects be paid to Negro workers as prima facie evidence that there is no discrimination against Negro labor. Another very important duty will be in connection with racial policy in the Federal Works Agency.

A graduate of Lincoln University and of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received his master's degree in sociology in 1937, Wyatt served in the National Defense Vocational Training Program in the School District of Philadelphia and was assistant executive director of the Pennsylvania State Temporary Commission on Urban Conditions among the Negro population. His experience also includes seven years as industrial secretary of the Armstrong Association in Philadelphia and two years as associate professor of social science at A. & T. College in Greensboro, North Carolina

DONALD WYATT

52c-1941

SOUTH CAROLINA

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. C. Man To Serve As Election Official

52c

MAR 15 1941

ROCK HILL, S. C., Mar. 13—(ANP)—C. H. Turner, dean of administration of Clinton college, has been asked by Mayor Erwin Carothers, and J. J. Ranch, city manager, to serve as a precinct manager in a coming local election.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
October 2, 1941

REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The Republican Party has paid dearly in South Carolina for its carpet-bagger episode in South Carolina history. Not since those black days following the Civil War when the Republican Party mis-ruled the state, principally by elevating Negroes to state offices and using carpet-bagger practices to bleed the state white, has that party been able to muster sufficient strength to poll a significant vote for any office.

52e S. C.

The extent of Republican lethargy in the state was evident in the general election held on Tuesday, when despite the fact that the Republicans had stated that they would run a candidate in opposition to Governor Maybank, there was no evidence that the party had even gone to the trouble to prepare a ballot for the purpose. Neither was there any effort to make an official tabulation of Maybank's vote after the election was held.

It might be better for South Carolina to be a two-party state. The politics of other states are greatly stimulated by formidable opposition parties. It at least adds color to state politics, and increases the chances of a really constructive legislative program.

Next best things to a two-party state would two strong legislative groups within a single party, with the governor as the recognized leader of one of those groups. Either of these plans would decrease the amount of personalized politics with which South Carolina is so sorely afflicted at present, and place the emphasis upon constructive legislation.

But,, judging from the lethargic Republican state of affairs in the state as demonstrated by the Tuesday general election, attention need not be turned in that direction for any worthy opposition party or group in South Carolina.

Charleston. S. C. News & Courier
October 28, 1941

"Democracy" in South Carolina

In the general election for United States senator September 30, the whole number of votes cast in the state was 12,950—a number almost the same that Mr. Maybank received in the second primary in Charleston county.

52e

The number of voters enrolled for the primary was 438,860, and the number voting in the second primary was 162,787.

The number of adult white people in South Carolina is approximately 600,000. The number of negro adults is around 400,000.

Mr. Maybank will go to the senate with a commission from 12,950 voters out of a possible number of 1,000,000 adults.

His commission is from a number of white Democrats somewhat greater than one third of the persons enrolled to vote in primaries, and his vote in the general election was a percentage of the whole number of men and women in the state too wee to calculate.

This election has established beyond question that South Carolina is not a political democracy, and it will be remembered that The News and Courier does not pose as a democrat,, (small "d"). The state of South Carolina has thus sustained the position of The News and Courier.

The South Carolina Democrats (party Democrats) having thus turned their backs on the primary system, they would as well return to the convention method of nominating candidates. At least it does not exclude men and women in moderate circumstances or poor from being candidates.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
March 20, 1941

Another Politician Is About To Be Placed In Post Of Commissioner Of Institutions

52

GOV. COOPER

COMMISSIONER TAYLOR

Tenn

The tragedy or crime—depending upon the reader's point of view—that is implicit in Tennessee's system of political administration of both charitable and penal institutions is about to be repeated in Nashville.

A. T. (Tip) Taylor, Commissioner of Institutions, is getting ready to resign to become a candidate for judge of an inferior court in his home county. A splendid young man is Mr. Taylor, personable, popular and deservedly so. But not one of his twenty-nine years was ever devoted to study in preparation for administering the large and technical affairs of Tennessee's institutions. The Commissioner is a lawyer by training and choice, and his selection for his present post was made altogether upon a basis of reward for political services rendered to the administration.

Now that Commissioner Taylor is resigning, what does the reader suppose is going to happen? Will Governor Cooper carefully select some man for this job who is trained either in hospital or penal administration? Will his fitness by training for the important job of Commissioner of Institutions be the main thing the Governor will ponder, or will it be the extent of the administration's political obligation to such candidates as present themselves?

Thus it is that the crime Tennessee year in and year out inflicts upon her insane, and upon all her people in the absence of any semblance of rehabilitation system in her penal institutions, is perpetuated for another term! And the reason is of course that the jobs of all hospital and penal personnel are political jobs, and so far as is practicable are used for the support and maintenance of the political party in power!

It is the identical reason why the hospital reform bill, sponsored by The Knoxville Journal, was buried hopelessly in the Legislature just closed.

It is the same reason that accounts for the maintenance of a so-called reformatory for Negro boys at Pikeville that for two decades has been a disgrace to the name of Tennessee.

It is the same reason that accounts for the lack, anywhere in the boundaries of this commonwealth, of any correctional institution as differentiated from penal institutions.

The Cooper administration has approved additions to the physical plants of several state institutions. At Eastern State a new building is being erected that is badly needed. An addition is being made to the Tennesese School for the Deaf.

But let it be said over and over again, until the conscience of the general public at last demands action of our state government, that improvement of the physical facilities of Tennessee charitable and penal institutions, even to the point of perfection, cannot off-set the continuance of the vicious system of political administration that is now in operation and has been for many years!

We have said before and say again that Governor Cooper was not responsible for this system; that he inherited it from a long list of predecessors who maintained it. But his responsibility began with his term of office and he has ignored the opportunity of going down in Tennessee history as one of its great Governors by steadfastly turning his face against any reform of our institutional system which would have permanently removed it from politics!

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Elected To Council Position By Whites

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., (ANP)—At a meeting of the Knoxville Social Welfare Council held Thursday, Dean Hardy H. Liston of Knoxville College, treasurer of the committee of management and charter member of the Triads of Cansler Branch YMCA, was elected to serve as one of the council directors for the coming term. The membership of the social welfare council is composed of executives, committee members and directors of the social agencies in the city.

——A Colored Judge ——

52c-1941

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Virginia

City Appointee

APR 12 1941

Dr. J. T. Canaday, Portsmouth, Va. was appointed assistant city physician of Portsmouth by City Manager Harper. Dr. Canaday is the first Negro to receive this position.

Dr. J. T. Canaday Gets Medical Post Here

52c

APR 12 1941

First Colored Man In City's History To Fill Job

Va.

PORTSMOUTH — The recent appointment of Dr. J. T. Canaday, prominent Portsmouth physician, to the position of assistant city physician marks the first time in the history of the city that a colored doctor has been so honored.

The appointment, made effective on the first of this month, was made by City Manager Charles F. Harper on approval of the Portsmouth City Council. Dr. Canaday in his new position is charged with the duty of making outside calls on colored city patients.

Dr. V. John Murgolo, white, is the acting city physician and has charge of the city clinic. He also attends outside white city patients. Dr. Canaday is officially his assistant. APR 12 1941

Dr. Canaday is a graduate of the Howard Medical School and a member of the Omega Psi Fraternity. He has been practicing in Portsmouth for about 11 years. Prior to coming to Portsmouth, Dr. Canaday practiced in Norfolk, from 1925 to 1930.

He maintains offices for private practice at 2837 Glasgow St. For city calls he may be contacted by calling at the Portsmouth Public Welfare Department, located in the City Market Building. The telephone number is Portsmouth 780.

VIRGINIA

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City, Okla

WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE GETS STAY OF EXECUTION FOR ODELL WALKER, NEGRO SHARECROPPER

DEC 20 1941

Is Charged With Shooting His White Landlord, Oscar Davis, at Gretna, Va.

52c

Va.

GOVERNOR ISSUES ORDER

RICHMOND, Va.—The execution of Odell Waller, 24-year-old Negro sharecropper, for the shooting of his white landlord, Oscar Davis, at Gretna, Va., in 1940, in a dispute over crop shares, was stayed today until March 20, 1942, by Governor James H. Price of Virginia in response to appeals by Workers Defense League attorneys for time for the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia to act upon a writ of habeas corpus which raises the poll tax issue.

The petition for a writ of habeas corpus, filed last week in Virginia's highest court, uncovered an 1879 Act of Congress which, according to the Workers Defense League, which is handling Waller's defense, may give the Supreme Court of the United States a new basis for holding payment of a poll tax unconstitutional as a qualification for voting. The court cannot act on the petition until it reassembles January 12, 1942, according to reports from Thomas H. Stone of Richmond and John F. Finerty of New York, attorneys for Waller.

The poll tax issue was raised because Odell Waller was tried by a jury composed exclusively of payers of Virginia's $1.50 cumulative poll tax. The petition for a writ of habeas corpus presented proof that non-payers of poll taxes were systematically barred from voting lists and from grand and petit juries in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, where the trial occurred, and that not a single non-payer was found on any jury list. Of the 30,000 eligible voters in the county, only 6,000, about 20 per cent, paid their poll taxes in 1940.

The petition argued the illegality of the poll tax, revealing a new angle in legal steps against the tax which prevents six million whites and four million Negroes in eight southern states from voting. The 1870 Act of Congress, passed January 26, 1870, when readmitting Virginia to representation in Congress provides that the "Constitution of Virginia shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized. DEC 20 1941

The petition charged that the Virginia constitution referred to was changed in 1902 in violation of this Act of Congress, and cites Senator Carter Glass, delegate to a Virginia Constitutional Convention held in 1902 as follows:

"The chief purpose of this convention is to amend the suffrage clause of the existing constitution. It does not require much prescience to foretell that the alterations which we shall make will not apply to all persons and classes without distinction. We were sent here to make distinctions. We expect to make distinctions. We will make distinctions."

Since that time the payment of the poll tax has been used as a qualification for voting and for the voting lists used in the selection of grand and petit juries.

52c-1941

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Native Virgin Islander s First To Get NYA Administrative Job

SEP 13 1941

NEW YORK.—Malcolm A. Jackson, Columbia University graduate and a native of the Virgin Islands, is leaving for his home this week to assume duties as the first non-white assistant administrator for the NYA, Virgin Islands, and as supervisor of the Boys' Resident Project in St. Croix.

Mr. Jackson told the press, last week: "I am proud to be the first colored person to be appointed to such job in the Islands." He sailed on Saturday and will take up his work on or before the fifteenth.

SEP 13 1941

His appointment, made in Washington, last week, is said to be in line with President Roosevelt's declared program of placing Virgin Islanders in positions in all cases where their capabilities have been proven. This applies to their native land.

Mr. Jackson's work will be supervising courses in vocational guidance and education. The program is new among boys in the Islands and is a Federal project. The new assistant administrator is also a graduate of Dewitt Clinton High School. He is 36 years old.

52c-1941

WEST VIRGINIA

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

West Va. Legislator Named Claim Investigator

AUG 30 1941

CHARLESTON, W. ~~Va.~~—Marking an advance in political accomplishments, Delegate Fleming A. Jones, first colored citizen ever elected to the House of Delegates on the Democratic ticket last week was appointed field claims investigator of the department of workmen's compensation here. Though appointed by Commissioner Heaberlin, Delegate Jones had the approval of Governor Neely, who informed him of the appointment.

A veteran legislator, the McDowell County legislator and Democratic leader, has been elected four times to the House of Delegates. He is strongly backed by the rank and file of the citizens of his county of both races.

AUG 30 1941

Mr. Jones' headquarters with the Compensation Department will be at Welch, West Virginia.

PROGRESSIVE LEADERS PLEASED

Though a member of no political faction, it is understood that in political circles, the appointment of Delegate Jones was pleasantly received by the Negro Democratic state central committee.

Being long interested in securing new places for race Democrats in governmental departments, where the Negro has not been represented, the Ambrose, Dickerson, Wells, Wright, Moore and Hart organization, has been successful in securing representation in the tax commissioner's office, where a field representative has been put to work, and also succeeded in securing a complete unit in one of the major filing divisions, of the State Road Commission, under Commissioner Bailey.

52d-1941

DEMOCRATIC

United Democrats to Insist That Legislature Give Equal Schooling to Negro Citizens

The Call - Kansas City, Mo.

JAN 31 1941

The United Democrats of Missouri, composed of Negro Democrats all over the state, have assumed the responsibility of asking the state legislature, in the name of the Negro people of Missouri, to appropriate the funds necessary to make Lincoln university the equal of the University of Missouri.

In a telegram to The Call following the appearance of an article, "United Democrats in Position to Make Races Wishes Known to Legislature," Perry Ambers of Hannibal, Mo., president of the United Democrats, said:

52d

"The Missouri Negro Democratic Association wishes to go on record as asking the house and senate of the Missouri legislature to appropriate sufficient money so that Lincoln university may be enabled to establish all nine schools such as Missouri university has in order to comply with the United States supreme court decision.

"Voting money for the school of journalism alone fails to comply with the spirit of the decision. We are asking our friends to deal with us justly in this matter."

The Call

The same opinion was expressed by Fred Ferguson, Sedalia, Mo., undertaker and chairman of the executive board of the Democratic association, who said:

"The present situation seems to me to be an opportunity for our organization to perform a service to the Negro people of Missouri. We know men in the legislature. We helped elect them. There is no better time than now for our friends in the state assembly to reciprocate our consideration for them, now when our cause is just. By starting to establish the second professional school for Negroes, Missouri establishes openly the fact that her interpretation of the United States supreme court decision is that all the schools should be established. Let's start now."

Dr. Lon M. Tillman, vice-president of the Kansas City unit of the United Democrats of Missouri, expressed his opinion of the situation as follows:

"Although Lincoln university is to be made an A-class institution eventually, so far it is lacking in those departments which would bring it up to that standard. It has been compulsory for suits to be filed to develop the program of 'equal education.'

"Students still are leaving the state for work in almost all of the departments which comprise a university. As a graduate of Lincoln university, I feel that the program of full development of Lincoln U. should be taken up by the present legislature and a sufficient amount appropriated to bring Lincoln up to Missouri university's standard immediately.

The Call

"If the Negro Democrats of Missouri will contact their legislators whom they place in office year after year, which is proper procedure. I believe it will be agreeable to all parties concerned.

"I am proud of Lincoln university and appreciate all the encouragement given so far by state officials, but I am anxious to see the school come into its full growth and I think now is the proper time to complete the job."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The President Can

JAN 11 1941

President Roosevelt, on Monday made his report to the 77th Congress of the United States on the state of the Union. The Chief executive, in plain words, though without effort to alarm the people, made it clear that our country faces greater danger than at any previous time in its history. He expressed elation that the entire 48 states are united in the program for defense of our national security and our way of life, but warned that the activity in the field of production of war goods is unsatisfactory.

JAN 11 1941

Without considering the propriety of a president making a special appeal for any particular group or class of people, we do believe Mr. Roosevelt has as much right to speak out unmistakeably against prejudice and discrimination in the army, navy and air corps in a move to weld domestic unity, as he has to send out an "All Out" call for aid to England in order to prevent future trouble from without. If there is to be a united front to present to the enemy, there must of necessity be solidarity and singleness of purpose at home.

Even as the President was delivering his speech in Washington, calling on all Americans to do their part toward speeding up production, officials in the army were announcing that no Negroes are to be called from certain areas for either the second or third drafts. Rank discrimination is being practiced in camps where draftees have already been assigned . . .Negroes and whites being systematically segregated in separate barracks.

JAN 11 1941

It remains an unexplainable mystery why Negroes are refused admission into the army as volunteers or as draftees, while white youths by the hundreds not only fail to enlist, but are fighting against being conscripted. Also, why governmental officials, from the President on down continue to decry the lag in our production schedules, a shortage of men and machines, while thousands of Negro workmen, skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled stand outside the employment window pleading for a chance to help. This kind of paradoxical situation puzzled us. Somebody ought to explain it. Maybe, the President can help!

The New Congress

JAN 11 1941

Obviously, the new congress which began its maiden session Monday will be working overtime on measures the president will propose in connection with the National Defense program. Foreign affairs will consume the greater part of its time, since there is much to do, and according to the President, no time should be lost in doing it. Yet, the Congress must not be allowed to forget certain other pressing problems that the nation faces, and will continue to face until they are eradicated.

Througout the South, Negroes still are disfranchised through pernicious use of the poll tax system; throughout North and South Negroes are discriminated against in both private and public institution in jobs and other accommodations; they are denied equal opportunities for educational advantages; they are deprived of the Constitutional rights within the shadow of the capitol dome in the city of Washington.

Throughout the South, lynching is still rampant, and in the same section even a member of the United States congress, just because he is black, may be forced to ride in a jim crow car. Congressional action can clear up much of this mess.

Now is an appropriate season to file your grievances with your congressman. He must be told you favor adequate legislation for our National Defense, but he must also be told with strong emphasis that we favor with equal force legislation to curb lynching, disfranchisement, job discrimination, and other evils that beset the Negroes and other minority groups in this country.

Write your congressman today, and keep on writing him until something is done.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Die Is Cast

JAN 10 1941

IN HIS ANNUAL message to the Congress President Roosevelt went further than ever before in his verbal support of the British. We use the term "verbal" advisedly. For just how far can the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy go with words before he finds himself irrevocably pledged to deeds? Whatever that distance may be, it is our considered opinion that the President has traversed it.

JAN 10 1941

For months now, in fact since the beginning of hostilities, in our expressed attitude toward the belligerents we have blown both hot and cold, we have advanced and retreated like fencers, we have piroutted like ballet dancers, we have been as coy as maidens. But now, at last, we stand boldly forth in an "all out" support of the democracies, whatever they are and wherever they are.

We fatuously delude ourselves of we think that this support in munitions can never become support in men. If Britain falls, and Britain may fall, we shall learn all too soon that "measures short of war" are still not short enough for us to escape the vengeance of those against whom these measures were directed.

Sensible men do not defend with their subtance or their lives ideas, ideals, ways of living with which they are not in full sympathy. To go "all out" for the democracies means that we ourselves are a democracy, or are making a decent effort to become one. The Negro in the United States ~~needs to engage~~ in some soul-searching thought to find an attitude toward this country that he can fairly support in view of the many limitations imposed upon him by the dominant race.

5-2-1

That soul-searching thought will reveal one thing above all else. If the Negro gives up his allegiance to the United States with all it implies, then he must accept allegiance to Hitler with all that that implies. There is no other ground to stan dupon. For the issue now is fully drawn, it is Hitler against the field.

Putting aside for the moment all thoughts of patriotism and loyalty, in the cold light of reason, our choice is the United States. We are barred from restaurants, theatres and hotels, but not from our homes, our jobs, and our savings. The Jews, under Hiter, are. Millions of Negroes live in abject poverty. But there is no Negro so poor that he cannot look across the road at a white man just as poor. Many Negroes live on an economic level that is the envy of millions of whites. Under Hitler no Jew may obtain the economic status of the poorest "Aryans."

This is no brief for the Jews, many of whom are responsible for some part of our oppressions. But would Hiter be less harsh with a race which he considers even lower than the Jews? We are not given a choice between "the devil and the deep sea" as some would have it, but between a rather human (at times) sort of devil and all hell turned loose. Now that our feet are set firmly upon the path that ~~can only lead~~ to war with him who turned it loose, let's sweep the cobwebs from our minds.

—The Cincinnati (Ohio) Independent.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Says Colored Editors Who Supported New Deal Don't Like the Goods They Bought

MAR 8 1941

Benjamin J. Davis, militant editor of the National Baptist Union-Review, of Nashville, Tenn., in the editorial which follows expresses the thought that colored voters who supported the New Deal in the last Presidental election 'are not pleased with the goods they bought." He writes:

A few Negro papers sold out to the Democratic Party in 1940, for a meal ticket; but in 1941, do not want the goods they bought. The editors and managers of these mercenary sheets were so blinded with the charm of temporary filthy lucure, the New Deal held out before their eager eyes, they never took time to think the question through, or what might happen to them in common with their race after election day.

But the reckoning day always comes, when men and nations shall pay their just bills, or reap what they have sown. Money is a powerful persuader, and flattery from a white man to a Negro often causes him to over-estimate his importance. He never sees himself as other people see him; and realizes that the white man made a fool of him and used him as a pliant tool to block the progress of his race including himself.

Those of the race who supported the party of the South, the New Deal played for high stakes: money and subordinate jobs in Jim-Crow quarters; and are now receiving dividends as the result of their votes, in segregation, discrimination in National Defense, shut out of the National Guard; refused admission to the Army and Navy; closed doors legalized to bar free men from the opportunity to work out our Defense Program. Also, Lynch Law and police brutality in every section of our common country. And private industry shutting the door of hope and opportunity in the face of the race under what appears to be a veiled partnership between democratic politicians and high salaried union labor leaders.

There is no set of Negro men in the country who supported and voted for the New Deal, who is bleating louder against the treatment the race is receiving at the hands of the Party they helped to put in power.

The punishment is so severe that even the class of Negroes who supported the New Deal cannot take it. The Democratic Colored man has found out since the last election that all Negroes look alike to the white South, and that the white South is in charge of the Government at Washington, and the President thrown in for good measure.

MAR 8 194

Men and Nations

Men and nations reap what they sow. There is no escape from just punishment, and punishment knows no color line. The war of today is underwritten by these principles of human justice. Somebody in Europe and Asia is reaping what has been sown in the years of conquest and aggression; and our homeland will not escape just punishment for its un-democratic and inhuman treatment of a part of its helpless citizens entitled to every right denied them by those who preach Christian democracy and practice to maintain themselves in power without the consent of the governed.

In 1776 the Colonies of America were under the iron heel of Britain just as the Negro of America is under the iron heel of the white man in his homeland. Britain taxed America without representation, and his cries for relief go unheard while our Government is spending billions to give foreigners that they deny home folks.

When America was crying for relief from taxation without representation, and voice in the making of the laws in Britain, the Negro though a slave bared his breast to shot and shell and laid down his life in the Revolutionary War that the United States might be free and an independent country. But the day of recompense will come to Britain and is still coming. Retribution is paying for what you do good or bad, and will overtake the United States if she does not do a better job for all of her people than she has been doing in the past.

MAR 8 1941

Who knows but that Hitler is not the evil spirit that has come to destroy fake democracy in Europe, or the world, as a warning to our country that it had better drop the same fraud at home that it is fighting to put down abroad.

It is too bad that the innocent must suffer with the guilty in order to have things God's way.

So the Negro in America, who stood with Wendell Willkie for right and justice for all the people must suffer in common with those who sold their birthright to the New Deal for goods they now refuse to take without protest. But such is the fiat of fate.—National Baptist Union Review.

Greensboro, N. C. News
March 3, 1941

YOUNG NEGRO DEMOCRATS WILL GATHER WEDNESDAY

The Young Negro Democratic club of Guilford county will meet at 7:30 o'clock Wednesday night at the Odd Fellows hall, 505½ East Market street, it was announced last night by J. Archibald Joyner, executive secretary.

Plans for the spring membership drive will be principal business, he said. He also stated that the organization at a recent meeting went on record as favoring the establishment in Greensboro of a federal housing authority.

52d-1941

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The President's Inaugural Address

TO the thousands of Americans massed before the nation's capitol and additional millions throughout the United States who listened in on the radio, as well as countless other millions in the far corners of the world who were reached by shortwave transmission, President Roosevelt's inaugural address on Monday must have carried a real message of hope.

Very appropriately, we believe, the President chose to take his solemn oath of office upon his ancestral Bible opened to the 13th Chapter, 13th verse of First Corinthians: "And now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity." For in his declaration that: "In the face of great perils never before encountered, our strong purpose is to protect and perpetuate the integrity of democracy," there is to be found elements of an unwavering faith in the democratic way of life, and a determination to see to it that it survives at any cost.

"We do not retreat," the nation's Chief Executive continued. "We are not content to stand still. As Americans we go forward, in the service of our country, by the will of God. The preservation of the spirit and faith of the nation does, and will, furnish the highest justification for every sacrifice that we may make in the cause of national defense."

To those who thought the President would utilize the occasion to set forth some of his future defense policies, the address must have been disappointing. Informed observers, however, knew that this was not necessary inasmuch as he has already outlined these objectives within recent weeks in his appearances before the Congress, and in his fireside chats to the American people. Instead, Mr. Roosevelt strongly reaffirmed his faith in Democracy again and again asserting that "Democracy is not dying; we know it because we have seen it revive—and grow.

"We know it cannot die—because it is built upon the unhampered initiative of individual men and women joined together in a common enterprise undertaken and carried through by the free expression of a free democracy."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Sees War Exemption For Race

Opinion Of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

APR 9 1941

NEW YORK —(ANP)— Negroes "have been asking for the right to fight and if they don't want to fight I think some means could be worked out for their exemption.'

These are the words the New York Times of April 4 quote Mrs Franklin D. Roosevelt as using in her reply to a question put to her by Mrs. Eslanda C Goode, mother-in-law of Paul Robeson, at the meeting by some 900 students of New York university last Thursday in protest to the suspension of seven under-graduates for their part in circulating a petition accusing the university authorities of discrimination against Negro athletes.

APR 9 1941

Mrs. Goode had questioned Mrs. Roosevelt whether Negroes should participate in the defense program since they do not 'enjoy the full benefits of democracy." Reached at her home, Mrs. Goode substantiated the accuracy of the paper's report of the answer given. She pointed to the case of a Chicago Negro draftee whose demand for exemption on this same basis was denied by his local board.

VERBAL SLAP

DEMOCRATIC

During the meeting Mrs. Roosevelt gave a verbal slap on the wrist to the protesting students for the manner in which they seek to have the suspensions of their classmates revoked. "I think it's unfortunate," the First Lady said, "to suspend students for doing foolish things; I hope they get taken back.' She thought that had less spectacular means of demonstrating their resentment been employed, results might have been more satisfactory without making martyrs of anyone.

APR 9 1941

Root of the problem stems to the failure of N. Y. U. to include George Hagans, Negro co-captain of the track team and usually a member of the relay, in the group that went to Washington a few weeks ago for an invitational relay meet sponsored by Catholic university. Indignation and charges of discrimnation immediately flared and several undergraduates undertook the circulation of a petition of protest on the campus and at the I. C. 4-A track meet in Madison Square Garden. As a result, seven of them were suspended for the remainder of the spring semester.

OPINION DIVIDED

Mrs. Roosevelt throught it the prerogative of the students to refuse to participate in athletics if they did not wish to do so. "Are you forced to participate in athletic events if you don't want to," she asked. "Why not say you don't want to play."

Opinion was divided as to whether or not Mrs. Roosevelt's answer to Mrs. Goode and her remark about athletic participation carried the tinge of sarcasm.

JAN 24 1941

THIRD TERM FOR ROOSEVELT

Monday, January 20, the people of this country witnessed an act in connection with the nation's government which they had never witnessed before during the more than one hundred and fifty years of this country's existence. They saw Franklin Delano Roosevelt inaugurated as President of the United States whose term of office is to be four more years, he having already served eight years as the nation's Chief Executive.

The occurrence could not but bring to our minds quite vividly the sayings of many pessimists who during the last presidential campaign, stated that Roosevelt would never be elected and inaugurated for a third term. There were people by the thousands who said that the citizens would not stand for a third term for the President. They averred that if the American traditions on this subject were broken the country was going to the dogs, etc.

Of course these people had the right to their opinion, but to say the leas,t it is rather pitiable to see so many people who are unable to read the signs of the times. They are still living in the horse and buggy age. But after all, it is encouraging that the majority of the American people were willing to go along under the leadership of Franklin Roosevelt.

It may be said, and properly so, that this country has made greater strides toward democracy under Mr. Roosevelt than it has since the days of Abraham Lincoln. In fact many have called him a radical and an "left winger" of the Democratic party because of his liberal views on matters pertaining to the welfare of the masses of the people. Then too, it took a man like Roosevelt to revise the Democratic party and thereby bring the people of the North and South closer together. We are thinking of the words, New Deal. Many of those who are believers in the policies of President Roosevelt are called New Dealers and when we think of New Dealers we think of people who are willing to change from the old to the new; people who are willing to change from the horse and buggy days to the age of flying machines and radios. But still there are those who want to hold on to the old traditions and ideas of the backwoodsman.

We are thinking about the time Mr. Roosevelt was nominated at Philadelphia in 1936 for his second term as President. It was at this convention that the way was paved for the nomination of Henry Wallace as Vice President which took place last June in Chicago. This was done, as we all remember, by the abrogation of the more than one hundred and fifty year rule of the Democratic party to nominate President and Vice President by a two-thirds vote of the delegates assembled in convention for that purpose. The people of the South have accepted the innovation and the nation is now progressing under this change. Then, too, it may be proper here to mention the change in the attitude of the United States Supreme Court. Today, instead of the "nine old men" on the United States Supreme Court bench who were regarded as standpatters and reactionaires, we have a progressive liberal majority and judging by their decisions much progress will be made for the state and nation within the next two decades.

Under Mr. Roosevelt people who were submerged to the extent that they could not get a hearing before a forum of public opinion are today speaking in the front halls of the nation. More different conferences at the White House on matters affecting the colored people and the poor are being held than there ever were under any of the other preceding presidents, and as one of our race men put it, "the half has not yet been told."

JAN 24 1941

Being President of the United States is no small job. For the most part, during the President's first term, the people are presumed to get a pretty good idea of the caliber of the man, particularly concerning his ability to cope with the problems which naturally arise in a democracy. Should he be elected a second time, a still greater opportunity is afforded him to master the situation. But now we have something new in the election of the President of the United States. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt has taken on unprecedented duties as the nation's Chief Executive. We are quite sure that he realizes today that with these new duties come new responsibilities. He has led the nation wisely up to this time with respect to our relation to the great world conflict which is continuing on the Western Front. But there is still a duty and a responsibility which the President has not thrown himself into as he should in order to make this America the kind of a democracy which the full meaning of the word implies. America is, to a large degree, half slave and half free. There are still millions in America who have never had the touch of a real democracy. These people are looking to the man who has the unprecedented power to strike the blow that will make all the people of America free and citizens of a great democracy.

Much is being said these days by the President of the United States and the executive branch of the government about the ever-pressing question of national defense. We have been told that the man-power of the nation has been conscripted. We are also told that every man, regardless of race or color, will have the opportunity to do his bit in the national defense program. But those who are in the position to execute these orders mock the words of the President and executive officials of the nation and persist in denying the Negro the right to fill his place in the armed forces of the United States which includes the navy and the aircraft. Thus we wonder, are the arms of the United States too short to reach the Negro's case? We wonder if President Roosevelt, with all the power he has, is lacking in courage to do his full duty in respect to seeing that the Negro who represents one-tenth of the population have his day along with other groups and races in this, their country.

JAN 24 1941

Surely with the increased duties that come to Mr. Roosevelt as a result of his election for a third term as President of the United States, comes the greater responsibility which he cannot afford to ignore at this time.

52d-1941

DEMOCRATIC

Durham N. C. [illegible] Herald
January 16, 1941

Negro Democratic Leaders To Confer

Meeting Of State Executive Committee Is Scheduled Here Friday

The executive committee of the United Negro Democrats of North Carolina will meet at the Biltmore Hotel Friday to map plans for continuing party work among members of the race, Frederick K. Watkins, of Durham, president of the State chapter, announced last night.

Watkins said a drive for 50,000 additional members among North Carolina Negroes will be launched immediately. Arrangements also will be made, he said, to maintain year-around activities.

Every club throughout the State also will be asked to endorse the Administration's national defense program, Watkins declared.

Watkins said he planned to head a delegation of North Carolina Negro Democrats which will go to Washington next Monday for the inauguration of President Roosevelt for a third term.

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Johnson Replies To Houston Challenge

(J. A. Jack Johnson is a Special Correspondent of the Northwest Enterprise.)

JAN 3 1941

To the editor:

Re: Article by Judge Wm. Houston—"A challenge to Negro democrats," in December 20th issue of the Northwest Enterprise, kindly allow space to print the following:—

Judge Hueston brings to our attention a condition which has existed since the close of the civil war through Republican as well as Democratic administrations. This condition rather than being a challenge only to Negro Democrats, is a challenge to all Americans regardless of race of political affiliation.

JAN 3 1941

It was within the province of the Republican party between the administrations of Grant and Cleveland, a period of sixteen years to put an end to the outrageous treatment accorded Negro people in the South. The 13th Amendment (1865 had made the Negro a freedman, the 14th Amendment (1868) had made him a citizen and the 15th Amendment (1870) made him a voter. The incorporation of these amendments in the Constitution if properly enforced, would have protected the Negro's freedom, citizenship and suffrage against unfriendly state legislation such as now prevails in several Southern states. Clearly the Constitution states that no state can pass a law violating any clause of it, and clearly the Republican party failed to protect the Negro in the rights guaranteed him by the Contitution during the years it was complete control of the government. Grant, attempting to give some measure of protection, sent troops into the South, but Hayes, upon assuming the Presidency ordered their withdrawal. From then on, neither party has made any tangible effort to enforce the 15th Amendment in states where the Negro is denid the right to vote.

No Negro democrat has any respect for the Democratic party in the states to which Judge Hueston refers. The answer is, a majority of Negroes have turned to the Democratic party in recent years, is first, Roosevelt and the New Deal program which at least seems to offer a fairer chance and a fuller life. Second, in protest of the Republican party's lack of protection which at the same time using the Negro as a pontoon bridge merely to carry it across to victory.

These factors are further predicated by the fact that the Negro has learned that all the good are not in one party nor all the bad in the other, in the belief by the younger generation that since we must work out our own destiny, we can more effectively destroy the evils of the Democratic party by fighting them from within than from without, and in the knowledge that votes are more and more becoming of supreme value and that by the application of more cold blooded logic to the practical affairs of life, we may not always be compelled to scratch the backs of those who will not in return scratch ours. As for Judge Hueston's pledge to get every Republican member of Congress to support a bill to give the Negro his full rights in the South, while we would like to believe the Judge, we cannot forget the conduct of a number of Republican Senators when the last anti-lynch bill was up for passage.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

UNITED ACTION DEMOCRATIC ASS'N SEEN IN POSSIBLE REVOLT FROM ALLEGIANCE TO STEPHEN J. CARNEY

JAN 11 1941

BY ALFRED A. DUCKETT

JAN 11 1941

Hell is subject to break loose in the Seventeenth Assembly District, long recognized as Brooklyn's holacaust of political fury!

If things begin to get warm in the Democratic camp which is now regarded as the stronghold of Stephen J. Carney, the blasts will more than likely issue from the United Action Democratic Association, Negro political organizations which was largely responsible for making Carney "what he is today."

Meeting last week the Executive Committee of the Association closed a year of activity and went on record with few resolutions for the New Year which undoubtedly white Democrats hope they do not intend to keep. Main features of a program outlined for the future career of the Association embraced a three-point agenda.

The Executive Committee went on record favoring the active and energetic support of a Negro candidate for Assembly in the Democratic Primaries of the 17th in 1942 and lastly for an organized educational program to be conducted by team workers in each election district.

In a fighting speech which mercilessly flayed "pussyfooting" leaders of the community, Everett Williams, the Association's president, declared:

"Our greatest problem is the Negro who falls for a pat on the back and the flattery of the white politician who tells him that he is or shortly will be a big shot. It is to deal with this type of person that our educational program must be put into effect so that the people of the district may not be misguided and become unwitting tools in the hands of those who seek suffrage of them and deny them an equitable share of the patronage which comes to every district leader.

JAN 11 1941

Tired of Being Kidded

"Negro voters of this district" Evans continued "are tired of being 'kidded along' by insincere and hypocritical office-holders who seek their vote at election time, promise equal recognition and after election disregard their promises."

The United Democratic Association under the former leadership of Bertram L. Baker, was largely responsible for the election of Carney to the leadership in 1936 and of the defeat of Carney's candidate, George W. Stewart, who aspired to the Assembly, after the Association charged, Carney failed to fulfill his pledges to the group.

Finally in 1938, with Carney's promise that he would not snub Negroes of the 17th from a standpoint of recognition, United Action aided the latter's victory in the face of a terrific three-cornered battle in which both Martin J. Kelly and Harry Wolkof sought to wrest the leadership from the incumbent.

JAN 11 1941

Since that election all three opponents have joined hands and Carney allegedly has once again forgotten his pledges to United Action and the debt he owes to his Negro constituency.

52d-1941
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

DEMOCRATIC

NOV 1 1941

52d

Democratic Women Take the Lead

The announced i[illegible]ion of the State Negro Women's Democratic Association to hold a conference November 1, is in line with a suggestion made recently by the Black Dispatch to the men's organization. Sometime ago this column urged that a meeting be called prior to the first of the year in order that there could be consolidation of viewpoint before the actual campaign started.

We said then and we say now that it is practically impossible for the Negro group to unite on racial obectives after candidates have announced and individuals and groups become violently interested in a particular man. On the other hand, in an atmosphere of calm, such as exists now, it is entirely possible to call a meeting in which everyone will become committed to a definite plan having to do with the common weal.

For the past ten years the Black Dispatch has during each campaign formulated a program surrounding Negro obectives and desires. Whenever a campaign is launched the Black Dispatch lays in the lap of gubernatorial aspirants an outline of what this publication feels expresses the voice of Oklahoma black folk. We will be pardoned if we suggest that never in one of the questionnaires has there been a personal or selfish suggestion. We publish the questionnaire, and publish the answer we receive. The general public is taken fully into our confidence, so that no one can say our program is one manipulated in the dark.

All of this temporary arrangement works well, and from all sources we have noticed our quadrennial interrogations have received commendation until the day and the hour the Black Dispatch decides to support a particular candidate. That is the day various groups supporting other candidates, start sabotaging the Black Dispatch program and the Black Dispatch candidate.

Now the truth is the Black Dispatch has across the years been developing this type of program with the thought of educating the Negro vote. Our organizations hitherto have been too much interested in selfish programs having to do with getting a few men in the three or four principal state jobs and beyond this the organization seemingly had no vision. For instance, we think a Negro political club should be far more interested in placing a thousand Negroes in highway employment, or in other fields where the common ordinary man can secure a full dinner pail, than in deciding who shall be president of Langston university.

A state Negro political organization should be vitally interested in seeing to it that Negroes get their full share of WPA, NYA, CCC, FHA and every other federal relief stipend. We have yet to attend any Negro political gathering where such matters were discussed, and we seem to take small account of the fact that all of the various federal administrators and assistants who every day determine how much and when the masses of Negroes shall eat or work, are direct appointees of our congressmen, senators and state officials.

For instance, Oklahoma Negroes have one of the finest FHA projects in the United States adjacent to Oklahoma City. That project is handled from stem to stern by a Negro woman. But few people know that Mrs. Frances Edwards was given the run-around for more than a year by local FHA authorities and that her application for loans never reached Washington until this writer went to Washington and took the matter up with United States Senator Thomas. Keep in mind now, this writer managed the campaign of Senator Thomas. We put money and time in Senator Thomas' campaign instead of prodding the candidate for filthy lucre, and when this writer arrived in Washington to talk to a United States senator we were talking to someone with a sympathetic ear for a Negro woman who had already invested $75,000 and was about to lose it. The Edwards addition is the answer to the question in your mind. Following our conference with Senator Thomas things began to happen. Mrs. Edwards went to Washington and to Senator Thomas' office. When she returned the houses started appearing in Hassman Heights.

Now a state Democratic organization properly managed could get for every Negro group in the state its rightful share of FHA projects. The Director of WPA in Oklahoma is a political appointee and if the right person talks to him he will respond quickly and persons who talk to him without any political background will most likely be appealing to deaf ears. We find no fault with officials who act thusly because it is the American way of doing things. Political creatures listen to powerful politicians and no one else. Negroes must learn how to marshal their strength and then send someone out to speak for them.

All of the trouble the Black Dispatch has been having with NYA with respect to giving Negro youth proper defense training results from the fact that those in charge of NYA are far more afraid of union labor than they are of the Negro vote. And yet white labor is split into many warring factions these days. CIO vs. AFY, represents the major struggle, but aside from this the vast mass of common, unskilled white labor is opposed to both groups.

It ought to be obvious to Negroes that if they would for once unite their forces there could be a major task done in Oklahoma. Why should there be white case workers determining whether Negroes should have employment? The answer is because Negroes will not organize. Why is it that beautiful homes dot almost every village in Oklahoma, built on the 20-year-pay plan by the federal government for white people, but practically none for Negroes? The answer is that Negroes are too busy fighting over Langston, Taft and Boley employment.

In previous years when the campaign gets warm, those supporting other candidates than the ones having the endorsement of the Black Dispatch, have sought to give strength to their candidate by saying that Black Dispatch questionnaires were solely "Dunjee programs" and that such programs did not have the support of the Negro Democrats of the state. In the stress of the moment no one thinks to inquire what is the program of the Negro Democrats. There is of course no Negro Democratic program. We shoot holes in the Black Dispatch questionnaire and in the end we all sink.

Of course there are other vital questions relating to Langston university, the Insane Asylum, the D. B. & O., the Training school at Taft, and the Boys Training school at Boley. These questions do not relate in a major way to employment personnel so much as they do to the general policies dominating these institutions. A state Negro political organization should be interested in these questions, and they should be taken up at a state conference such as proposed by the Negro women.

The atmosphere should now be sufficiently cleared for Negroes to dispassionately determine whether they desire to separate the three state institutions at Taft. Governor Phillips has during his term of office miserably fallen down on his promises to Negroes. He said, while a candidate, he would separate the three institutions, and he would place a medical superintendent in charge of the Insane Asylum.

All of the Negroes of the state recognize the Black Dispatch exposed a rotten situation when we published the proceedings of the Sanford Investigating Committee, which recorded the placement of Negro orphans in white homes, and the record which proved one white man had taken a Seminole county orphan out of the state. We published the record showing one Taft orphan was raped following placement in the home of a degenerate white man in Muskogee county.

But Governor Phillips has taken the placement of children entirely out of the hands of Negroes and there is no possible way for the laity to know what is happening to unfortunate black wards of the state, whose only crime against society is that they were born poor. Does the women's organization want to go on record for the employment of a competent Negro woman placement officer for the Girls Training School at Taft and a Negro placement officer at Boley? Do you want to continue a program that makes it possible for future "Tom Tiplers" to club and beat youths at the Training School as court records in Okfuskee county disclose has happened?

Probably the men will become aroused to action with the women calling a meeting such as proposed by Mrs. Pearl Howard and her associates. Something should be done with respect to solidifying the Negro vote behind a general program of interest to Negroes. The Black Dispatch understands that when the primary campaign gets hot the Negro vote will split up as will every other type of vote. You cannot prevent individuals and groups from selecting their favorites in a primary marathon, but in a meeting like what we propose, a general program cal-

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DEMOCRATIC

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52d-1941 DEMOCRATIC (Mrs. F. D. R.)

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

MRS. FDR SEES EQUAL CHANCES FOR NEGROES

MAR 1 1941

Will Have to be Twice As Good to Get Jobs, However, She Warns

PETERSBURG, Va.—Admitting that colored people had not been given equal opportunity in the country's military, industrial or educational program, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt predicted a larger opportunity for Negroes in the civil service and in industry as a result of the ever-expanding defense program in an address at Virginia State College, Sunday.

"It is my opinion," the First Lady said, " that there is going to be increased opportunity because of the increased number of jobs that are being created and not enough people (whites) to fill them. You (meaning colored people) will find that you are going to have to be twice as good to get the job."

MAR 1 1941

She compared the Negroes fight for recognition with the fight made by women saying, "Women have to be better than men to get industrial opportunity and we seemingly find the same pattern operating in the fight being made by the colored people."

Speaking on the place of youth in the defense program, she urged youth to be prepared to accept responsibility in the present as well as in the future democracy, as she stressed the importance of educational training.

"We are taking defense today to mean a preparation for any eventuallity," she said. "We are hoping very much that we will never have to actually use our Army and Navy for war. But we know that such a thing might happen as long as the world is the kind of the world it is today. Today we are at peace only by the grace of God and I do not know what else we can attribute it to except that we have been exceptionally fortunate geographically and economically."

Touches on Bill

Touching briefly on the Lease-Lend Bill, Mrs. Roosevelt said that while there might be some differences as to opinion about Britain, "we feel that on the whole in the present struggle Great Britain, as a nation, stands more nearly for the things we believe in. We feel that every day that Great Britain holds out is one day gained in our defense program.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought one effect of the war would be a marked increase in vocational education but added that in her travels about the country she had found that "a great many of our public schools are not adequate to teach vocational education."

"We must keep in mind," she declared, "the fact that education is more important now than ever before, particularly in States that are not able to provide adequate educational opportunities. It is true that every nation is always able to fight a war, and, if the people decide to, they certainly can find the means to provide the necessary funds for national education."

MAR 1 1941

Directing her remarks to a long range program for defense, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "I am quite sure that whatever progress is made in the future must include defense. Now I think that one of the things that a long range program on defense will have to face is the equalization in our country of opportunities for education for all of our people and physical care." She insisted that a long-range program for defense there must be opportunity for all the people, not simply certain individuals.

we really want as a minimum for all the people of our nation," she said. "How we are going to achieve it I do not know. I don't care. I know we can't achieve it in one generation, but I know we must keep before us the fact that in a long range defense there must be hope for every individual in the nation. They can't feel that they are doomed and their children after them."

MAR 1 1941

Mrs. Roosevelt arrived here shortly afternoon attended only by her chauffeur. She spoke informally to members of the college faculty and selected senior students on the probable effects of the present world crisis on American education, and then had luncheon at the Home Management House with President and Mrs. Gandy; Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter, director of the division of home economics; Mrs. Dorothy Miller, dean of women; Miss J. Louise Barrett, registrar, and Dr. Edna M. Colson, head of the unit of education.

Some 2000 persons packed the college auditorium to hear Mrs. Roosevelt speak while several hundred others waited outside to catch a glimpse of the First Lady. But for the Governor's party and representatives of the press, few white people were numbered in the audience. Invitations had been extended to principals of Negro high schools in the State, Jeannes Supervisors, together with members of other Negro colleges in the State, faculty and students of the college.

My Day *By Eleanor Roosevelt*

FEB 25 1941

World-Telegram New York

WASHINGTON, Monday.—Flying from Washington to Richmond, Va., yesterday morning was very pleasant. It gave me time before I left to see my grandbaby for a little while and to have a very leisurely breakfast all by myself for the [illegible] time that I can remember this winter in Washington.

The baby is at the stage where everything goes straight into his mouth. Whether it is the beads around my neck, the spoons on the table or the newspaper which he grabs out of my hand. I discovered when little Johnny Boettiger was [illegible] his age that newsprint was evidently harmless, so I do not worry any more when I see it being chewed to a pulp.

FEB 25 1941

The car met me in Richmond and it took only three-quarters of an hour to reach Virginia State College. The plant has been greatly improved in the last few years through the use of various government setups. I ate a very delicious lunch cooked and served by the home economics girls and can vouch for the fact that this course is well given.

Most of these young Negro people, however take teaching positions. I feel sure that they are gradually raising the standard of living among their own people in Virginia. There was no convenient return plane, so I drove back in three hours and 20 minutes and arrived here in time for supper. Our house guests, Mr. Alexander Woollcott and his secretary, Mr. Hennessey, arrived in the afternoon and were settled in their rooms prepared to meet all the rigors of daily acting in The Man Who Came to Dinner.

FEB 25 1941

* * *

Mrs. Florence Kerr of the WPA came to supper, and also my old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Grosvenor Allen of Oneida, N. Y., and their daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kerr, whom they are visiting down here. Mrs. Allen broke a knee last year and is on her way to Tucson, Ariz., to convalesce. However, she has lost none of her old spirit and remarked to me in parting that she is coming back to take up all the things she has been longing to do during her period of inactivity.

I did not know that I was bringing together two Oneida County (New York) people, but Mr. Woollcott and Mrs. Allen have an equal interest in Hamilton College and entertained us with stories about their mutual acquaintances. Mr. Woollcott showed two reels of color pictures in the evening, one taken in Marineland, Fla., and one in the autumn and winter showing his island and Vermont.

Knoxville, Tenn. News Sentinel
April 26, 1941

MY DAY

By Eleanor Roosevelt

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Friday—On arriving at the station in Los Angeles yesterday, we found a taxi awaiting us right next to the train and, therefore, left in record time. About five minutes after we reached the hotel, Mrs. Maurice Benjamin and my new daughter-in-law arrived breathless, having waited at the entrance of the station only to be told, after everyone had left the train, that we had departed another way.

Mrs. Roosevelt

The four of us sat down to a very light lunch and then went off to keep some engagement. While we tidied up after the long train trip, Miss Thompson sorted out some of the mail which reached us here. When I am away, I find that letters from family or friends mean a great deal and I grasp them very hurriedly and read them over and over again, thinking that in some way they bring people nearer.

I found a message saying that Washington was calling me on the telephone and my heart sank. But in a few minutes my husband's calm and reassuring voice announced that he was just calling me to have a little conversation.

I read another little book on the way, in which I think many people will be interested. It is called: "Let No Wave Engulf Us," and is written by Mr. Frank Altschul, who is a well known New York banker. The last paragraph fairly epitomizes his feeling:

"Once this nightmare of tyrannies has been definitely banished, great creative forces will again be unleashed. The world is 10 years behind schedule. It is eager to make up for lost time, men and women everywhere look to us to provide this opportunity. If the spirit of America is still responsive to our great traditions, it is inconceivable that we should disappoint them."

He faces certain facts that are not pleasant to some of our more privileged friends and he makes some definite suggestions which make this book a helpful contribution.

At 6:30, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Young called for Miss Thompson, Mrs. James Roosevelt and me, and we drove to Claremont for the evening lecture. After the lecture, we went to President and Mrs. Story's house for a short reception and reached the Ambassador Hotel again by midnight.

During the question period, lasting several minutes, a few people asked about the Negro situation here. Mrs. Jerome McNair told me afterwards, that their position here has been extremely difficult. A campaign is on now to try to raise money for a New YWCA building, which will be a suitable housing and social center for the Negro girls and women in Los Angeles. This seems to be an excellent project, but the real difficulty here seems to be a feeling on the part of the Negro people that they are discriminated against in obtaining employingment in defense industries.

This morning I paid my usual visit to Olvera Street and enjoyed the friendly, smiling faces and picking up a few things to send to friends.

My Day

NOV 14 1941

By Eleanor Roosevelt

New York World-Telegram

WASHINGTON, Thursday.—The Mayor of Cincinnati, Rabbi Wohl and several other members of the forum met us at the train at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. I am always a little overwhelmed by these early morning attentions, because I feel that the hosts put themselves out so tremendously and nothing you can do or say can really repay them.

They drove us to the hotel and left us to eat our breakfast and at 9:30 the press appeared. I did a little work on the broadcast for Civilian Defense, which I made at 1:15, and saw some of the staff of the Volunteer Bureau, which is already established here, though still without a local defense setup.

* * *

I had promised my daughter weeks ago to do an article for the Christmas number of her paper. It was more difficult to write this year, because suggestions for Christmas giving have to be thought out with greater care than usual.

After the broadcast Mrs. Thomas McAllister came to lunch. She is a member of the Voluntary Participation Committee for Civilian Defense in her region. She had a number of questions to ask. I made the discovery that there were certain things which I tried to answer without really knowing whether I was correct or not, so I shall have to take these particular points up today, now that I am back at the Washington office.

* * *

We went to the lecture without dinner and returned to some delicious creamed chicken and milk, which fortified us for our night of travel.

I visited two of our schools in the District of Columbia this morning, one for white children and one for colored children. They are putting on a program for Civilian Defense. I have a plea from the military chairman of the waste paper conservation campaign, in which she tells me that everybody is being asked to conserve waste paper. Papers that lie about the house, or any package that comes in, should have its wrappings removed at once and put into a convenient place to turn over to the dealers who collect it and pay for it. They are getting help in their efforts from the Salvation Army and Boy Scouts. Anyone taking part in this campaign is doing a job for Civilian Defense.

52d-1941

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt Says Negro Have Not Gotten A Square Deal In Army, Education Or Industry

MAR 23 1941

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the President, in an address delivered before the student body of the Virginia State college for Americans of African descent, said recently:

"It is obvious that colored people have not been given equal opportunities in the Army, in the nation's industrial program or in education," but expressed the belief that "there is going to be increased opportunity because of the increased number of jobs that are being created." MAR 23 1941

This writer is pleased to note that the First Lady sees the situation as it really exists and has stated the facts clearly so far as she has gone into the matter. It is a fact that colored citizens have been treated unjustly and have been outrageously discriminated against, but it is a matter which goes even deeper than the loss of jobs, although that is of vital importance, but the action of the Government in segregating one group of its citizens is vastly more important in the long run. That is a Hitlerian attitude and an invitation to other groups to discriminate and segregate their fellow citizens, and in many instances that course has been followed. It is to be hoped that Mrs. Roosevelt will have a chat with her husband, the President of the United States and endeavor to persuade him to pull up the roots of racial prejudice which is poisoning the flower of liberty in our common country.

This he has the power to do by issueing an executive order banning restrictions, discriminations and segregation on account of race, creed or color in every department of the Government. Franklin D. Rocsevelt is not only President of the United States, he is also Commander-in-Chief of the Army, Navy and Aviation Forces of the country. American of African descent compose the only group of native born American citizens subject to segregation, discrimination and unjust treatment by the Government itself. This attitude is contrary to the Constitution and a blot on the escutcheon of a Christian country. Chinese, Hawaiian, Japanese, Malays, American Indians of various tribes, East Indians of many groups and castes, even including Navy. The records show that in the past but a small percentage of the mess attendants have reenlisted.

In the Air Service a Jim Crow dvision has been formed for Americans of African descent but division has been formed for these men are barred from training in the large air schools and training camps of their own country and the training is not equal to that given in the larger camps—segregation is never fair and square and it is not intended to be.

In short one group and only one group of American citizens is being deprived its basic rights of citizenship in a republic. Practically all of the people who are suffering from segregation and discrimination are FREE BORN NATIVE AMERICAN CITIZENS. The number of naturalzied American citizens of African descent is small, and the number of native American citizens who were born in slavery, still living is negligible and every one of them is too old for active service in the Armed Forces of the Nation.

Mrs. Roosevelt has shown commendable sympathy toward colored Americans in many instances and in the case of Marian Anderson the First Lady resigned from the DAR because that body refused to permit the world's greatest contralto to give a recital in the DAR hall in Washington, D. C.

Just as the republic could not endure half slave and half free, so it can not endure as a democracy with a part of its citizens segregated, discriminated against, deprived of their birthrights by force and subject to the scorn and hatred of other citizens. There can be no equality of citizenship unless all citizens are treated exactly alike in all cases and under all circumstances. If one group is deprived of its basic rights it will not be long before the rights of citizenship are wrested from some other group.

Organizations are already in existence in the United States which preach hatred against the Jews, Catholics, Negroes and business men of all races. **The present set up so far as Americans of African descent are concerned is unfair, unjust, undemocratic, un-Christian and un-American.**

L. L. Lewis.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FIRST LADY HOPES FOR END OF RACE BIAS

Mrs. F.D. Tells Tuskegee Students Desire To End Discrimination

APR 12 1941

By EMORY O. JACKSON

TUSKEGEE.—(ANP) — "I hope to see the time when there will be no such thing as discrimination against any person in this country," said **Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, America's No. 1 woman, in an address before approximately 5,000 in the Tuskegee chapel Friday night.**

Here for a two-day meeting of the trustees of the Julius Rosenwald fund, she spoke to a group of young high schoolers attending the Southern Junior Red Cross rally earlier Friday afternoon.

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald fund, in his introduction of her linked the First Lady with our great chief executive, saying that she was "equally notable for her interest in justice and right to humanity."

Mrs. Roosevelt was asked to speak on defense, which she did, but went into it from the "home angle." She told of a conversation with the President on the subject, giving color to her own feelings and reflecting even more so his courage and strong spirit.

APR 12 1941

"Force must be met with force but none of us want that to continue in this world," she said. She pointed out that we must know what we want to do in present times, how we want things in the future, and have in mind what preparation we need to attain the ends we have in mind. She said there had to be justice, mercy and understanding in order to prevent the present situation from returning every 20 years or so.

"We must make ourselves the kind of nation that can demand of other nations the same kind of standards," she declared. "We must be a great nation able to think our problems through," she continued. APR 12 1941

"Our acts at home are part of the national defense. We must set our own house in order," she remarked.

She pointed out that goodwill, justice, kindness, as against selfish groups, and personal interest were necessary. "This nation belongs to no one part of the nation. We are made up of all the nations of the world. It is an idea that holds us together." She said that contributions of hand as well as head has made this nation what it is.

She said suspicion based upon race was one of the things which must not be allowed. We all are welded together by an idea. All believe in the same thing. We must recognize that "our neighbor has the right to the same things we enjoy." She went on to say that ability to deal with our own problems at home without force was one of the tests.

APR 12 1941

She said a "minimum opportunity" had to be provided for all if this country is to remain strong. "Belief in the same ideals as our forefathers and the things they stood for" was seen by her as part of the national defense. She called for cooperation which she said was more than individual effort.

With amazing frankness she said that the secretary of war is "doing some really new things" for the Negro but that the secretary of the navy is not because he fears moving too fast that he does some harm. She assured the young people "everything is being done that can be done without making a mistake by going too far and too fast." She asked them to trust their friends and the older people for they were trying to do "the wisest and best thing."

Miami, Fla. Herald
November 16, 1941

Garden Wall Hides Eleanor Roosevelt From Curious Eyes

The little town of Golden Beach, north of Surfside, has a feather in its cap no other community in the Miamis can boast.

Twice in the last two years, the First Lady of the land, Eleanor Roosevelt, has come to rest in sunny south Florida—and twice she's picked the same villa at 365 Ocean boulevard, Golden Beach, which formerly belonged to the Ross Judsons.

Affords Complete Privacy

Like most other homes in the pretty little area, the villa is sheltered from curious eyes with a high garden wall which leads into a patio between the gate lodge and the main house.

On the ocean side a private cabana afforded complete privacy for the President's wife's sun baths.

With the exception of a press conference, Mrs. Roosevelt saw few visitors. She did go motoring, however, and visited the Royal Palm club, as well as seeing her first jai alai game.

Mrs. Roosevelt's first sojourn here was in February, 1940. Miami-bound she paused to make a speech at Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee; another at Bethune-Cookman College for Negroes at Daytona Beach. She returned to Miami in April, 1940, spoke on "Peace" in Bayfront park.

The First Lady's second Miami vacation occurred last March.

Voting Is Different

Although Mrs. Roosevelt remained hidden from those who motored, peering, past the Golden Beach estate, crowds turned out to see her each time she arrived and departed.

The Roosevelt visits are not Golden Beach's only pride, however. Every foot of its land is restricted to single family residences and anyone who has lived there for 30 days can vote in the town's elections, regardless of whether he is a resident of Florida.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

MRS. F. D. R. AND THE NEGROES

APR 1 1941

As an evidence of her interest in the welfare of the colored people, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the wife of the President of the United States, visited Tuskegee Institute recently and spoke before the student body. She brought a message of good will and help and admonished her hearers to "trust your friends and the older people for they are trying to do the wisest and best things for you."

Our guess is that the reason for the First Lady's use of the expression, "trust your friends," lies in the fact that there are still among us those who call themselves leaders, who are constantly endeavoring to build up distrust of the President of the United States among the colored people of this country. Despite the propaganda to the contrary, we cannot but believe that the President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt are not only friendly toward the colored people, but also sympathize with us in our problems. It is not necessary for us to reiterate the many acts and expressions by both the President and Mrs. Roosevelt which give evidence of their attitude toward us. But we might mention that during her recent visit to Tuskegee Mrs. Roosevelt took an aeroplane flight with the chief pilot of the government aviation training school at Tuskegee. Upon her return she said she had never felt safer. We are pleased to have these expressions from our friends because without friends, and staunch friends, our way would be much harder than it is.

We call them friends because they are thinking along the line which we are thinking—of the time when America will be rid of racial discrimination and every man will enjoy the rights and immunities his fellowmen enjoy, regardless of race or creed.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks On Equality Of Races

JUL 26 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24 (ANP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose travels and writings have won her national fame greater than that usually accorded the "First Lady" speaks her mind in a current issue of a national magazine on a pertinent topic. Asked the question, "Do you believe that complete racial equality will ever be achieved? If so, how?" she replied.

"I do not know quite what you mean by complete racial equality. If you mean respect for the individual and equality as a citizen and in all social contacts, regardless of what race or creed you may belong to, I certainly expect it can be achieved, as we achieve a more perfect democracy and live up to our religious beliefs. The same God created all human beings and He certainly never intended that we should have less respect for any one of His creatures than for another. If we believe in religious teaching and in a real democracy, we shall give equal respect to human beings, and equal opportunity to live freely and participate in community life to every human being."

My Day

By Eleanor Roosevelt

New York World Telegram
New York, N.Y.

JUN 18 1941

WASHINGTON, Tuesday.—I asked Mr. John Collier of the Office of Indian Affairs to come in late yesterday afternoon to tell me something about the Navajo situation, about which I wrote in my column a few days ago.

It appears that the land on the reservation, in 81 years, has completely changed because of overgrazing. What was once meadow land with plenty of water and beautiful grass, is now practically desert. The wooded slopes have disappeared, floods wash away the top soil and the grass no longer exists. It is quite evident that, in order to bring it back, there must be a drastic curtailment of cattle, wild horses, goats and sheep.

* * *

This means that a people, whose average cash income is only about $120 a year, must either go on relief, which they want at all costs to avoid, or starve to death. The only other solution seems to be the possibility of carrying through an irrigation project.

The decision on the irrigation is, of course, up to Congress. At the present time I can quite understand the argument against putting money into anything which can be set aside to be done when the defense period is over. Still, if Congress decides that this is necessary, it seems to me that they have a joint responsibility with the Office of Indian Affairs to devise some means by which these naturally independent American citizens can earn their living.

* * *

Here is another problem which has come to me. You know and I know how bitterly the Negro people are disturbed over their inability to participate in national defense or to obtain employment in defense industries.

In New York City there are 2845 Negro youth workers on NYA, of whom 1245 are girls. This group comprises 15.6 per cent of the program in New York City. There is no discrimination in training and it is open to all girls. It has been found that the Negro girls are fitted to take training in as many different fields as the white girls, but in New York City and the state the greatest number of employment opportunities for Negro girls are in domestic service.

This living in a democracy is a problem, isn't it?

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

First Lady Visits School

NOV 1 1941

MRS. ROOSEVELT WELCOMED—Principal W. L. Smith welcomes Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt to Dunbar High School. The First Lady visited the school yesterday and urged students to become active defense workers by signing a war-against-waste pledge

52d-1941

GENERAL

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

THE NEW U. S. CONGRESS

JAN 10 1941

The convening of the Seventy-seventh Congress of the United States in Washington, D. C., a few days ago brings together the body of our lawmakers which must face and act upon the greatest and most important issues that have ever faced a Congress in the history of this nation. The issues before this Congress are unusually important, in that the acts of this lawmaking body will have much to do with the New Deal legislation that has been enacted during the past eight years. This Congress must face the actions of a third term President, a privilege which no other Congress in the history of the nation has had. This body will go down in history as a war congress whether we get any deeper into the present world conflict or not, because the President has already submitted a "war time budget" for defense. Then, too, despite the power and the influence of the President of the United States, it will be remembered that Congress alone has the power to declare war or to determine whether our armed forces shall participate in any foreign or domestic conflict.

JAN 10 1941

The Seventy-seventh Congress is faced with the problems which naturally arise from the advancement of civilization. This is a new day in which we are living. Old traditions are fading under the new aggression of science and social consciousness. In fact, the changes in human affairs in this country during the past eight years have been so marked that when one stops to thinks of the matter seriously it looks as though we are living in a new world. Therefore, we are deeply concerned about the individual members of Congress; we are concerned about whether these members have kept pace with the times; we are concerned as to whether they have been knighted with the spirit of the times in which we are living.

JAN 10 1941

We make mention of these things because so much is being said about this nation being a democracy. Surely it is hyprocritical to boast of democracy when every member of congress sees and knows that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution are being flagrantly violated. The mere fact that this violation has been going on for years is no reason that in this new order of things such changes should not be made—changes that will advance the cause of civilization and give democracy a boost as nothing else will.

Lest we forget, and for the benefit of those who have not given this matter thought, we are publishing herewith the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution with our comment that the enforcement of these amendments will do more toward making this a real democracy than anything else the present Congress can do.

Amendment XIII

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

JAN 10 1941

Amendment XIV

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherin they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Amendment XV

JAN 10 1941

"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

77th U.S. Congress In Session

JAN 4 1941

Rayburn Is Voted Speaker Of the House

WASHINGTON— (SNS)— The Seventy-seventh Congress opened Friday in a solemn atmosphere. The personnel of the Congress is practically the same as the 76th Congress which adjourned only Thursday, due to the war crisis. The Senate had a last session up to 11:30 a. m. Friday.

The galleries were well-filled. Many senators stared up at the new network of steel girders supporting the roof.

Members elected to both branches in November took the oath and a resolution was adopted providing that electoral ballots would be counted Monday.

In the House, Representative Rayburn was elected speaker by a vote of 247 against 159 for Joseph W. Martin.

In a press conference Friday, President Roosevelt announced that steps were being taken to begin building about 200 merchant vessels of about 7,500 tons each and costing upwards to $350,000,000. The President was silent on the possibility of their release to Great Britain in her war with the Axis powers.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO GROUP FOR FUSION

Publishers' Committee for La Guard Also Formed

OCT 15 1941

Establishment of a Negro division of the City Fusion party under the direction of Arnold Johnson was announced yesterday by Miller M. Brister, City Fusion chairman. The division will have general headquarters in the Park Central Hotel. Mr. Johnson's assistants will include Joe Christian, Antonio Rasmus, the Rev. David N. Licorish and Clarence L. Austin.

Formation of a publishers' committee for Mayor La Guardia was announced yesterday by William M. Chadbourne, director of the Citizens Committee for the Re-election of La Guardia, McGoldrick and Morris. It will be headed by M. Lincoln Schuster of Simon & Schuster.

Other members of the committee include Richard Simon, Harry Scherman, Wilfred J. Funk, Marshall A. Best, Cass Canfield, Bennett Cerf, Thomas R. Coward, Harold Reynal and David Schribner.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Scott Discredits Roosevelt, And Clarke Discredits Scott, By Giving Republican History, And Showing "It's Not So Hot"

MAY 1 - 1941

Washington, D. C. MAY 1 - 1941

The efforts of the Republican National Committee, through he office of Dr. Emmet J. Scott to discredit the administration of President Roosevelt with the colored group, by charging it with setting up "Jim Crow" in government, and CALLOUSLY disregarding the efforts of our industrial workers to find employmen n DEFENSE INDUSTRIES, does not conform with the facts.

Such a statement as this might be overlooked in the heat of a political campaign and charged up to BUNCOMBE, very generally prevalent in a country celebrated in both song and story with its unusually large number of demagogues. BUT TO MAKE SUCH A STATEMENT IN COLD BLOOD EVEN AFTER THE DEFEATED DEMOCRATIC - REPUBLICAN - MUGWUMP CANDIDATE OF THE GRAND OLD PIRATES, HIMSELF IS OUT IN THE OPEN DEFENDING THE PRESIDENTIAL POLICIES CANNOT BE OVERLOOKED.

We think the colored people of the country should be informed of the truth so that they may be properly guided in their appraisal of public men and measures.

HERE ARE THE FACTS: WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT IN HIS FIRST OFFICIAL UTTERANCE AFTER HIS ELECTION TO THE PRESIDENCY TOLD THE AMERCAN PEOPLE THAT HE WOULD NOT APPOINT ANY COLORED MEN TO ANY OFFICES WHERE SUCH APPOINTMENTS WERE OBJECTIONABLE TO WHITE PEOPLE.

MAY 1 - 1941

THIS REPUBLICAN POLICY ANNOUNCED BY THE LEADER OF HIS PARTY, WAS STUDIOUSLY FOLLOWED BY HARDING, COOLIDGE AND HOOVER UNDER WHOSE ADMINISTRATIONS THE COLORED GROUP REACHED AN ALL TIME LOW IN POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS AND POLITICAL RECOGNITION.

UNDER THESE REPUBLICAN ADMINISTRATIONS THE CONTEMPT FOR OUR GROUP BECAME SO PRONOUNCED THAT OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE WERE BARRED FROM EATING IN THE DEPARTMENTAL CAFETERIAS.

TODAY UNDER THE NEW DEAL THE CAFETERIAS IN BOTH OF THE GREAT INTERIOR BUILDINGS, IN THE SOCIAL SECURITY BUILDING AND IN THAT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ARE WIDE OPEN TO THE COLORED EMPLOYEES AND TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC OF ALL RACES.

EVEN DURING THE ADMINISTRATION OF WOODROW WILSON IN WHICH DR. EMMET J. SCOTT PLAYED A VERY DISTINGUISHED PART, WHEN SEPARATE LAVATORIES FOR WHITE AND COLORED WERE STARTED BY JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS OF RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, IT WAS FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WHO VETOED THIS INFAMOUS INSULT AND PREVENTED IT FROM BEING SET UP IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT! IF THERE SHOULD BE ANY DOUBT IN THE MIND OF ANYBODY ON THIS POINT, LET HIM OR HER WRITE MR. JOHN T. RISHER, 227 FLORIDA AVENUE, N.W., WHO WAS A DIVISION CHIEF IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AT THE TIME AND HE WILL VERIFY THE ABOVE STATEMENT. MAY 1 - 1941

QUITE RECENTLY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ISSUED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER ABOLISHING RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE CIVIL SERVICE—A VERY VITAL MATTER UPON WHICH MOST OF OUR RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN WORKING FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS UNDER REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTS AND COULD NOT GET ANY OF THOSE GENTLEMEN TO DO ANYTHING.

On the matter of Defense Employment of colored industrial workers, let me say that I heard Mr. Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of Production Management, address the Conference of Colored Men here on the evening of April 18th last.

AMONG OTHER THINGS MR. HILLMAN SAID: "WE CANNOT DEFEND DEMOCRACY ABROAD UNLESS WE EXTEND AND PRESERVE DEMOCRACY AT HOME. WE CAN DO THIS ONLY IF WE PRACTICE DEMOCRACY DAILY—BY CREATING A TRULY DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE IN OUR SCHOOLS, IN OUR INDUSTRIAL PLANTS—IN THE COMMUNITIES IN WHICH WE LIVE."

"The question of equitable employment of all groups in our defense industries was one of the first problems considered by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense." MAY 1 - 1941

"A LABOR POLICY WAS ANNOUNCED WHICH STIPULATED THAT WORKERS SHOULD NOT BE DISCRIMINATED AGAINST BECAUSE OF AGE, SEX, RACE OR COLOR."

"Realizing that the skills and aptitudes of colored workers were as vital as those of all other workers for the swift and uninterrupted rearming of this nation, the National Defense Advisory Commission IMMEDIATELY TACKLED THIS PROBLEM.

One of the first steps taken by the administration was the appointment of Dr. Robert C. Weaver as an Administrative Assistant in the Division of Labor TO PROMOTE THE INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES OF HIS PEOPLE.

As the direct results of this wise and sympathetic policy, we find that at Fort Jackson in South Carolina, Fort Meade in Maryland, Fort Robinson in Arkansas and in SCORES OF OTHER CAMP CONSTRUCTIONS, colored skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers were given widespread employment.

MORE THAN TWO THOUSAND AND FIVE HUNDRED COLORED CARPENTERS ALONE WERE EMPLOYED ON THESE VARIOUS SITES AT WAGES RANGING FROM EIGHT TO TWELVE DOLLARS A DAY, AND THOUSANDS OF BRICK MASONS, PLASTERERS, CEMENT FINISHERS, PLUMBERS, ROOFERS, POWER-SAW OPERATORS AND OTHER SKILLED AND SEMI-SKILLED COLORED WORKERS WERE AND ARE BEING GIVEN EMPLOYMENT.

MAY 1 - 1941

AT FT. JACKSON MORE THAN SIX HUNDRED COLORED CARPENTERS WERE EMPLOYED AT THE SAME TIME. THREE HUNDRED COLORED CARPENTERS WERE EMPLOYED ON THE ARMY HOSPITAL AT NEW ORLEANS, WHILE UP IN THE OZARK MOUNTAINS IN MISSOURI, IN A COMMUNITY IN WHICH NOT MORE THAN TEN COLORED FAMILIES LIVE, MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY COLORED CARPENTERS WERE PUT TO WORK BY DR. WEAVER'S OFFICE.

Thousands of colored men are being given training courses in foundry work, gas and electric welding, air-hammer chipping and related crafts so they may be as Mr. Hillman said "up-graded to the higher salaried jobs."

MAY 1 - 1941

The problem of equitable employment of colored men has already been raised IN THE AVIATION INDUSTRY as in all others and as MR. HILLMAN SAID: "WE INTEND TO CONTINUE THE DRIVE THERE."

IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE STATED FACTS WHICH IS BUT PART OF THE STORY, WHAT THEN BECOMES OF THE CHARGE OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND GIVEN TO THE COUNTRY BY DR. EMMET J SCOTT THAT THE ROOSEVELT ADMINISTRATION IS "CALLOUSLY REFUSING OPPORTUNITIES TO ABLE, SKILLED, EAGER AND SUFFERING COLORED CITIZENS"!

THOS. H. R. CLARKE.

52d-1941

G. O. P.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn., Demo-Union
July 11, 1941

To Watch and Criticise

5-20

Some of the G. O. P. newspapers profess to be horrified because Chairman Flynn of the Democratic National Committee in his recent tour asked that a Congress, sympathetic with President Roosevelt's defense program, be elected next year.

Their viewpoint appears to be that as defense is not a partisan issue there is something insidious in the rallying call of the Democratic field marshal.

At the same time Chairman Joseph W. Martin of the Republican National Committee is pushing a nation-wide movement to perfect the minority party organization in preparation for next year's Congressional elections. He announced the other day the appointment of seven subcommittees to study General Organization, Negro Activities, the Rural Vote, the Southern States, Women's Activities, Large City Problems and Publicity. That's a pretty comprehensive list of the elements that have to do with campaigning. He also had the Young Republicans hold a convention in New York to start an 18-months campaign for the gubernatorial and Congressional battle of 1942.

Evidently the idea is that the so-called adjournment of politics during the grave emergency that confronts the country should be confined to the majority party, while the other goes ahead with all sails spread.

Actually there cannot be a cessation of activity by either of the national organizations. The two-party system is the basis of our Government and—short of actual war—will continue to function. The majority chosen by the people to administer our national affairs will do its job. The majority—and there will always be a suffciently numerous delegation in Congress for the purpose—will watch and criticise.

Grave as is the emergency, it will pass, and meanwhile the strategy boards of both parties will continue to organize; to build their fences, and lay their pipes for political success. There will be no abdication of either group.

As to the necessity of electing a Congress that will be militantly for the administration there can be no question. We need cast no aspersions on the patriotism or sincerity of the Republican members of the two Houses of the National Legislature, but it may be informatory to reflect that in every important defense move, the bulk of the opposition came from the Republican side.

What is going on across the oceans is described as a war of nerves. In such a war it is of paramount importance that this country present a united front, for any set-back to the President's party would be hailed by the aggressor powers as evidence that the United States is divided.

Given such an impression, such nations as Japan—hovering to strike when they feel sure Great Britain is going down—might be moved to action instead of hesitation. Hence, the validity and timeliness of Mr. Flynn's contention to Democrats.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Agreeing With Wendell Willkie

In a recent speech in California Wendell Wilkie, Republican presidential nominee in 1940, emphasized the fact that the efforts of the United States in the present world conflict is not for war nor for peace, but for freedom. His words are noble if he means freedom for all peoples, but if he has in mind merely freedom for the few, then his purpose and program are built on quicksand and will crumble again just as soon as the underprivileged and exploited masses are able to find a leader to start a new rebellion.

During the past year numerous nationally and internationally distinguished figures have taken to the radio and the public platform to declare that regardless of the outcome of the war there must of necessity be established a new order if it is expected that man will ever have peace on earth. They have appeared in a steady stream, beginning with the President of the United States and including Winston Churchill, Ernest Bevin and Anthony Eden, of Great Britain; Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles, Dorothy Thompson, William Randolph Hearst and scores of others. Meanwhile, the Negro and other submerged elements throughout the world are being discriminated against and denied political and civil rights by the social and economic systems dominated by these very same people.

The American Negro essentially is an integral part of our social, economic and political systems, and just how it is possible to isolate so large a number of people in the midst of the general population is hard to conceive. We suspect, however, two principal reasons: The white man's propaganda and prejudice and the Negro's disunity and inefficiency.

Mr. Willkie and the others who talk about freedom must take into consideration the 15,000,000 or more Negroes who are loyal to the American flag. Obviously, in the past when there was talk about "All Men Being Created Equal," the Negro was not taken into account. This must be changed. Laws and privileges for one must be for all if America is to go forward and if Democracy is to remain in the ascendancy.

52d-1941

REPUBLICAN

Columbia S C State
April 27, 1941

Mrs. Messervy On GOP Group

Washington, April 26—(AP)—The Republican national committee announced today creation of an advisory committee on Young Republican affairs, to be headed by Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., of Connecticut.

National Chairman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., said he also would name committees soon to advise regarding activities among women, rural voters, large city voters, Negro voters, and naturalized citizens.

In addition to Pryor, members of the committee on Young Republican affairs are: Charles R. Enos, Colorado; Mrs. Ralph A. Harris, Kansas; Harvey Jewett, Jr., South Dakota; Harold W. Mason, Vermont; Mrs. John E. Messervy, South Carolina; Mrs. E. L. Moulton, New Mexico; Mrs. Lula E. Powell, Maryland; William G. Reed, Washington; Mrs. Jouette Ross Todd, Kentucky, and Wallace Townsend, Arkansas.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Birmingham Woman Named Head Of Group To Build GOP In South

Pearle Wates, National Committee Member, Chosen By Joe Martin

JUN 10 1941

Mrs. Pearle Wates, Alabama Republican national committeewoman, has been named by National Chairman Joseph W. Martin, Jr., to head a subcommittee composed of representatives from 11 states to serve as a fact-finding group in a new effort to strengthen the GOP in the South and seek to establish a two-party government here.

MRS. PEARLE WATES

Mrs. Wates, who lives at 3975 South Eighth Court, and long has been active in Republican circles, issued a statement for the subcommittee in which it was declared "This is the greatest opportunity for establishment of a strong two-party system of government that has ever come to the South.

"For the first time in political history the Republican National Committee has turned its official attention toward making a concerted and effective effort throughout the South for support of its policies and candidates."

The subcommittee, similar to groups appointed by Chairman Martin in other sections of the nation, is composed of national committee members as follows:

Mrs. Wates, Alabama; John E. Jackson, Louisiana; J. Leonard Replogle, Florida; Charles A. Jones, North Carolina; Mrs. Paul Fitzsimons, Rhode Island; Wilson Williams, Georgia; Frank O. Horton, Wyoming; Henry A. Wise, Virginia; Mrs. Emma Parsons, Arizona; Mrs. Lena Gay More, Texas, and Mrs. A. C. Remmel, Arkansas.

JUN 10 1941

The Alabama committeewoman said the group favors a plan by which the people of Southern states may be comprehensively informed on the aims of the GOP and bring to them the economic and political benefits of a two-party system. It was said the committee would concern itself primarily with fact-finding and organizational activities and in no way work for the advancement of any individual, candidate or faction.

"For years the Democratic party has had to make no effort to carry the Southern states," it was said, "and it will be our effort to build such a strong Republican party in the South that Democratic leaders will be forced to use a substantial portion of their campaign ammunition down here. We hope in time to break the stranglehold by which the Democratic party has for so long held the South."

JUN 10 1941

Mrs. Wates said the committee will interview individuals and groups, study conditions, compile statstics and work to broaden the scope of GOP activities in this section.

"The time has come when the South badly needs the Republican party," continued the committee's statement, "and certainly the Republican party needs the South."

52d-1941

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

A DUTY MADE SIMPLE

JAN 24 1941

The members of the Republican Committee will meet in March for the purposes of organizing for the campaign of 1942. The first business to come before these eminent leaders is that of electing a party chairman.

Two men have, to an extent, simplified the task. The Hon. Joseph W. Martin, who conducted the ill-fated 1940 "crusade," that weird departure from orthodox Republicanism, has indicated his intention of resigning from the chairmanship. That is the patriotic thing for him to do. Mr. Martin is a splendid minority leader in congress, his colleagues have returned him to that post and he undoubtedly has all he can do to hold together and effectively direct the course of his followers.

Mr. Wendell Willkie is the other man who has greatly simplified the work of the National Committee. He has made it unnecessary to debate whether or not the new chairman should or should not be a Willkie partisan. By his course of endorsing all of the Roosevelt domestic and foreign policies, Mr. Willkie has virtually returned to his first love, the New Deal Party. It can be hoped that by time the Republicans meet, Mr. Roosevelt will have made Mr. Willkie a foreign ambassador. And, as far as the Republicans are concerned, the "foreigner" the better.

There are still millions of colored members of the Republican Party. Many of these had returned to the Republican Party after voting for Roosevelt through 1932, 1934 and 1936, and were potent in giving the Republicans their great congressional and gubernatorial victories of 1938. Many of these voters, however, went back to Roosevelt in 1940. The Republican leaders made this quite easy for them when they nominated Wendell Willkie for President, thus signifying that party loyalty, as personified in such stalwarts as Thomas E. Dewey, Robert A. Taft and Arthur H. Vandenberg, is no badge of honor; that loyalty to Wall Street is a much bigger asset for one seeking a Republican nomination for the Presidency. Negroes had a right to believe that if party loyalty did not recommend the greatest stalwarts of the party for party preferment, it very definitely would be no recommendation for them under the Wall Street oligarchy which took over at Philadelphia in the name of the Republican Party.

Those Negro Republicans who supported Franklin D. Roosevelt for the Presidency had as justifiable reason for doing so as those who supported Wendell Willkie. Both sides were voting for New Deal Democrats. Rooseveltians, however, had a fair picture of the kind of President Mr. Roosevelt would make in his Third Term. The supporters of Mr. Willkie had nothing whatever to judge him by but his promises. The extent to which Mr. Willkie went in repudiating Republican principles, both during the campaign and since the election has wholly dissipated all regret Negroes had that the gentleman from Wall Street failed of election.

One of the first things Mr. Willkie did, after being nominated, was to repudiate the Republican Party's pledge to repeal poll taxes in the South. He was all for "states rights" on that issue. We maintain that no believer in states rights, in the wicked implications of that term, can be a Republican. Mr. Willkie, and those who advocate his philosophy, are not Republicans. Such men will never be able to rally to the Republican Party the support of such Negroes as the party needs to win the vital states of the nation.

It can be hoped, therefore, that the Republican leaders, faithful to the mission and traditions of the Republican Party will return to the faith of the fathers when they meet next March. That they will go to the great Middle West for a new party chairman. Get a man who militantly believes in keeping out of Europe's war and therefore can rally the millions of Americans who put the welfare of this country above the sordid commercialism involved in following the course of the Eastern seabord socialites and war-mongers. That kind of leadership can rally the support of the masses of Americans, including the masses of Negroes, who think it is perfectly silly to be talking about saving democracy in Europe while neglecting to save it in the United States.

REPUBLICAN

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Reads Resolution to G.O.P.

National Committeeman Perry W. Howard of Mississippi as he read his resolution to the G.O.P. National Committee, Monday, at the Willard Hotel.

Howard Tells GOP it Must Include Negro in Big Way

MAR 29 1941

The highlight of the meeting of the Republican National Committee which met at the Willard Hotel, Monday, came when Perry Howard, National Committeeman from Mississippi, made a resolution that calls for the including of the Negro, in a big way, in the program of the Republican Party.

Before the reading of the resolution, Mr. Howard told of the purpose of the Republican party and the need of starting after Negro votes now. He said:

"It would be far better during the interim of campaigns to have a competent group of men and women of color and ability at reasonable wages than to wait until thirty days before the election to start an organization or set-up which would not be thoroughly completed and in action until the election is over.

"The colored vote can tip the scales of an election and can be brought back. But, in order to do this, the party must rededicate itself to the causses which brought it into existence.

Can't Cajole Colored Voter

"It cannot cajole the colored voter at the north on the one hand and coddle the disfranchising Democrats with the other; nor can it encourage the lily-whites to make color the basis of merit on the one hand and preach party equality on the other.

MAR 29 1941

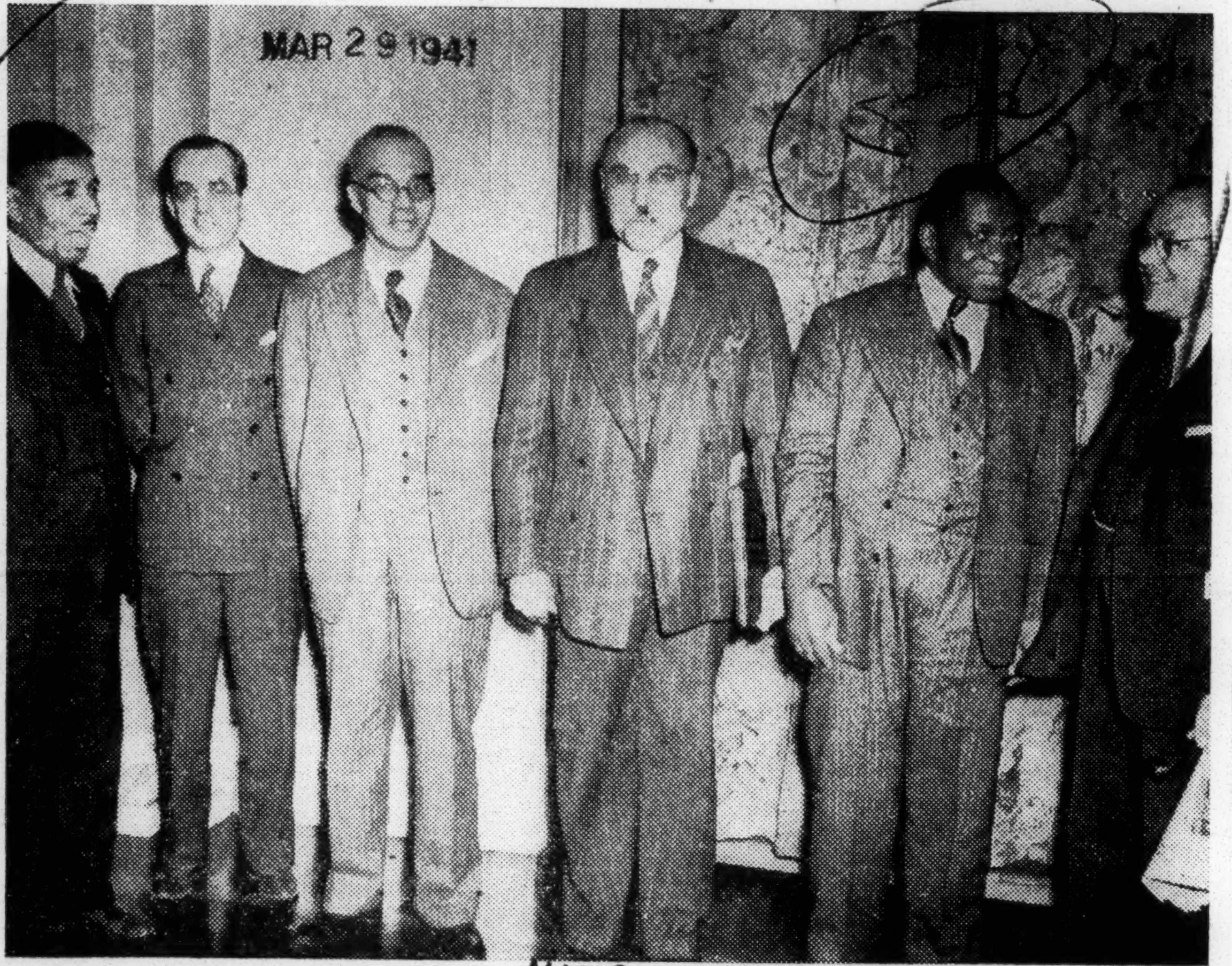
"Then, too, merit, plus fealty and devotion and fidelity for years must count something, and we must no longer toss these virtues to the wind and cater to the pandemonium and cat calls from galleries and cloak-rooms."

Mr. Howard offered the resolution that the chair appoint a committee of seven members to study the question of larger recognition of colored voters and larger consideration in the set-up of the machinery of the organization in headquarters;

That this committee make its report and recommendations within 90 days and that immediately thereupon the chairman, acting upon these recommendations will select and employ such additional representatives of the colored electorate for the headquarters here in Washington as will be commensurate with the relative voting strength of the said electorate and that the money for said purpose

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

GOP Leaders Attend Committee Meeting



MAR 29 1941

MAR 29 1941

Republican leaders who attended the Republican National Committee meeting held at the Willard Hotel, Monday. Left to right: Thurman L. Dodson, attorney; John T. Risher James A. Cobb, former D.C. municipal judge; Perry W. Howard, national committeeman Marse Calloway and Emmett J. Scott.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

NEGROES RETURN TO REPUBLICANS IN ST. LOUIS AREA

APR 12 1941

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—(ANP) — An analysis of the voting in city elections last week in wards of the city in which Negroes predominated, revealed that Negroes who have for eight years voted the Democratic ticket, have made a return to the Republican column.

APR 12 1941

The conclusion is based on the fact that every one of the eight wards in which the Negro vote is decisive, each carried four years ago by Bernard Dickmann, Democrat, went over last week to William Dee Becker, Republican mayoralty candidate. During the election campaign, both parties assiduously cultivated the city's 60,000 Negroes registered voters. The Democrats put up a Ne-for the board of aldermen in the 19th ward. To give him clear sailing in the primary they induced three other candidates to withdraw.

APR 12 194

The boast of a Fourth Ward Democratic leader. "We vote 'em like a machine", referring to the Negro voters was disproved last week.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NEGRO VOTERS IN ST. LOUIS RETURN G. O. P. TO POWER

APR 11 1941

Defeat Democrats Who Boasted They Controlled Colored Electorate

ST. LOUIS, April 10 (ANP)—An analysis of the voting in city elections Wednesday in wards of the city in which Negroes predominated, revealed that Negroes who have for eight years voted the Democratic ticket, have made a return to the Republican column.

The conclusion is based on the fact that every one of the eight wards in which the Negro vote is decisive, each carried four years ago by Bernard Dickmann, Democrat went over Wednesday to William Dee Becker, Republican mayoralty candidate. During the election campaign both parties assiduously cultivated the city's 60,000 Negro registered voters. The Democrats put up a Negro, George L. Vaughn, as candidate for the board of aldermen in the 19th ward. To give him clear sailing in the primary they indiced three other candidates to withdraw.

The boast of a Fourth ward Democratic leader, "We vote 'em like a machine," referring to the Negro voters, was disproved Wednesday. Both Dickmann and Becker appeared frequently during the campaign at Negro meetings. Becker repeatedly criticised conditions at Homer G. Phillips hospital, the city hospital for Negroes. Dickmann defended conditions there but promised improvement.

APR 11 1941

The patronage question figured largely in the appeal for votes. Under Dickmann there were some jobs for Negroes, but no jobs for a lot who wanted them. The lot who wanted them and didn't have them regarded their chances as better under a new regime.

52d-1941

REPUBLICAN

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

G.O.P. LEADER COMMENTS ON 3RD FDR INAUGURATION

JAN 24 1941

Sees No Joy In Event For Millions Of Americans Who Are Against Third Term

(By Emmett J. Scott)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Franklin D. Roosevelt was inaugurated President of the United States for a Third Term Monday, January 20, 1941, thereby breaking an unwritten, unbroken tradition heretofore scrupulously observed from the foundation of the Republic.

Fan-fare, eclat, pomp attended the Inaugural Ceremonies, with 25 Governors of the States in attendance; and contingents of cadets from West Point, Annapolis and the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn.

Also, contingent representation from the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Youth Administration, and the Works Progress Administration. 650 American flags decorated the parade route The Marine Band, the U. S. Army and the U. S. Navy Bands, and others, played lively tunes from the Capitol to the White House

And yet, in truth and in fact, it was a mockery of democracy. It will be described as triumphant democracy on parade, but it was mockery just the same.

Some 22,000,000 persons, and thousands and thousands of others, as the music and the cheers blatantly came to them through their radios, could not help recalling [illegible] attendant upon that Third Term nomination at Chicago last summer, and the election which followed:

JAN 24 1941

How Nominated and Elected

How the President directed the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, then drafted and nominated himself with the aid and connivance of the political machines of the great cities; how he called for a free election and then set in motion the compelling power of his new Deal agencies; how money appropriated for relief, in the hands of the Democratic political machines of the Kelly-Nashes, the Frank Hagues, the Boss Crumps, the Boss Flyn'n, and the remnant of the Pendergast machine in Kansas City, was used to coercively intimidate "Reliefers" and WPA workers; how Postmasters normally exempt from political pressure were forced to contribute to the Democratic war chest.

JAN 24 1941

Incidents to Remember

These, and many other incidents, they will recall, along with the exaggeration of world perils which terrified and alarmed the electorate, and, finally, how class divisions and class hatreds were fanned to the explosive point.

They cannot forget these things. They know that the Third Term tradition was part and parcel of the American Bill of Rights, and that the America they have known and loved is gone.

They know that the breaking of the Third Term tradition imperils the whole future of free institutions in America, and that the foundation stones on which this Government rested and upon which it has been developed have been rolled away, and that the principle of dictatorship, as was forecast during the campaign, has now come to them in the pending Lend-Lease Bill just introduced in Congress

And, so while there may be many to rejoice and celebrate, thousands and thousands of others, saddened and disillusioned, will bow their heads with a prayer that the staggering taxes soon to be fastened upon them will not carry the country to the brink of financial bankruptcy, and that, out of the hectic days ahead of us, there may emerge a public opinion which shall find mastery, and eventually return to us the practices of a free democracy.

JAN 24 1941

Social and Economic Discriminations

In all the hysteria of the moment, the Colored population of the United States, as ever, finds itself face to face with Jim-Crowism in the feverish emergency preparations of the Army and Navy; denied the opportunity to work and serve, along with their fellow-citizens, upon defense projects; still politically ostracised in the Bourbon South, and suffering all the social and economic discriminations which were to be removed if they would only rally once more to the standard of New Dealism.

Foresight were ever better than hindsight! There is much ahead of us in the way of physical and spiritual suffering, disappointment, and unrealized hopes and ambitions, as racial prejudices and discriminations against Negro citizens continue their onward march.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

JAN 16 1941

STEPPING UP

The Bystander has stated on more than one occasion that the Negro Division of the Republican State Central Committee operated an efficient organization during the 1940 campaign. They did this because they had the full cooperation of the state chairman, the candidates and their staff and the great bnlk of the Republicans interested in the welfare of the party.

Carrying the work on to the disposition of patronage in the legislature, the Negro division has secured the appointment of an assistant sergeant-at-arms, a job we have never had before; and, a page—we have not had one for twenty-five years—in the House of Representatives.

Seventeen other jobs were given to the Negro group, making the largest representation we have had in the legislature.

Of course, this indicates that those in charge of patronage hold the Negro voter in higher esteem than heretofore.

And it further illustrates the result of intelligent fair-minded organization among the Negro group, which will always command respect and consideration, once these qualities are recognized in our leadership.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Chairman Martin Urges Republicans to Widen Negro's Opportunities

5-2-d

MAR 29 1941

The Republica National Committee, at its first meeting since the Presidential election of 1940, held here Monday at the Willard Hotel, devoted its proceedings mainly to a discussion of organizational matters.

It unanimously declined to accept the resignation of Joseph W. Martin, Jr., as chairman of the National Committee which had been offered, upon motion of William F. Knowland of California; elected Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts as treasurer, in place of C. B. Goodspeed of Illinois, who resigned because of continued ill health; adopted resolutions of appreciation of the services rendered by John Hamilton of Kansas as executive director, and Mr. Goodspeed as treasurer.

Chairman Martin's address at the beginning of the session was vociferously applauded as he called for the maintenance of a militant party organization as being "essential to police and audit the New Deal Administration as it revels in the spending of thirty to forty billions of dollars....and to protect our country from financial, political and social bankruptcy."

To Widen Opportunities

He called upon Republicans in industry and in politics "to widen opportunities for the employment of Negroes, without discrimination," and also, "to provide greater opportunities for them in public service."

MAR 29 1941

Perry W. Howard, national committeeman for Mississippi, offered a resolution that the chairman be empowered to appoint a committee to "study the question of larger recognition of colred voters and larger consideration in the set-up of the machinery of organization in headquarters."

The committee adopted a resolution empowering Chairman Martin "to appoint such committees as he may see fit to further the cause of the Republican Party."

This resolution was adopted in response to a suggestion made by Chairman Martin which brought general agreement that it might be desirable to have subcommittees of the full committee make studies of the various functional duties and activities of the National Committee.

To Appoint Committees

Subsequently Mr. Martin said that he was giving thought to appointment of committees, from the Membership of the National Committee, to study such problems as the Big City vote, the Farm and Rural vote, the Negro vote, Women's Activities, and other organizational poblems. Chairman Martin announced that he would appoint the committees within the near future.

MAR 29 1941

Eighty of the 106 members of the committee were present, including Mr. Howard; Dr. S. D. Redmond as proxy for Mrs. Mary C. Booze, National Committeewoman for Mississippi; and Robert R. Church, as proxy for Mrs. Ruby Roach McLane, National Committeewoman for Tennessee.

Present at the Luncheon-Reception in honor of Former Senator John G. Townsend, Chairman of the Republican Senatorial Committee, and Congressman J. William Ditter of the Republican Congressional Committee, were the above, and also Dr. Emmett J. Scott of the Republican National Committee staff; Judge James A. Cobb; John T. Risher, and Marse S. Calloway of Maryland.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

A BRIGHTER DAY FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

APR 5 - 1941

THE REPUBLICAN National Committee at its first meeting since the national election last fall unanimously declined to accept the resignation of Congressman Joseph W. Martin jr., as its chairman, and also elected Sinclair Weeks of Massachusetts as treasurer. Thus we find that with Wendell L. Willkie as the nominal leader of the GOP and its two executive officers coming from the Bay State, the prospect for a more liberal attitude as regards the Negro vote is better than it has been for many years.

This liberal attitude was reflected in the address of Chairman Martin, who called for the maintenance of a militant party organization as being essential to police and audit the New Deal Administration as it revels in the spending of thirty to forty billions of dollars. At the same time Mr. Martin called upon Republicans in industry and in politics "to widen opportunities for the employment of Negroes, without discrimination and to provide greater opportunities for them in public service."

APR 5 - 1941

A resolution by Perry W. Howard, national committeeman for Mississippi, called for the appoinment of a committee to study the question of larger recognition of colored voters and a larger consideration in the set-up of machinery of organizations in headquarters. The committee broadened this resolution empowering the Chairman to appoint such committees as he may see fit to further the cause of the Republican Party.

This off-year interest in the Negro vote is a promising sign of better times, and with the decline of the WPA and relief rolls, the Republican party has an excellent chance to augment its membership by demanding that Negroes be given a square deal in matters of employment in private industry as well as in the armed forces of the nation. And we believe that Chairman Martin is the type of man to lead such a fight.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Republican National Committee Chairman Lacks Proper Advice

#5-2-d

JOSEPH W. MARTIN, JR., chairman of the ~~Republican~~ National Committee, has announced the appointment of a Committee on Negro Activities."

Naturally Perry W. Howard and Mrs. Mary C. Booze are members of the committee. Both are colored and are residents of Mississippi. Despite the fact that there are no colored members of the National Republican Committee from Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois, where the largest number of colored voters vote, members of the National Committee from these States should have been included.

Significantly the majority of the committee members are from Southern States, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and Kentucky are included.

JUN 19 1941

Apparently, Chairman Martin is following the same old reasoning of a half century ago: **"Southern white men know colored people best".**

More colored people vote in Pennsylvania, New York and Illinois than in all the Southern States. The problem of colored voters is chiefly in the foregoing three states so far as the Republican Party is concerned.

Somebody should tell Chairman Martin what the facts are. The Republican Party will never win an election in Mississippi.

G. O. P. REVIVAL

Ever since the November debacle, Republican chiefs have been conducting post mortems on their party, and Negroes have vied with whites in suggesting causes of its illness and plans for its resurrection.

Chandler Owen, of Chicago, has presented one of the most intelligent analyses, pointing out that the G. O. P. started its campaign propaganda too late; that Negroes held the balance of power yet insufficient money was spent to win them; that the psychology of defeatism was too prevalent; that Willkie was politically too inexperienced and oratorically a washout; that the Roosevelt name and the U. S. Treasury were hard to beat.

Most interesting are Owen's suggestions for winning the Negro back to the G. O. P. He advocates continuous year-around publicity, pressure on the white press(mostly controlled by Republicans) to change its attitude toward and treatment of Negro news, to urge Republican governors and mayors to give Negroes more patronage and to urge American employers (also largely Republican) to hire more Negroes in important positions.

Mr. Owen's analyses and suggestions are admirable, but he neglects to mention one very important fact; the white people who own and control the United States are not interested in catering to Negroes and lowering the color bar in all walks of life, and never have been, because that would weaken their system of control.

Moreover, American capitalists are about to abandon the two-party system for the one-party system, which explains the current emphasis on "National Unity" and the increasing discouragement of criticism of the Administration program by the supposed opposition.

There is no longer any reason to continue the fiction of two-party government because Wall street has secured everything it could possibly desire: i. e., regimentation of industry, guaranteeing of profits, elimination of profitless competition, automatic press censorship, control of the radio and motion pictures, herding of education and the church behind the program and very shortly, outlawing of strikes.

Our controlling families are thus on the verge of achieving the sort of State they praised in Italy and Germany (before Munich) and it is unlikely that they will bother with maintaining two parties when one party or a "coalition" can do the job.

They have always understood the nature of democracy better than the masses of Americans hence they have subsidized both parties.

In the 1940 campaign

Morga

In the 1940 campaign, Morgan publicly gave $5,000 to Roosevelt and his partner, Gilbert, gave $5,000 to the G. O. P. Thomas P. Watson gave $2,500 to each side. Other mogul did likewise. They knew what they wanted.

SOURCE: Pittsburgh
Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
3/22/41

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Candidates For City Council Discussed At Republican Club

The men of the Square Deal Republican Club, 21 A. D. were given an opportunity to express whatever views political or otherwise that they had been holding in reserve, at the regular meeting of the club Thursday evening at what was called "Men's Night." The topics which were touched upon were the forthcoming primary election for district leader and city councilman.

The speakers confined their remarks to the possibility of choosing the present leader Harold C. Burton as a preferable candidate to the City Council, and since the local primaries will be thrown open for nominations for district leader, the addressees also enlarged upon the fact that the organization should stand 100 per cent behind its executive member.

Those granted the floor were Michigan Brown and Harry Fulton of the 11th A. D. and James Boyack, chairman of publicity committee of National Republican Association. Mr. Brown, who is employed at the City Council, was introduced by Atty. Conrad A. Johnson.

Miss Lucille Womack, member of County Comittee, urged the women to take advantage of the courses being sponsored by the American Red Cross which will be maintained in the clubhouse if an average attendance of twenty to one hundred persons are enrolled.

Th club president, Atty. Philip A. Watson, presided.

ALABAMA

52e-1941
News
Birmingham, Ala.

Poll Tax Drive In Last Stages

$540 Collected At League's Substations During First Day; Books To Close Saturday

JAN 30 1941

Poll taxes aggregating $540 were collected Wednesday by the League of Women Voters at three downtown substations, Tax Collector J. W. (Bill) Hamilton said Thursday as he reported on the first day's results in the final drive to boost collections.

Saturday is the last day voters may pay their poll taxes, Hamilton warned.

Substations operated by the League of Women Voters are located in the lobby of the Brown-Marx Building, in the lobby of the City Hall and at Parisian Department Store. Eighteen other substations are scattered about the city and county and the taxes also may be paid at Birmingham and Bessemer Courthouses.

Hamilton said many persons are under the impression that time for payment of poll taxes had been extended through Feb. 13. This impression has been created, Hamilton said, because the Board of Registrars will have a registration period in Birmingham from Feb. 5 to Feb. 13, inclusive.

The tax collector reiterated that Birmingham residents must pay their $1.50-per-year poll tax not later than Saturday if they wish to vote in the City Commission elections this year.

Total poll tax collections since Oct. 1 amounted to $23.572.50 at the close of business Wednesday, Hamilton said. Approximately $16.000 remains outstanding, Hamilton said, basing his estimate on collections of $39.891 for the City Commission election year four years ago.

WEEK IS LAST FOR POLL TAXES

Saturday Is Deadline For 1941 Voters, Collector Warns

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

A reminder was given Thursday by Tax Collector J. W. (Bill) Hamilton to Jefferson County residents that they must make poll tax payments not later than Saturday in order to be eligible to vote in 1941.

An erroneous impression that the poll tax deadline has been extended to Feb. 13 had been gained by many persons, Hamilton said. This impression was created because the Board of Registrars will have a registration period in Birmingham from Feb. 5 to Feb. 13, inclusive. Hamilton reiterated that Saturday is the deadline for the $1.50 poll taxes.

FEB 1 - 1941

Payments of the poll taxes may be made at the Birmingham and Bessemer courthouses, the three booths operated in downtown locations or at any of the 18 other substations scattered about the city and county. The booths operated by the League of Women Voters are located in the lobby of the City Hall, the lobby of the Brown-Marx Building and at the Parisian Department Store.

Hamilton said he received Thursday a total of $540 collected at the three booths Wednesday, the first day they were in operation. These receipts brought the total collected since Oct. 1 to $23,572.50 and Hamilton expects to take in approximately $15,000 in the remainder of the week, basing his estimate on the total receipts of $39,891 four years ago just preceding the last City Commission election.

FEB 1 1941

Following is a list of the 21 substations established by Hamilton for poll tax collections:

Downtown—Lobby of City Hall, lobby of Brown - Marx Building Parisian Department Store, office of Rogers H. Bite, Title Guarantee Building, and Billie Fidger Cafe, 2106 Avenue C, South.

Acipco—W. J. Merriweather, Jr., at Acipco Y. M. C. A.

Ensley—Tom & Jim's, 2416 Avenue E; Ensley Political and Educational Club, 1600 Avenue H; Gilmer Drug Company, 418 Nineteenth Street; Ensley Italian Club and Ensley Inferior Court.

Fairfield — C. D. Sallade, city clerk, City Hall.

Homewood — W. Bracken, city clerk, City Hall.

Irondale—Irondale Pharmacy.

Leeds—Leeds Drug Company.

North Birmingham — Rogers & Co., 3100 North Twenty-Seventh Street.

Pratt City—Turner Drug Company.

Tarrant City — City clerk, City Hall.

West End—Levy Dry Goods Store, 1334 Tuscaloosa Avenue.

Woodlawn—Lantrip Drug Company, 5528 First Avenue, North.

Wylam—J. M. Walker Company, 604 Forty-Fourth

Birmingham, Ala. News
March 11, 1941

FROM BAD TO WORSE

While Alabama probably should modify the cumulative feature of its poll tax law, we are unable to see where repeal of such law would produce any appreciable benefits. On the contrary, we can see where much harm would result. Anyone willing to face facts as they are in Alabama elections will admit that the worst source of corruption today is among that element which insists first upon having someone pay their poll tax and then sell their votes to the highest bidder.

As a rule votes are sold because those selling them actually need the money and are none too particular how they get it. Repeal of the poll tax law as a requisite to voting would enfranchise thousands of Negroes, and the bulk of these votes would be open to the highest bidder, which would merely aggravate an already deplorable situation. It is a condition and not a theory which we in Alabama face, and any action which would weaken rather than strengthen our present election laws should be studiously avoided.

Those who think enough of the privilege of franchise to keep their poll taxes paid are not likely to sell their votes, while the contrary is true of the bulk of those who are indifferent to this privilege.—Clarke County Democrat (Grove Hill).

News
Birmingham, Ala.

THERE'LL BE ONLY SEVEN

APR 7 - 1941

Every candidate for the governorship of Virginia is pledged to abolish the poll tax, says Virginius Dabney, editor of The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

If poll tax repeal has become popular enough in the Cavalier state to warrant inclusion in the platforms of all gubernatorial candidates, prospects for early removal are good.

Assuming that Virginia does vote itself out from under the poll tax, Alabama will have the company of only six other states which charge for the privilege of voting.

Let's hope we beat Mississippi at least.—Lee County Bulletin (Auburn).

APR 7 1941

News
Birmingham, Ala.

MORE DEMOCRACY

APR 27 1941

There are many objections expressed to repeal of the poll tax in Alabama. Two of the most common are that schools would suffer because money derived from levy of the tax goes to education, and that repeal would let down the bars to hordes of Negroes.

The schools would lose very little revenue if the poll tax were to be abolished. Last year total payments amounted to slightly more than $272,000, barely enough money on which to operate the public schools two days. On the other hand, the poll tax limits exercise of the franchise so drastically that not even one-third the parents of school children vote. If all the nonvoters were enfranchised, education would stand to gain far more than it would lose.

There is no truth to the belief that repeal of the poll tax would turn over political control of certain counties to the Negroes. The tax has been abolished in North Carolina, Florida, Kentucky and Louisiana, but the increase in number of Negroes voting has been unnoticeable. The truth of the matter is that in Alabama thousands of Negroes who are now qualified to vote do not exercise the privilege. Only about 1,500 Negroes are registered in spite of the fact that there are in the state 18,000 colored ex-service men who are automatically exempt from payment of the tax.

APR 27 1941

A number of people who once opposed poll tax repeal are now convinced that the tax has long ago served its usefulness. They are learning the facts on this issue, and as they become better acquainted with them are calling for outright repeal.

Joining in the fight against the poll tax in Alabama are such intelligent women's organizations as the Alabama Council of Home Demonstration Clubs, the American Association of University Women, the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the State P.-T. A., the Society of Christian Service of the Alabama Methodist Church and others.

In this day when all of us are extolling the virtues of democracy we might begin to think more about extending democracy right here at home. Repeal of our poll tax laws is the first step we should make in any campaign to further the cause of democracy in Alabama.—Lee County Bulletin (Auburn).

APR 27 1941

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Labor And The Poll Tax

APR 25 1941

In pleading for abolition of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, the Alabama Federation of Labor, despite what some Alabamians may think, did not depart from its support of Southern institutions and Southern civilization. Sensibly, the members of the federation refused to be moved by the argument often heard that abandonment of the poll tax as the price of the voting privilege would lead to loss of all the gains made since Reconstruction.

APR 25 1941

The Federation of Labor realized that the burden of the cumulative poll tax such as Alabama must pay falls unduly hard upon the working man. It knows the widespread disfranchisement that follows imposition of the Alabama tax. And there can be no question of its loyalty to the state and to the South in its belief that the tax should be removed.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Alabama Democratic Rule Of Party Affairs Now Is Left In Doubt

Supreme Court's Decision Imposing U. S. Regulation Is Pondered By Officials

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

MAY 2[illegible] 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Whether Alabama Democrats will be deprived of the right to continue regulating their own party affairs, was in doubt Wednesday as party officials studied Monday's U. S. Supreme Court decision holding state primaries subject to federal regulation the same as general elections.

"I am not in position to express an opinion as to whether or not the recent Supreme Court decision will deprive us of regulating our own party affairs until I read the full opinion of the court," said State Democratic Executive Committee Chairman Gessner T. McCorvey, Mobile, in response to a query from this column.

"However, I should certainly think that the federal government could under no circumstances interfere with our regulating our own Democratic primaries insofar as all officers, with the possible exception of such federal officers as congressmen and United States senators are concerned."

Like belief was expressed by Jefferson County Democratic Chairman Holt McDowell, who has written McCorvey concerning the high court ruling and requested Congressman Luther Patrick to send him a copy of the decision.

McCorvey declared that "heretofore our party has always claimed and exercised the right to fix qualifications of voters and candidates for office in our Democratic primaries, which we considered strictly and exclusively a party matter."

"In Alabama we have for many years confined our Democratic primaries to white electors and we have further provided that no one could become a candidate in our Democratic primaries who had fought the Democratic nominees in the preceding general election," the state chairman added.

The high tribunal, in its decision, had no disagreement over the constitutional right of Congress to legislate against corruption in primaries, but the court split 4 to 3 on the question whether Congress actually had done so in a broad 1870 statute making it a crime to deprive a citizen of his constitutional rights.

It was exulained that the specific purpose of the 1870 statute was to carry out the fourteenth amendment giving Negroes the right to vote. There was no direct question of Negro suffrage involved in the case decided by the high court. Justice Department officials were reported by The Associated Press to have expressed belief the decision indicated the court would "rule that any interference with the rights of Negroes to vote in a primary to office violated the federal statute." And belief was expressed the tribunal would hold the 1870 law applicable to any political party regulations which bar Negro voters from primaries or which require tests of party regularity.

It was interesting to note that the tribunal's majority opinion, written by Justice Stone, was dissented to by Justices Black, Douglas and Murphy, considered among the most liberal members of the court.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Steel Committee Opposes Poll Tax

JUN 24 1941

BIRMINGHAM, ~~ALA.,~~ June 23.—(AP)—Abolition of the Alabama poll tax was advanced by members of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) today as a means of boosting the group's voting power.

A resolution urging elimination of the "absortive poll tax" was offered at a regional S. W. O. C. meeting yesterday and adopted unanimously by the approximately 150 delegates.

Other resolutions favoring government action in limiting war profits, "severe taxation of excess profits," and approving the work of Frances Perkins, secretary of labor, were adopted by the group.

Delegates from Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and Louisiana were present.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Labor Joins Poll Tax Fight in Birmingham

JUN 5 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, June 4.—Southern Negroes are heartened as the result of a Right to Vote conference just concluded here in which labor pledged to throw its support into the struggle.

One of the labor speakers was Reid Robinson, head of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, who promised full support of his union and many of the CIO unions for the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill. Robinson told the conference delegates that John L. Lewis had pointed out to labor generally that a disfranchised mass of Negro and poor white citizens in the south was a retarding force to the advancement of labor so long as it was allowed to exist.

As a result of the conference, a permanent committee has been set up in Birmingham for local work to continue the campaign and to test the recent Supreme Court decision that the right to select members of Congress is guaranteed in the Constitution and that all steps in the process of that election are so guaranteed.

Laurent Frantz, young lawyer, outlined the process of taking such a case to the courts and said, "This decision is an answer to the contention that the Geyer Bill is unconstitutional; it is a favorable sign for the Pirtle Case in Tennessee; it speaks for the doom of the lily-white primary and affects the denial of registration to Negroes by local boards."

JUN 5 1941

Edward E. Strong, executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress keynoted the whole session when he said, "There is now a possibility of getting national interest in the denial of the right to register tied up with the poll tax because the questions are one. We must work here in Birmingham to the end that we bring before the Supreme Court a case on the denial of the Jefferson County Board to register Negroes."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

State Going To Polls In May; You'd Better Start Preparing

NOV 25 1941

With a general election for the State coming up next May, tax officials yesterday called attention to the time period during which qualifications for voting can be made and especially urged the prompt payment of poll taxes. The tax of $1.50 became due Oct. 1 and can be paid in time to qualify by Feb. 1, 1942.

On the ballot for the May primary will be the following offices: Two members of the County Board of Education, County Solicitor, U. S. Senator, U. S. Congressman, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney General, State Auditor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Superintendent of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industry and Sheriff.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones yesterday explained the qualifications of paying the poll tax as follows:

1. One who becomes 21 years of age before the first day of October of any year is subject to the poll tax due on that day.
2. One who becomes 21 years of age after the first day of October of any year is not subject to the poll tax due on that day, his first poll tax being due on the first day of the next October.
3. One who becomes 45 years of age before the first day of October of any year is not subject to the poll tax due on that day.
4. One who becomes 45 years of age after the first day of October of any year is subject to the poll tax due on that day.

NOV 25 1941

Reports from the office of the county tax collector reveal an expectancy of the heaviest poll tax paid since 1939 when 6,950 persons in the county paid $15,112.50. The poll tax, one of the few taxes out of which no fees are taken for the expense of collection, is used in its entirety for the school fund. Last year 5,790 persons in the county paid a total poll tax of $10,723.50.

Alabama is one of only eight States, (all southern) requiring its voters to pay a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, except to vote for the President, for a member of the U. S. Senate or the U. S. Congress. The other seven states are Mississippi, Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee and Virginia.

Currently the Geyer Bill is before the Congress, designed to eliminate the poll tax provision, which was made a part of the Constitution in 1901. However, the bill, if enacted, would not effect provisions required for voting in an election for an office in the United States Government.

Prospective voters were warned of the accumulative character of poll taxes. The poll tax for each year since a person reached the age of 21 must be paid before he is entitled to vote in an election.

Southern News
lmanac
Birmingham, Ala.

IT'S THE LAW:

Illegal Means Used To Prevent Registering

THIS week (Aug. 6, through 14) the voters' registration books are open in Jefferson County.

Alabama law gives the right to register to persons who satisfy the following qualifications. You must be: (1) a citizen of the U. S.; (2) 21 years old or older; (3) a resident of Alabama for two years and the county for one year by the time of the next general election; (4) either able to read and write and employed for more than half the last 12 months (unless physically unable to work) or else owner of $300 worth of property on which taxes are paid; (5, not disqualified for feeble-mindedness, insanity or conviction of crime.

These requirements were discussed in detail in this column last week.

Payment of poll tax is required before you vote, but not before you register.

IT may be admitted that the Alabama law, by its very terms, discriminates against poor people to a certain extent. The residence requirement bars mostly poor people because poor people usually rent their homes instead of owning them and consequently move much more often. They also often move from state to state in search of work and thus lose their vote because of residence requirements. Vagrancy, although a very minor crime which thousands of unemployed commit daily through no fault of their own, is listed in the Alabama law as one of the crimes conviction of which will bar you from registering and voting. The law discriminates against people able to work but unable to find employment. They cannot vote unless they are property owners. The law frankly favors property owners by saying they may vote even if unable to read and write, but persons who own no property may not.

Still, after all these legal discriminations are accounted for, the fact remains that the great majority of the people of Alabama are eligible to register under the law. But, only about one in five is registered. Biggest reason is that many never bother to try to register; they feel there would be no use because they couldn't pay the poll tax anyway. Second biggest reason is the illegal discriminations practiced by county registration boards.

HERE are some of the practices reported from various Alabama counties by which members of registration boards bar applicants that they, as individuals, think should not vote, although they are qualified according to law. These practices not only have no basis in law, but they are violations of the law by the board members:

1. Refusing to take applications from Negroes. The Alabama law puts on the board precisely the same obligation to register a Negro as to register a white person with the same qualifications. If it did not, it would be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

2. Creating an atmosphere of hostility and intimidation to discourage Negroes from trying to register. Conspiracy to oppress any person in the free exercise of his constitutional rights is a felony under federal law (Sec. 19 of the Criminal Code).

3. Throwing applications in the wastebasket. This is a violation of Sec. 20 of the Criminal Code, as well as destruction of public records.

4. Refusing to furnish certificates is a violation of Title 17, Sec. 29 of the state code.

5. Setting quotas; so many may be registered from such and such group in the population. The board is under legal obligation to register every qualified individual, regardless of race, creed, etc., and has no authority to set quotas.

6. Asking the applicant questions, supposedly to test his education. It is notorious that the questions used in such cases are often silly catch questions that not one college graduate in a hundred could answer. But, even if fair questions are used, there is no legal basis for the practice. The law requires no education beyond the simple ability to read and write.

7. Refusing registration to persons who do not understand the application blank well enough to fill it out correctly without assistance. Literacy is defined in the law as ability to read and write any article of the U. S. Constitution. The board has no authority to substitute ability to understand their complicated and technical application blank for the test provided by law.

8. Requiring the applicant to furnish character references. The application blank calls for the name of your employer and of two persons **who know where you live.** This is legal only if it is used to check up on your identity, residence, and whether you were employed during the greater part of the past 12 months. Use of these questions to require the applicant to get someone to vouch for him is illegal.

9. Applying the literacy and property requirements in a discriminatory way. It is just as illegal to apply a constitutional law in an unconstitutional way as it is to enforce an unconstitutional law.

This column will discuss next week what can be done to compel members of county registration boards to obey the law.

AUG 7 1941

AUG 7 1941

AUG 7 1941

Birmingham Ala News
9-23-41

NO SUBSTITUTE FOR DEMOCRACY

There can be no substitute for democracy, we are told, regardless of how hard the Black Belters try to convince the citizens of Alabama that it is right for counties like Lowndes, with a population of 22,661, to have an all-time state senator and two representatives, while Autauga, Chilton and Shelby, with a combined population of 77,894, have one state senator and one representative each; and notwithstanding the fact that they have 10 times as many qualified voters as counties like Lowndes. The non-voting population of the Black Belt counties are not required to pay poll tax; in fact, they are prevented from paying poll tax whenever and wherever possible.

Thus a few white people voters and thousands of non-voting Negroes in the Black Belt counties have the same voting strength in the state Legislature as the more than 10 times as many white voters in the combined white counties above mentioned.

Barbour, with a population of 32,722 (mostly black) has an all-time state senator and two representatives in the Legislature, while Shelby, with a population of 28,962 (mostly white), has a senator only every four years, and only one representative in the Legislature.

Bullock, with a population of 19,310 (mostly black), has an all-time senator and two representatives, while Chilton, with a population of 27,985 (mostly white), has a senator only once in four years, and one representative.

Lowndes, with a population of 22,661 (mostly black), has an all-time senator and two representatives, while Autauga, with a population of 20,977 (mostly white), has a senator only every four years and one representative in the Legislature.

And yet we are told: "There can be no substitute for democracy."—Chilton County News (Clanton).

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Poll Tax Time Again

Among the large number of reasons there are for us to be thankful this year is one that stands well to the forefront—that of the sacred right to cast our ballot according to the dictates of our consciences. In America and Alabama next year, when we again elect a number of public officials, there will be no stern eye of a Gestapo watching and waiting for us when we go to the polls.

We urge every citizen of Macon County to pay your poll tax early this year and have a say in the running of our government in this, the greatest country on earth.

5-22

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ala. High Tribunal to Hear Appeal in Vote Refusal Case

NOV 29 1941

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (ANP) — The Alabama Supreme Court, this week, will hear the case of William Boswell of Birmingham who is appealing for the reversal of a decision of the lower courts of Birmingham which refused to pass upon his qualifications to become a registered voter.

Boswell originally sued the board of registrars who refused to register him. The lower court dismissed the case and a board of regents, appointed by Governor Frank Dix, concurred in the court's ruling.

The case will not be argued but has been submitted on brief. A. D. Shores, attorney, is representing Boswell.

Southern News Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

FRIENDS SAY VICTORY SURE

MAR 6 1941

To insure honest election returns and the secret ballot, Birmingham progressives are driving full steam ahead to force the use of voting machines in the city primaries May 6, in keeping with the referendum vote of the people last fall. Conservative, die-hard ring politicians, opposed to the voting machines, are utilizing every legal loophole and technicality to obstruct the expressed will of the people. A crucial battle is pending. Interest is centered in a suit in the court of Jefferson Chancery Judge E. M. Creel. At a late hour Wednesday Judge Creel had not given his decision whether Jefferson County could buy voting machines or if the county would be barred from buying them on account of debt limitations.

George D. Patterson said that a decision by Judge Creel against buying machines would by no means end the fight for their purchase. Mr. Patterson, attorney and president of Junior Chamber of Commerce, is a leading figure among the progressives who have tried for years to get voting machines for Birmingham and Jefferson County.

He said that efforts would be intensified to secure delivery of machines in time to be used in the Birmingham city election primaries May 6 and May 20.

Decision Due

Judge Creel had indicated Tuesday that within 24 to 48 hours he would give his decision in the suit wherein Eva Caldwell Knight, a tax payer, sought an injunction to prevent Jefferson County commissioners from buying machines. Judge Creel heard the argument of the attorneys Tuesday morning.

Representing Mrs. Knight were Attorneys W. Bruce White and Frank Bainbridge. Mrs. Knight is the wife of J. M. Knight, president of the Real Estate Owners Association.

County Attorney Clarence Mullins assisted by Maurice Bishop argued for the purchase of machines. It was shown in the argument that under Section 224 of the Constitution of the state of Alabama "no county shall incur bonded debt over three and one-half per cent of the assessed value of the property in the county.

Under the above provision that the debt of Jefferson County shall not exceed $9,500,000. It already has a debt of approximately $12,248,000, $2,748,000 over the limit.

Attorneys for Mrs. Knight said that this was a bar to the county increasing its debt to buy the machines.

MAR 6 1941

Mr. Mullins argued to buy the machines and show there are two sorts of county expenditures: One compulsory—that is expenditures imposed upon the county commission by an act of the legislature, by ruling of the court or by some arm of the state government. The other kind of expenditures are discretionary—expenditures which are made without compulsion and upon the judgment and decision of the county commissioners.

Mr. Mullins showed that the state legislature had passed an act enabling voters in counties to choose whether they would use voting machines or not; the people of Jefferson County voted on November 5 to use voting machines. This election Mr. Mullins said, made it a compulsory duty upon the part of the county commissioners to provide voting machines in any election occurring six months after the voters had expressed their desire for them.

May 6 primary will occur six months and one day after the machines were approved.

Mr. Mullins quoted cases showing elections are a necessary function of government.

"The county must make this required expenditure even if by doing so it will be necessary to reduce discretionary expenditures of the county budget, said Mr. Patterson who was an observer at the hearings. He later quoted figures showing a part of the county discretionary expenditures as follows:

Maintenance of roads and bridges, $276,000; Miscellaneous expenditures, $40,000; sheriff's office, $130,000; county home, $52,500; county commissioners, $40,000.

"All that will be required in order to get the machines," he said, "is to change the county budget so as to provide one year's rent each year for 12 years. The county commission has bids which enable it to rent machines year by year for 12 years. At the end of the term the county may buy the machines for $1. The lease may be canceled at the end of any year. Therefore, the rental agreement which would be entered into by the county commissioners in securing the machines would not be a lien upon the future income of the county. Therefore, it is in no sense a bonded debt and there is no ground for the argument that the purchase of the machines would violate the constitution."

MAR 6 1941

Moot Question

Mr. Patterson also said, "This is a moot question for the further reason that the City of Birmingham has agreed to pay $11,800 which is the first year's rental installment upon machines necessary for the Birmingham primary. All the county would have to pay is approximately $1,500 freight on the machines, which could readily be appropriated out of miscellaneous revenues.

Furthermore, according to Mr. Patterson, the county can secure the money without issuance of bonds. He suggested that $20,000 could be taken from the $52,500 appropriated for the county home. This would leave $32,500. The $32,500 could be put in an old-age pension fund and would be matched by the state of Alabama, making a total of $65,000. The state of Alabama could take the $65,000 and have it matched by the federal government to make a fund of $130,000. These pensions could be paid to the residents at the county home and they could take the money and take care of themselves as and where they might see fit, or could pay their board in the county home and by this means the county home could be maintained.

52e-1941

ALABAMA

News

Birmingham, Ala.

Only $16,000 Taken In So Far, Compared To $47,000 Last Year

JAN 17 1941

Collection Paces Will Be Opened During Last Three Days Of Month

With poll tax collections lagging far behind those of previous years, Tax Collector J. W. (Bill) Hamilton announced Friday he will establish 14 branch collection booths in scattered locations in Jefferson County the last three days of this month in an effort to boost receipts.

Feb. 1 will be the last day in which poll tax payments may be made by Birmingham residents who wish to cast ballots in the City Commission primary May 6 and the runoff election two weeks later. Hamilton said Friday that receipts so far this year had amounted to only $16,587, as compared with a total $47,238 last year and $31,878 two years ago.

Hamilton recognizes that this is an "off" year because no county or state elections are scheduled, but he hopes to surpass the $30,000 figure before Feb. 1.

The booths to be set up will be in operation Jan. 29-31. Hamilton also expects to establish, in addition to the list already arranged, at least a half dozen more collection places.

Hamilton has been authorized by the County Commission to employ Mrs. James Wideman to supervise the booths which the League of Women Voters will operate in the lobby of the Brown-Marx Building and at Parisian Department Store.

Other collection places were announced by Hamilton as follows:

Tom and Jim's, 2416 Avenue E, Ensley.

Lantrip Drug Company, 5528 First Avenue, North.

Ensley Political and Educational Club, 1600 Avenue H, Ensley.

Rogers & Company, 3100 North Twenty-Seventh Street.

Homewood City Hall.

Fairfield City Hall.

Ensley Italian Club.

Ensley Inferior Court.

Acipco Y. M. C. A.

Irondale Pharmacy.

Gilmer Drug Company, 418 Nineteenth Street, Ensley.

Leeds Drug Company, Leeds.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

POLL TAX RECEIPTS ESTABLISH RECORD

FEB 5 1941

Collections Of $45,130 Exceed Former 'Off-Year' High

Poll tax receipts for the period Oct. 1-Feb. 1, soared to an all-time record high of $45,130.50 for an election "off-year," indicating a record number of citizens will be eligible to cast ballots in this Spring's City Commission races, Tax Collector J. W. (Bill) Hamilton said Tuesday.

In addition to receipts being the heaviest for any years without a state or county election, they also are the second heaviest for any year in the history of the county. Based on collections in other "off-years," Hamilton said he would have considered receipts of $41,000 as "heavy."

FEB 5 1941

Record poll tax collections for any year in the history of the office were set in the Oct. 1-Feb. 1 period a year ago with a total of $47,233.50, but Hamilton pointed out that citizens were paying poll taxes at that time to become eligible to vote in the presidential race.

Prior to the last City Commission election four years ago, collections were only $39,891.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

POLL FEES MAY EXCEED $40,000

FEB 5 1941

Final Survey Is Begun By Local Collector Of Tax Receipts

(From Yesterday's Final Edition)

Poll tax receipts for this year probably will exceed the $40,000 mark, Tax Collector J. W. (Bill) Hamilton said Monday as he began a final survey of collections prior to the deadline last Saturday afternoon on the voters' payments.

Hamilton said he will not be able to get an accurate check on the receipts until he has had an opportunity to audit collections at all of the 21 substations established at scattered locations in the city and county. With many of the books still outstanding and with no report received from Bessemer for the last half of January, collections were approximately $36,000, Hamilton said.

Many remittances received by mail prior to the deadline also were to be added to Hamilton's total.

Poll tax collections prior to the City Commission race four years ago amounted to $39,891, Hamilton said.

FEB 5 1941

The tax collector said he was informed by Henry Lovejoy, president of Painters Local No. 57, that by-laws of that union now require members to be qualified voters, if eligible. Approximately 250 members of the union this year paid current and prior year poll taxes in excess of $1,000, Hamilton said he was told by Lovejoy.

Total collections by the League of Women Voters at three downtown booths amounted to $3,255, Hamilton said.

News

Birmingham, Ala.

10 Voters In County Pay 24 Years Tax For Right To Vote

FEB 19 1941

Ten persons paid $36—poll tax for 24 years—for the privilege of voting this year, Tax Collector J. W. (Bill) Hamilton announced Wednesday after a canvass of receipts between Oct. 1 and Feb. 1.

A total of 20,255 persons paid poll tax this year, according to Hamilton, who said 17,794 of these paid only $1.50, or one year's tax, while the remaining 2,461 paid amounts ranging from $3 to $36. Two paid $34.50, five paid $33, 10 paid $31.50 and 12 others paid $30 each.

FEB 19 1941

Total collections from the 20,255 individuals was $45,502.50, according to Hamilton, who said the receipts sent an all-time record high for an "off" year, one in which there is no state or county election.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

Pay Your Poll Tax!

Dozens of convenient booths have been set up in downtown office buildings and in the suburbs for citizens who have not yet paid their poll taxes, but who wish to vote in the coming city election. Poll taxes must be paid not later than today if one is to vote in the May primaries for the nomination of city commissioners.

FEB 1 1941

Citizens who owe one year's poll tax can pay at any of the booths, but it is suggested that men and women who are behind in their poll tax payments check up with the tax collector's office at the Courthouse to be certain that they will be eligible to vote this year.

Southern News Almanac

Birmingham, Ala.

Pay Alabama Poll Tax By First Of February

The fight to repeal the poll tax has not been won. Therefore it is imperative that as many people as possible pay their poll tax and take part in electing men who will repeal the poll tax and will fight the people's battles.

JAN 23 1941

In Alabama the poll tax must be paid by February 1st. Go pay your tax now. If you are an older person and owe a larger amount of accumulated poll tax than you can pay—then see that some younger member of the family becomes eligible to vote. Pay your poll tax to your county tax collector at once!

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
March 19, 1941

OUT-SLICKING THE CITY SLICKERS

Some real business went on down in Wright County, where the Democrats say a negro voter, after casting one straight for the G. O. P., asked, "where's my receipt, boss, so I can collect for voting like they told me to?"

Christian County Republicans would make the Kelly - Hague-Tammany brand of vote-counting look as outmoded as a home brew set, McDaniel insists. In Christian County, he said, they let them vote, then let them remove the ballots from the box and change them to suit the G. O. P.

Democrats also fumed about the accommodations in some of the polling places. Take Taney County, for instance, in the heart of the "Shepherd of the Hills" country. McDaniel avers there were no polling booths and that Republican spellbinders whooped it up for their candidates inside the voting place in an effort to snatch erring brothers who cast sheep's eyes at Democratic names on the ballots.

Douglas County didos really set the Democrats afire. In that stronghold of Republicans, Democrats charge egg crates were stacked up to be used as polling booths, that an officer of the law handed ballots to voters and watched them marked, and that one Republican judge counted the ballots without benefit of a Democrat watcher as provided by law.

Not satisfied with such unconventional activities, G. O. P. stalwarts in some counties rounded up willing workers in Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas, marched them across the line and voted them for Donnell, the Democrats charge.

Backlashes from the McDaniel cry of corruption are now pouring in as a legislative committee starts its investigation.

White-maned H. T. Floyd, of Andrew County insisted that the house expunge from its record the names of those accused of fraud in his county with the plea that "I've known those folks for 40 years and they ain't crooked and no Democrat can say they are."

* * *

A NEW TECHNIQUE FOR BALLOT-BOX STUFFING?

Some Democratc county committeemen objected to the McDaniel petition as it applied to their counties, insisting the country folks would have no part of crooked election business.

A few anti-machine Democratic legislative leaders fought the investigation and insisted Donnell had been elected fairly and squarely. They said trumped-up charges against Donnell would hurt their party.

Now that McDaniel's cards are on the table, however, many believe he holds an ace or two, especially when it comes to charges of buying votes on credit and carrying on interstate commerce in vote-snatching.

What the boys in the backroom really want to know, however, is whether the fiddle-playing corn growers have developed a technique that will revolutionize the ancient art of ballot-box stuffing in the bright light districts.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 27, 1941

MORE DEMOCRACY

There are many objections expressed to repeal of the poll tax in Alabama. Two of the most common are that schools would suffer because money derived from levy of the tax goes to education, and that repeal would let down the bars to hordes of Negroes.

The schools would lose very little revenue if the poll tax were to be abolished. Last year total payments amounted to slightly more than $272,000, barely enough money on which to operate the public schools two days. On the other hand, the poll tax limits exercise of the franchise so drastically that not even one-third the parents of school children vote. If all the non-voters were enfranchised, education would stand to gain far more than it would lose.

There is no truth to the belief that repeal of the poll tax would turn over political control of certain counties to the Negroes. The tax has been abolished in North Carolina, Florida, Kentucky and Louisiana, but the increase in number of Negroes voting has been unnoticeable. The truth of the matter is that in Alabama thousands of Negroes who are now qualified to vote do not exercise the privilege. Only about 1,500 Negroes are registered in spite of the fact that there are in the state 18,000 colored ex-service men who are automatically exempt from payment of the tax.

A number of people who once opposed poll tax repeal are now convinced that the tax has long ago served its usefulness. They are learning the facts on this issue, and as they become better acquainted with them are calling for outright repeal.

Joining in the fight against the poll tax in Alabama are such intelligent women's organizations as the Alabama Council of Home Demonstration Clubs, the American Association of University Women, the State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the State P.-T. A., the Society of Christian Service of the Alabama Methodist Church and others.

In this day when all of us are extolling the virtues of democracy we might begin to think more about extending democracy right here at home. Repeal of our poll tax laws is the first step we should make in any campaign to further the cause of democracy in Alabama.—Lee County Bulletin (Auburn).

News
Birmingham, Ala.

APR 27 1941

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APR 27 1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

MAY 27 1941

Dixon Is Silent On Primary Ruling

Gov. Dixon, upon being informed of the Supreme Court decision holding State primaries subject to Federal regulation last night, said he preferred to make no comment until he had seen a copy of the decision and had had time to give it careful study.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

JUL 3 1941

ALABAMA MINORITIES

While there are so many more urgent problems pressing for attention, it is probably an inappropriate time to be discussing a reapportionment of the Alabama Legislature which will come more nearly making representation conform to population. Yet this is a favorite subject in the industrial counties of large and rapidly growing population, which feel that there is discrimination against them in the number of representatives they are allowed.

While the state constitution directs that reapportionment shall be made after every decennial census, there has been no change in the legislative representation since the constitution was adopted in [illegible]. The chief reason has been inability to get together upon a plan which was regarded as fair both to the industrial white counties and the rural and Black Belt counties where minorities must be properly recognized and cared for.

The conflict of interest between rural regions and the populous urban sections is nothing new in Alabama. Virtually every state in the Union has the same sort of problem. Chicago is always in a controversy with downstate Illinois. New York City always sees things differently from the representatives of upper New York state. It will probably never be possible for urban Birmingham to see things from the same point of view as the Black Belt.

The Birmingham News, as the most vocal spokesman of the industrial section in behalf of reapportionment which will give Jefferson County the number of representatives in the Legislature to which its population entitles it, recognizes the justice of protecting the small counties and preserving the proportional voice in affairs which was accorded the Black Belt through a gentleman's agreement at the time the constitution was ratified.

The state constitution could never have been ratified without the Black Belt support in 1901, and it was no accident that the apportionment then decided upon gave the Black Belt adequate legislative protection. The only way to preserve this protection is not to depend wholly upon population in fixing representation. That is difficult because of the wording of the constitution itself. It says that the decennial apportionment of the House of Representatives by counties "shall be according to the number of inhabitants in them respectively"; while it declares that the senatorial districts "shall be as nearly equal to each other in the number of inhabitants as may be."

JUL 3 1941

The Birmingham News recognizes that apportionment of both houses on a population basis does not provide enough protection and states that "at least one house of the Legislature should be chosen on a strictly population basis with the members representing as nearly as possible constituencies of equal size."

That is getting somewhere, and indicates an attitude that may ultimately find accord in the Black Belt. It acknowledges the main basis of the rural contention, and that is, that they must never put themselves in position to be unfairly imposed upon by mere numbers. A way will have to be found to base senatorial representation upon something else than numbers. Otherwise reapportionment faces still further delay.—Alabama Journal (Montgomery).

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

"ABOLISH POLL TAX" WEEK HELD DURING MARCH

MAR 1 1941

MAR 1 1941

Appeal Made by SNYC To Aid in Bringing Democracy to South

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An appeal for the observance of the week of May 11-17 as national "Abolish the Poll Tax" Week, with the purpose of directing public attention to the fact that over 10,000,000 eligible American citizens are voteless, was made this week by the Southern Negro Youth Congress from its national headquarters here.

In announcing plans, Edward E. Strong, executive secretary of the youth group, pointed out that the week should receive wide support from civic organizations, labor, schools, and churches both in the North and in the South.

"It is impossible," he stated, "for Southerners who cannot vote because of accumulated poll taxes and prejudiced local registration officials to win this struggle by themselves. It is up to our brothers in the Northern states who have the vote to influence their Congressmen to vote for anti-poll tax legislation.

"The week's observance will serve as an occasian to focus national attention not only on the poll tax but also on the general discrimination practiced against Negroes at the polls, such as the intimidation of voters; unreasonable registration requirements and the holding of lilywhite primaries."

MAR 1 1941

Poll taxes must be paid in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Virginia before voting in any election.

It has been estimated that about four million Negroes and six million white Southerners have no voice in their government because of these laws.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

"Abolish the Poll Tax Week' Launched

MAR 1 1941

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In announcing plans for "Abolish the Poll Tax" Week, Mr. Edward E. Strong, executive secretary o the youth group, pointed out that the Week should receive wide support from civic organizations, labor, schools, and churches, both in the North and in the South. "It is impossible," he stated, "for Southerners who cannot vote because of accumulated poll taxes and prejudiced local registration officials to win this strugle by themselves. to win this struggle by themselves It is up to our brothers in the Northern states, who have the vote to influence their Congressmen to vote for anti-poll tax legislation.'

The week's observance will serve as an occasion to focus national attention not only on the poll tax but also on the general d iscrimination practiced against Negroes at the polls, such as the intimidation of voters; unreasonable registration requirements and the holding of lilywhite primaries.

The purpose of a national observance as anounced by Southern Negro Youth Congress officers are first, to mobilize sentiment against the poll tax and denying Negroes the vote. Secondly, to arouse a national demand for the passage of the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill. Thirdly, to raise funds and secure wider support for the campaign to win the right to vote in the Southern states.

In addition to the question of voting. Mr. Strong further stated related issues would be emphasized in the week's observance as for instance, the fact that civ liberties and the rights of labo are continualy endangered in a community where the majority o the people are voteless. Police brutality, peonage, and jim-crow he stated, will be hit a severe blow by the abolition of restrictions on voting.

MAR 1 1941

There has been in the last few years growing dissatisfaction expressed throughout the South wit existing poll tax laws, and a wid variety of organizations have cooperated in trying to secure the passage of the Bill, introduced into Congress by Representative Geyer of California, to abolish the tax on voting. Poll taxes must be paid in the states of Alabama Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia Texas, Tennessee, South Carolina and Virginia before voting in any election. It has been estimated that about four million Negroes and six million white Southerners have no voice in their government because of these laws

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Set May 11-17 Week Against The Poll Tax

MAR 4 1941

Southern Negro Youth Call for National Campaign

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 3.—An appeal for the observance of the week of May 11-17 as national "Abolish the Poll Tax" Week, with the purpose of directing public attention to the fact that over 10,000,000 eligible American citizens are voteless, was made today by the Southern Negro Youth Congress from its national headquarters in Birmingham, Ala.

MAR 4 1941

In announcing plans for "Abolish the Poll Tax" Week, Mr. Edward E. Strong, Executive Secretary of the youth group, pointed out that the Week should receive wide support from civic organizations, labor, schools, and churches both in the North and in the South.

"It is impossible," he stated, "for Southerners who cannot vote because of accumulated poll taxes and prejudiced local registration officials to win this struggle by themselves. It is up to our brothers in the Northern states who have the vote to influence their Congressmen to vote for anti-poll tax legislation.

The week's observance will serve as an occasion to focus national attention not only on the poll tax but also on the general discrimination practiced against Negroes at the polls, such as the intimidation of voters; unreasonable registration requirements and the holding of lily-white primaries.

WANT ANTI-LYNCH BILL

The purposes of a national observance as announced by Southern Negro Youth Congress officers are first, to mobilize sentiment against the poll tax and denying Negroes the vote, secondly to arouse a national demand for the passage of the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill. Thirdly, to raise funds and secure wider support for the campaign to win the right to vote in the Southern states.

MAR 4 1941

In addition to the question of voting, Mr. Strong further stated, related issues would be emphasized in the week's observance as, for instance, the fact that civil liberties and the rights of labor are continually endangered in a community where the majority of the people are voteless. Police brutality, peonage, and jim crow, he stated, will be hit a severe blow by the abolition of restrictions on voting.

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New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Set May 11-17 For Observance Of National Abolish Poll Tax Week

MAR 1 5 1941

MAR 1 5 1941

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MAR 1 5 1941

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

URGE RACE TO OBSERVE ANTI-POLL TAX WEEK

APR 1 2 1941

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Apr. 10—Three Southern organizations this week took the drive to abolish the poll tax to the whole nation by initiating a campaign to have the week of May 11-17 observed as "National Anti-Poll Tax Week" from Maine to California.

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Campaign headquarters to popularize observance of the week hav been set at 622 Masonic Temple Building, Birmingham, Ala.

APR 1 2 1941

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

SOUTHERN GROUPS LAUNCH ANTI-POLL TAX CAMPAIGN

APR 1 2 1941

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'ABOLISH POLL TAX WEEK' TO BE EVENT FOR MAY 11 TO 17

MODERN FARMER
NASHVILLE, TENN.

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MAR 1 5 1941

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MAR 1 5 1941

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Poll Tax Week

MAY 1 1 1941

WITH the passing of Poll-tax week goes another year in the long and hard fight to have the democratic ideal of millions of people in this nation reduced to practice. The poll-tax law is the greatest menace to democracy that this nation has encountered since Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation in '63. It is the leech on democracy that sucks away its substance. Where it exists democracy is absent. Democracy is the right of a citizen to select representatives of his choosing. By and large the majority of people in the eight poll-tax states can not select their representatives.

In the first place these states require as a condition of voting that each voter pay from one dollar to one dollar and fifty cents. The tax must be paid from sixty days to four months prior to the time of election. No one except a politician thinks of voting that long before an election. Besides that, millions of people in the poll-tax states make less than a hundred dollars a year. It is therefore unreasonable to expect a person to pay from one to two per cent of his earnings for the purpose of voting when he can see no immediate benefits therefrom.

In both houses of Congress there is a bill designed to outlaw the poll-tax laws as a requirement for voting in any national election. The measures ought to pass. It will be a sad mockery on our democracy if the present congress fails to pass the bills. If Congress is so desirous of saving democracy for the world it best can attain its objective by doing a little homework in its present session by enacting laws to make democracy a living force to ten million disfranchised poor white and black citizens.

MAY 1 1 1941

The poll-tax laws are bad in that they permit and encourage political machines to purchase poll-tax receipts for voters and thus dictate the persons to be elected. This is attested to by the fact that southern congressmen from the poll-tax states are re-elected year in and year out.

If such measures pass both houses of Congress and are enacted into law the colored people will become a real factor in the political affairs of this country. Southern politicians will court the Negro votes and wil demean themselves in the nation's capitol in a manner consistent with the desires and wishes of their colored constituents.

If the present session is not shadow-boxing in its wrath over the salvation of democracy for the people of America and ultimately the people of the world, Congress will act to outlaw the most pernicious evil that faces this country—the poll-tax law in national elections.

52e-1941

ANTI*POLL TAX WEEK

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pursuit Of Democracy

THE ANTI-POLL TAX MEASURE AND WHAT IT IS ALL ABOUT

BY MARJORIE MCKENZIE

THE WEEK of May 11-18 was National Anti-Poll Tax week. The House Judiciary Committee, chairmaned by Poll-Tax Congressman Hatton Sumners of Texas, is zealously guarding Anti-Poll Tax Bill, H. R. 1024 and has not yet responded to agitation to discharge it from his iron grip. Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana, head of the Senate Judiciary Committee, is being urged to report favorably on the Senate's Anti-Poll Tax Bill, S. 1280, introduced by Senator Claude Pepper in March of this year.

Miss McKenzie

The volunteer "lobbying" behind these bills is based on the fervent hope that once they are on the floor of either House or Congress, they will enjoy the kind fate of speedy passage by a safe and revealing margin.

BILL CHAMPIONED

THE HOUSE Bill is championed by Congressman Geyer of California. He first introduced an anti-poll tax bill known as H. R. 7534 on August 5, 1939. A sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee held hearings last year, which were not printed. H. R. 7534 died in committee. A more inclusive bill was introduced by Congressman Geyer on January 3, 1941, and is now known as H. R. 1024. About one month ago, a discharge petition was placed on the speaker's desk.

It is necessary for 218 Congressmen to sign the petition to defeat Chairman Summer's reactionary purpose to consign the bill to the limbo of all bills of which he doesn't approve. So far, 45 signatures have been obtained. Senator Pepper's bill, which is practically the same as the Geyer bill, has been assigned to a sub-committee and public hearings should be called in three or four weeks.

There are some horribly and fascinating statistics which have been compiled by the friends of the Geyer Bill. They prove that a disfranchised South creates a disfranchised Nation. These are the eight poll tax states: Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. There are many Congressmen with more than twenty years' service and 33 and one-third of them are from the eight poll tax states.

BLOCK EFFECTIVE DUE TO INTERESTS

BECAUSE OF their longevity in office, they hold a disproportionate number of committee chairmanships, giving them undue influence over the more democratically elected Congressmen from non-poll-tax states. Three times as many votes must be polled for the representatives of the non-poll-tax states as for the 78 representatives of the poll-tax section of the solid South. These 78 men represent nothing but machine politics and a no opposition vote, yet they block effectively, because of their common interests, much progressive legislation.

The South has a population of 27,000,000. Approximately 3,000,000 vote. Two-thirds of the South's potential voters are not consulted about who is to represent them.

This disability runs not only to the Negro, at whom it was originally aimed, but also to the poor whites, whose economic slavery is as appalling as that of any black sharecropper. In Pennsylvania, 1 out of every 2 citizens, or 50 per cent of the population, votes. In Mississippi, 1 out of 193, or one-half of one per cent, votes. The Congressmen from Mississippi are, therefore, disfranchising the people of Pennsylvania, however faithfully the Pennsylvanians exercise their right to vote.

RACE WOMEN MAY TAKE ACTIVE INTEREST

ON MAY 12th, Congressman Geyer was appointed Temporary Chairman of a National Committee to serve as a clearing house for information and action on H. R. 1024. Among the national organizations represented at the committee meeting, by invitation, was Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, which maintains a Non-Partisan Council on Public Affairs in Washington.

The Sorority has solicited successfully several of the signatures on the discharge petition. Perhaps other national organizations of Negro women will take similar interest.

We venture to predict passage of either the Geyer or Pepper Bill, when brought to the actual test of a vote. Senator Pepper frequently sticks his neck out with a proposal which the Administration is secretly backing, to get a longer view on public opinion, before the Administration openly takes a stand. Witness his recent debate on the question of convoys. Some of the insistent and expensive concern for democracy at home, especially where such a basic right as universal suffrage is involved. Even our poll-tax legislatures can see the wisdom of providing us with a sample of the item which we are being called upon to pay for in blood and tears.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

ANTI-POLL TAX WEEK

NEXT TO THE JIM-CROW LAWS on the transportation systems of the South, the poll tax, which disfranchises about two-thirds of all citizens of the South, (ten million) white and black alike, offers the biggest problem to the Negro. There is before the present Congress a bill to abolish the poll tax. This bill, known as the Geyer-Pepper Anti-Poll Tax Bill, H. R. [illegible] is being held in committee. An effort is being made to get the bill on the floor of Congress so that it may be voted upon, and to this end the week of May 11-17 has been proclaimed by its sponsors as National Anti-Poll Tax Week.

JUL 10 1941

Readers of The New York Age can aid in this campaign by writing their Congressman to sign discharge Petition No. 1 and vote for H. R. 1024. As has been pointed out by others, the poll tax is the most potent weapon used by the South to prevent Negroes from voting.

The Geyer-Pepper Anti-Poll Tax Bill has the active support of such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the National Negro Congress, the I. B. P. O. E[illegible] of World, the Alpha Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and other racial organizations, who also heartily endorse the National Anti-Poll Tax Week.

All who believe in the principals of democracy should support this legislation.

Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

Blount County Farmers Back National Anti-Poll Tax Week

MAR 6 1941

BY GERALD HARRIS

"The right to vote is the only hope of the small farmer to secure his rights" was the sentiment of the Blount County Farmers' Union Convention which met in the Appalachian School near Oneonta Saturday, March 1.

By unanimous vote the convention endorsed the movement for an anti-poll tax week May 11-17 initiated by the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

Reaffirming the old principle of the Farmers' Union that the interests of labor and the farmer are the same, they unanimously voted to send a letter to the International Harvester Company, Chicago, Illinois, stating that the members of the Farmers' Union believe in the right of all industrial workers to organize and bargain collectively; that this right made it mandatory that all employers negotiate with their men in the matters of wages, hours of work, and conditions of work. They also told the company that the profits they were known to have made were out of all proportion to the wages they had paid and that they could give a large increase in wages and still make more profit on their product than they were entitled to.

The letter also stated that in their opinion if the Company persisted in this un-American treatment of their workers, they felt that the farmers and their friends could well refrain from buying the products of the International Harvester Company.

MAR 6 1941

They demanded that the company cease any propaganda attempting to show that by a strike for an increase in wages workers are impeding the defense program.

Feeling that the problems of the American people in connection with agriculture, the trend of the administration to further involve the United States in the present World War, the destruction of civil liberties and the right of minorities the convention unanimously endorsed the American People's meeting to be held in New York City April 5-6 and started plans for a delegation of farmers to that meeting.

Several of the delegates present expressed themselves as against HR1776 because it would make complete the present partial dictaorship under which the farmers now are living.

MAR 6 1941

President D. F. Gilliland presented the Southern News Almanac to those who attended the Convention as the one paper in this day and time which tells the truth about the problems facing America. He asked that all non-subscribers become subscribers as soon as possible, and called attention to the fact that one feature of the paper "It's the Law" was worth a year's subscription in any one week.

Among the speakers were: G. H. Campbell, state organizer; Gerald Harris, Sr., secretary of the State Organizing committee, Gerald Harris, Jr., representing the League of Young Southerners and also a member of the newly organized Luke Gresham local in Birmingham. M. C. Ellis, principal of the Appalachian school, made a splendid host and the ladies of the Appalachian local served a wonderful luncheon to every one in attendance.

The next meeting, the first Saturday in April, will be held with the Concord Local Union as hosts.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

52

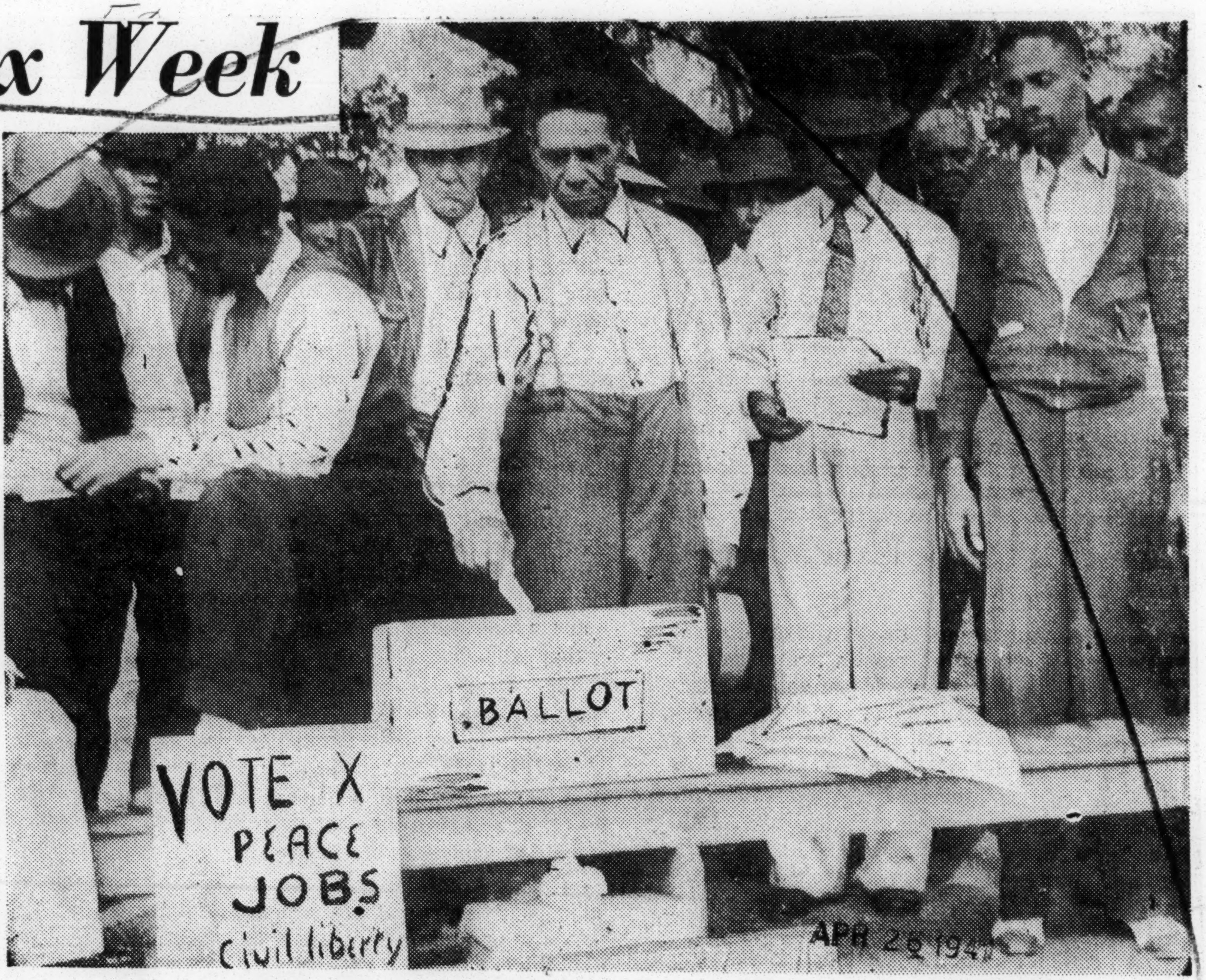
Anti-Poll Tax Week

APR 26 1941

May 11 to 17

52e

The South wants the right to vote. Photo from last November's elections shows a poll being taken in New Orleans as a protest against the tax. Edward E. Strong, (left) of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, is on tour for the National Youth Congress during anti-poll tax week.



APR 26 1941

APR 26 1941

Campaign Opens for Ballot Rights of 10 Million

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Celebration of Anti-Poll Tax Week Gets Under Way

MAY 17 1941

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Three Southern organizations recently took the drive to abolish the poll tax to the whole nation by initiating a campaign to have the week of May 11-17 observed as "National Anti-Poll Tax Week."

The three initiating organizations, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and League of Young Southerners, issued a "Proclamation to the American People" calling upon "all liberty-loving Americans to join with us in the observance of National Anti-Poll Tax Week to the end that democracy in our country may be strengthened by restoring majority rule in the South."

Endorsements of National Anti-Poll Tax Week have already come in from a number of large organizations including The Washington Commonwealth Federation, NAACP, United American Artists, American Peace Mobilization, National Negro Congress and American Youth Congress.

The initiating groups are urging all interested organizations throughout the nation to join in sponsoring the observance, which will be centered mainly around the bill by Congressman Lee E. Geyer to abolish the poll tax in federal elections.

26 1941

Nationwide Rallies to Demand Passage of Geyer Bill; Bronx Meeting Spurs Drive

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By Rex Brown

Ten million voteless Americans from Virginia to Texas look to the rest of their countrymen to help them in their fight to win the ballot during National Anti-Poll Tax Week, May 11-17.

Moreover, Edward E. Strong, of Birmingham, youthful secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, told the Daily Worker yesterday, members of Congress will be bombarded with communications during National Anti-Poll Tax Week demanding that they sign the petition bringing the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill (H.R. 1024) out of the House Judiciary Committee where it has been buried for more than a year. Chairman of the Judiciary Committee is poll tax Congressman Hatton W. Sumners, of Texas, who has proposed death in the electric chair for strikers.

Parades, demonstrations, and huge mass meetings throughout the country will be held under the auspices of the American Youth Congress and scores of other progressive organizations to dramatize what during National Anti-Poll Tax Week happens to the whole country when the citizens of any one section are disfranchised.

"Northerners as well as Southerners suffer from the effects of the poll tax," said Strong naming the following Southern members of Congress among the "enemies of the whole people"

APR 26 1941

ENEMIES OF PEOPLE

Carl Vinson (Georgia)—author of the Vinson anti-strike legislation curbing the right to strike.

Sam Hobbs (Alabama) — whose Hobbs bill would put non-citizens and eventually thousands of native-born American in concentration camp.

Tom Connally (Texas) — whose "filibusters" have kept the federal anti-lynching bill from passing.

Martin Dies (Texas) — hatchet man for the big monopolies against everything progressive in American life, now seeking election as U. S. Senator from Texas in a forthcoming election.

Carter Glass (Virginia) — right-hand man of another Virginia "gentleman," President Woodrow Wilson during the first World War. Glass now wants America to enter the second World War immediately.

"If the people of the South, white and Negro were given the right to vote." Strong emphasized, "America would see a great political awakening which would sweep from office every Martin Dies, every Carl Vinson, which would end once and for all peonage, low wages, illiteracy, lynching, and every other evil which the poll tax set-up keeps alive. The men and women elected to Congress from the South would be real champions of their own people and of the rest of America."

TOURS NATION

APR 26 1941

Strong is now speaking at mass meetings throughout the east and Midwest urging support of the drive to abolish the poll tax.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party representative from the 20th District, heads the scheduled list of speakers to be held at a giant anti-poll tax rally to be held Friday night, May 16, at Hunt's Point Palace, 163rd St. and Southern Blvd., under the auspices of the Bronx Anti-Poll Tax Committee.

Other scheduled speakers are Michael J. Quill, international president of the Transport Workers Union, CIO; Dr. Max Yergan, national president of the national Negro Congress; Jack McMichael, young Southerner and national chairman of the American Youth Congress; Max Bedacht, general secretary of the International Workers Order; Dr. Walter Scott Neff, city executive secretary of the American Peace Mobilization; and Rev. Edler Hawkins, pastor of St. Augustine's Presbyterian Church. Entertainment dramatizing minority rule under the poll tax will be presented by the Harlem Theatre Players.

APR 26 1941

Negro citizens from all the eight poll tax states—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia—live in the East Bronx Section where the meeting will be held. They are reported to be supporting enthusiatically the campaign to repeal the poll tax.

Tables will be posted throughout the Bronx neighborhood during Anti-Poll Tax Week by the Committee, composed of several constitutent organizations, to dramatize the fight for enfranchisement of the Southern people. Passersby will be asked to sign petitions to their congressmen asking them to help take the Geyer Bill out of committee. Thus far, only 32 congressmen have joined with Congressman Lee Geyer, of California, in asking that the bill be brought to the House floor for a vote.

APR 26 1941

Flying squadrons of five or six each will tour the neighborhoods making short speeches on the poll tax and distributing copies of the National Anti-Poll Tax Proclamation.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Nationwide Anti-Poll Tax Drive Opened

Groups Back Petition Campaign to Force Out Geyer Bill

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Launching a nation-wide drive this week to bring democracy to 10,000,000 Negro and white people in the South, where poll tax laws keep them from voting, the Southern Negro Youth Congress called upon individuals and organizations to bring pressure to bear on their Congressmen to sign the Geyer petition (No. 1) to bring the California Representative's anti-poll tax bill (H. R. 1024) out of the House Judiciary Committee to the floor of the House for a vote.

MAY 13 1941

Thirty-eight Congressmen, including several Southerners, have signed the petition to date. A total of 218 must sign before the bill can be forced out of the committee, whose chairman is poll tax Representative Hatton W. Sumners of Texas.

Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

NATION WILL JOIN IN ANTI-POLL TAX FIGHT NEXT WEEK

MAY 8 - 1941

Next week people of the entire nation will join with the people of the South in a united drive to rid the nation of its No. 1 political problem, the poll-tax.

Observance of Anti-Poll Tax week, May 11-17, was initiated by three of the South's outstanding people's organizations, The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, The Southern Negro Youth Congress, and the League of Young Southerners.

Response to Anti-Poll Tax week has been tremendous and on a nation-wide scale. Youth groups have put on anti-poll tax tag days, preachers have preached anti-poll tax sermons, and progressive labor organizations have given strong support.

Realizing that the group of poll-tax Congressmen and Senators in Washington has been the spear-head of the drive toward war, Anti-Poll Tax week headquarters has heard from numerous peace organizations with indorsements and contributions.

MAY 8 - 1941

The Citizens Lobby, of Massachusetts, which has connections in consumer, church and labor organizations, including Labor's Non-Partisan League, is an example of the groups that are giving cooperation Others include the railroad Brotherhoods of Montana, numerous colleges, including University of North Carolina, Municipal College of Louisville, Ky., YWCA, YMCA and numerous student organizations.

The International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, is contacting all of its locals in the country urging vigorous support to this anti-poll tax effort. International President Reid Robinson has sent his personal endorsement.

The mighty United Automobile Workers CIO, fresh from an economic victory over the Ford Motor Company, expressed recognition of the need for labor to fight on the political front and endorsed Anti-Poll Tax Week. The Week's headquarters also received a check signed by UAW's International Treasurer, George F. Addes.

A Mother's Day peace demonstration in Cleveland will make abolition of the poll-tax one of the chief items on its program.

The National Federation for Constitutional Liberties says the poll tax is one of the worst enemies of democracy and the fight against the poll tax is the Federation's main issue for the year.

Trade union groups in the North are urging city and county authorities to memorialize Congress to discharge the Geyer Anti-poll tax bill from committee.

Although the poll-tax excludes more than one and a half times as many white adults from voting as it does Negroes, Negro organizations in the South and elsewhere have shown keen interest in Anti-Poll Tax Week. The National Association of Colored Nurses, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, International Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World, the National Negro Congress, The Colored Teachers' Association of Texas, are among the numerous Negro groups giving strong endorsement and support.

52e-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

URGE RACE TO OBSERVE ANTI-POLL TAX WEEK

APR 12 1941

APR 12 1941

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANTI-POLL TAX WEEK

MAY 3 - 1941

The Southern Negro Youth Congress, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the League of Young Southerners have declared May 11-17 as Anti-Poll Tax Week, the chief objective of the campaign being the securing of 218 signatures to the Geyer Bill to abolish the poll tax and to push for its passage once it gets on the floor of the House.

Not a Negro individual, club, church or society, North or South, should fail to write or wire its Representative in Washington to sign the petition for the release of this bill.

These young people are doing excellent work in seeking to end the Southern banker-planter-manufacturer dictatorship by spreading the franchise. Help them and help yourself.

Pittsburgh Courie
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANTI-POLL TAX WEEK

MAY 3 - 1941

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Rally to National Drive Against Poll Tax

APR 29 1941

National Groups Spur Drive for Geyer Bill as Campaign During May 11-17 Is Intensified; Negro Press Enthusiastically Backs Week

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 28.—Negroes and Negro organizations throughout the United States are cooperating enthusiastically in preparations for the observance of the week of May 11-17 as National Anti-Poll Tax Week, according to a statement from Campaign Headquarters in Birmingham, Ala.

APR 29 1941

Among the Negro organizations which have endorsed the Week and are taking part of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Negro Congress, the Southern Youth Congress and the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World. From the last-named organization a contribution of $50 has just been received for the expenses of the promotion work.

The Geyer Bill, H. R. 1024, abolishing the poll tax in federal elections, support for which will be a keynote of the activities planned during National Anti-Poll Tax Week, has received additional endorsements from the Colored Voters' League of America and the Brotherhood of Sleepingcar Porters.

PRESS INTEREST

The Negro press has shown a keen interest in the anti-poll tax campaign.

"Because of the poll tax and other unfair practices thousands of poor whites and Negroes are disfranchised," says E. Washington Rhodes writing in the Philadelphia Tribune.

The Boston Guardian calls the Geyer Bill "one of the most progressive legislative measures ever introduced by Congress."

"The poll tax is the most potent weapon used by the South to prevent Negroes from voting," editorially comments the Chicago Bee.

The Kansas City Plaindealer calls the poll tax "that relic of feudalism" and points out that "The Constitution of the United States gives all citizens the right to vote, but the South has not yet respected the Constitution."

APR 29 1941

"Political thunderstorms of the past few years have driven home with renewed emphasis the stark truth of Lincoln's 'half slave and half free'," warns Ralphe J. Bunche, writing in Opportunity. "Democracy and its political institutions do not permit permanently of double political status."

"A demonstration, during the week of May 11-17, of the determination of the people of America to have 100 per cent democracy on every inch of soil covered by our Federal Constitution will be a heavy blow against the whole poll-tax system, with its lily-white primaries, education and property tests, and outright terror against Negro would-be voters," said Dr. James E. Jackson, vice-president of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. "That is why we are urging Negroes and Negro organizations throughout the nation to join with us in observing National Anti-Poll Tax Week and to help in the preliminary work necessary to make this campaign successful."

Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

ANTI-POLL TAX WEEK ENDORSED

APR 24 1941

Author Of Geyer Bill Congratulates Sponsors Of Week

The movement to observe the week of May 11-17 as National Anti-Poll Tax Week throughout the country as well as in the eight poll tax states this week received the hearty endorsement of Congressman Lee E. Geyer of California. Congressman Geyer is the author of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill now before both houses of Congress.

National Anti-Poll Tax Week "deserves the support of every person in the United States who says he believes in democracy," said Geyer. "For as long as ten million Americans are denied the right to vote, we will not have a truly democratic government in this country."

Geyer congratulated the sponsors of Anti-Poll Tax Week on focusing nationwid attention on the Bill and urged people in all 48 states to "Contact their congressmen with the request that they sign Discharge Petition No. 1, now on the Speaker's desk" to bring the bill to a vote.

APR 24 1941

All Southern organizations interested in bringing full democracy to the South were urged, in a statement issued by Campaign Headquarters in Birmingham, to plan special program for the week of May 11-17, to ask their pastors to preach sermons on the subject that week, and to write National Anti-Poll Tax Week, P. O. Box 1016, Birmingham, for further information.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

52e

NATIONAL ANTI-POLL TAX WEEK SET FOR MAY 11-17

APR 1 1 1941

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Three southern organizations this week took the drive to abolish the poll tax to the whole nation by initiating a campaign to have the week of May 11-17 observed as "National Anti-Poll Tax Week" from Maine to California.

The three initiating organizations, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the League of Young Southerners, issued a "Proclamation to the American People" calling upon "all liberty-loving Americans to join with us in the observance of National Anti-Poll Tax week to the end that democracy in our country may be strengthened by restoring majority rule in the South."

APR 1 1 194

Campaign headquarters to popularize observance of the week have been set up at 522 Masonic Temple building, Birmingham.

"Taxation without representation in eight Southern states is tyranny for all," declares the proclamation. "In our national congress the representatives of this poll-tax oligarchy have traditionally used their high offices against the interests of the whole American people. Through block purchase and distribution of poll tax receipts by corrupt political machines these representatives are returned to office year after year. Under the rule of seniority, they have secured control of all important congressional committees."

APR 1 1 1941

Although the campaign has just been launched, endorsements of National Anti-Poll tax Week have already come in from a number of large organizations.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Tuskegee Civic Association Observes National Anti-Poll Tax Week Sunday, May 11, 1941

MAY 8 - 1941

The regular monthly meeting of the Tuskegee Civic Association, formerly the Tuskegee Men's Club will be held at the Friendship Baptist Church, Rockefeller Hill Sunday, May 11, at 3:00 p m. The Association will observe National Anti-Poll Tax Week. The topic for discussion will be "The Poll Tax and Political Suffrage in the South," and the principal speaker will be Mr. Charles G. Gomillion, president, Tuskegee Civic Association.

MAY 8 - 1941

The public is invited to be present. The male members are urged to bring their wives, who may now become members of the Association. A special invitation is extended to the politically-conscious young men and women in the community. If you are not a registered voter, you can hardly afford to miss this important meeting. Show your civic interest by being present at the Friendship Baptist Church at 3:00 p. m. on Mother's Day.

MAY 8 - 194

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Youth Leader Calls for Widespread Anti-Poll Tax Drive

MAY 2 - 1941

Strong Urges Deluge of Letters to House Group to Force Geyer Bill Out of Committee; Anti-Poll Tax Week to Be Held May 11-19

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—The Southern Negro Youth Congress today repeated its appeal for organizations and individuals to observe Anti-Poll Tax Week, May 11-19, to focus attention on the plight of 10,000,000 Negro and white people who are denied their constitutional voting rights in eight Southern states.

Edward Strong, president of the youth organization, placed main stress on the need for a deluge of letters and telegrams to the House Judiciary Committee to force out the Anti-Poll Tax Bill (H.R. 1024) for a vote.

MAY 2 - 1941

Meanwhile, officials of the National Negro Congress urged local councils of that organization to rally community support to urge their Congressmen to sign a discharge petition, sponsored by Rep. Lee E. Geyer, California Democrat, which would bring the bill out on the floor for action.

MAY 2 - 1941

Other groups supporting the drive for passage of the bill are the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the League of Young Southerners and the Descendants of the American Revolution.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES BACK ANTI-POLL TAX WEEK

MAY 1 1 1941

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 8—Negroes and Negro organizations throughout the United States are cooperating enthusiastically in preparations for the observance of the week of May 11-17 as National Anti-Poll Tax Week, according to a statement from campaign headquarters in Birmingham, Ala.

Among the Negro organizations which have endorsed the Week and are taking part are the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Negro Congress, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World. From the last named organization a contribution of $50 has just been received for the expenses of the promotion work.

The Geyer Bill, H. R. 1024, abolishing the poll tax in federal elections, support for which will be a keynote of the activities planned during National Anti-Poll Tax Week, has received additional endorsement from the Colored Voters League of America and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

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MAY 1 1 1941

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MAY 1 1 1941

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"A demonstration, during the week of May 11-17, of the determination of the people of America to have 100% democracy on every inch of soil covered by our federal Constitution will be a heavy blow against the whole poll-tax system, with its lily-white primaries, education and property tests, and outright terror against Negro would-be voters", states Dr. James E. Jackson, vice president of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. "That is why we are urging Negroes and Negro organizations throughout the nation to join with us in observing National Anti-Poll Tax Week and to help in the preliminary work necessary to make this campaign successful."

Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala

Anti-Poll Tax Week

This is Anti-Poll Tax Week—a campaign to make the public more conscious of the evils of denying citizens the right to vote.

MAY 1941

People's organizations throughout the country have given strong support and money to the campaign. The people in the North and West know the poll-tax hurts them through the poll-tax Congressmen and Senators that go from the South to Washington and stay there term after term and occupy the key positions in Congress.

MAY 1 5 1941

But the brunt of the fight against the poll tax must still rest on those who suffer most from it, wage earners, share-croppers and ordinary citizens of the South.

52e-1941

52e-1941 ANTI-POLL TAX WEEK

Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

They Infest Our Southland Like A Plague Of Locusts

MAR 27 1941

SAM HALL

It's not every day that a bloated politician becomes as arrogant as a Boss Crump of Memphis. It's seldom that they come out and kick the whole people of a state in the teeth as Crump did in the recent session of the Tennessee Legislature.

52e

Usually they keep their work better hidden, but the people feel the results just the same. Every state has its political machines, every section its ring, and what county doesn't feel the weight of the "courthouse gang?"

MAR 27 1941

These politicians infest our Southland like the Biblical plague of locusts. They love to shout to the high heavens about democracy and the will of the people, but talk seriously of democracy to these four-flushers and they think you're crazy.

It's in the smoke-filled back rooms with the big boys that they work out what's to be done. "Why bother about the people? Most of them can't vote anyhow."

That's it! These machine politicians are just the other side of the poll tax system. They are heads and tails of the same two-bit piece.

That's why today the relief situation is more critical in the South than anywhere else in the nation. Why should these politicians worry too much about people that are hungry? Can a man who is without food pay his poll tax?

So they lord it over the people — these politicians. They make a mockery of democracy. Their arrogant lips smile at the plight of the people. But we people have one thing above all. There are so everlasting many of us. And we're getting together. We're organizing — farmers and workers. That's our growing strength.

MAR 27 1941

But we're not kidding ourselves. This plague of machine politicians won't give up easily. Back of them is the money power of all the big mules. But back of us are the plain people of the whole nation. And May 11-17, we'll have these brothers and sisters with us in National Anti-Poll Tax Week. It will be a major drive to hit these locusts where they live — in the poll tax solar plexus. We must make it a knockout punch!

Sam Hall

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Tuskegee Civic Association Observes National Anti-Poll Tax Week Sunday, May 11, 1941

MAY 8 - 1941

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MAY 8 - 1941

The public is invited to be present. The male members are urged to bring their wives, who may now become members of the Association. A special invitation is extended to the politically-conscious young men and women in the community. If you are not a registered voter, you can hardly afford to miss this important meeting. Show your civic interest by being present at the Friendship Baptist Church at 3:00 p. m. on Mother's Day.

MAY 8 - 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Help Free Your Brother!

APR 5 1941

Most Negroes who live in the South are disfranchised by poll taxes. Every progressive individual and agency in the country has condemned the poll tax, including the President of the United States.

Congressman Lee E. Geyer, California, has introduced a bill in Congress to kill the poll tax in Southern states. The bill has been buried in committee.

It is neecssary to have the signatures of 218 Congressmen to a petition to force the bill out of committee. So far, only 50 Congressman have signed the petition.

APR 5 1941

Sit down and write to your Congressman—not tomorrow, not when you get time, but NOW. Tell your Congressman respectfully that you and your friends want him to sign the petition to take the Geyer anti-poll tax bill out of committee. Do this for your race and for poor whites who are also disfranchised by poll taxes.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

National Anti Poll-Tax Week Sponsored for May 11-17; Southern Groups Issue Proclamation, Get Wide Support

APR 2 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 1.—Three Southern organizations this week took the drive to abolish the poll tax to the whole nation by initiating a campaign to have the week of May 11-17 observed as "National Anti-Poll Tax Week" from Maine to California.

The three initiating organizations, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, the Southern Conference For Human Welfare and the League of Young Southerners, issued a "Proclamation to the American People" calling upon "all liberty-loving Americans to join with us in the observance of National Anti-Poll Tax Week to the end that democracy in our country may be strengthened by restoring majority rule in the South."

Campaign headquarters to popularize observance of the week have been set up at 622 Masonic Temple Building, Birmingham.

NATIONAL PROBLEM

"Taxation without representation in eight Southern states is tyranny for all," declares the proclamation. "In our national Congress the representatives of this poll-tax oligarchy have traditionally used their high offices against the interests of the whole American people. Through block purchase and distribution of poll tax receipts by corrupt political machines these representatives are returned to office year after year. Under the rule of seniority, they have secured control of all important Congressional committees."

Although the campaign has just been launched, endorsements of National Anti-Poll Tax Week have already come in from a number of large organizations.

The Washington Commonwealth Federation writes endorsing the plan: "The state has had fairly progressive representatives in Washington, D. C. The bills our Congressmen sponsor and are interested in have usually died in some committee controlled by poll-tax representatives who cannot be defeated at home because their own people can't vote."

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People writes that it has "for nearly thirty years fought various forms of disfranchisement including the grandfather clause. white primaries, poll tax and denial of the right to vote by means of lynching and mob terrorism.'

"We are with you every bit of United American Artists, CIO.

Endorsements of National Anti-Poll Tax Week have also been received from the American Peace Mobilization, the National Negro Congress and the American Youth Congress.

The three initiating groups are urging all interested organizations throughout the nation to join in sponsoring ths observance, which sponsoring this observance, which bill by Congressman Lee E. Geyer to abolish the poll tax in federal elections.

"During the week of May 11-17," states the proclamation, "we call upon the organizations of the American people to join us in a concerted effort to bring the Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill to the floor of the House of Representatives for passage! To accomplish this the signatures of 218 Congressmen to a discharge petition must be secured. Only thus can we force the Geyer Bill out of the House Jdiuciary Committee where it has been bottled up by poll tax Congressmen."

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

America Speaks—

MAJORITY OF NATION OPPOSES POLL TAXES

APR 2 1941

Southern States Having It, However, Favor Levy

PERCENTAGES FIGURED

More Than Half Agreeable In Districts Which Still Put Assessment On the Right To Cast Vote

By DR. GEORGE GALLUP
American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N. J., April 1.—One of the political problems being widely discussed throughout the South is the question of abolishing poll taxes which are still a requirement for voting in eight Southern states.

Campaigns headed by civic and other groups have been started in nearly all of the eight states to repeal the poll taxes, and bills have been introduced in Congress by Representative Geyer of California and Senator Pepper of Florida to bar the poll tax as a requirement for voting in Federal elections.

Opinion Is Surveyed

With public discussion of the issue just beginning to take shape, the American Institute of Public Opinion has conducted a survey to measure first public reaction to the antipoll tax campaign, both in the poll tax states as a group and throughout the rest of the country. The study is the first of a series which will be conducted.

Survey results reveal three facts:

1. Throughout the Nation as a whole, a large majority of voters are in favor of abolishing all existing poll taxes.

2. In the 13 Southern states public opinion is of mixed complexion on the issue. In the five Southern states which have already abolished poll taxes, or never had them, a majority wants to see them repealed in the other parts of the South where poll taxes are still in force.

However, in the eight states which still have poll taxes—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—majority sentiment is still in favor of retaining the tax.

In those eight states the issue was posed as follows:

"Should the poll tax be abolished as a requirement for voting in this state?"

The attitude of persons who have paid their poll taxes and are eligible to vote is as follows for the eight poll tax states combined:

Poll Tax States

(Vote of Persons Who Have Paid Their Poll Tax)

For abolishing poll tax	34%
For retaining poll tax	59
No opinion	7

The survey also included, however, persons of voting age who, through failure to pay the poll tax, are not eligible to vote. When they are added to the others who have paid their taxes, the combined sentiment is:

Poll Tax States

(Persons Who Have Paid Poll Tax Combined With Those Who Have Not)

For abolishing poll tax	35%
For retaining poll tax	53
No opinion	12

In interpreting these figures it must be remembered that the percentages apply to the eight poll tax states as a whole, and are not necessarily typical for each of the states individually.

How Rest of Nation Feels

The next aspect of the question is—what is the sentiment of the rest of the South (the five non-poll tax states), and of the country as a whole?

Here are the findings of the survey on that score:

"Some Southern states require every voter to pay a poll tax amounting to $1 a year or more before they can vote. Do you think these poll taxes should be abolished?"

Vote in five Southern States with no poll tax:

For abolishing poll tax	51%
For retaining poll tax	36
No opinion	13

Total United States Vote

For abolishing poll tax	63%
For retaining poll tax	25
No opinion	12

Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina formerly levied poll taxes but abolished them in recent years.

Average Is $1.75

The average tax in the eight states with poll tax requirements is about $1.75. In some states the taxes are cumulative so that a voter might be required to pay as much as $36 before he could vote.

In the early days of the Republic only people who owned property could vote. Poll taxes were adopted in those days as a means of widening the suffrage.

Contrary to popular impression, the present poll tax system in the South is of comparatively recent origin, dating back only to the period between 1880 and the early 1900's. The taxes were levied chiefly a sa means of combatting the popularity of the Populist Party among poor ~~whites in the~~ South.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Anti-Poll Tax Week

MAY 13 1941

Do not forget: *10,000,000 American citizens* of voting age are not allowed to vote. Remember that especially during Anti-Poll Tax Week, May 11-17. This will be the week of demonstrations, parades, mass meetings, all directed to bringing the Geyer anti-poll-tax bill out of the House Judiciary Committee where it has been entombed for over a year. The committee's chairman is Hatton Sumners of Texas, one of the eight Southern states that disfranchise Negroes and poor whites through the poll tax. Mr. Sumners, Martin Dies, "Concentration Camp" Hobbs of Alabama, "No Strike" Vinson of Georgia, and other poison flowers of Southern reaction are "elected" by just twenty-one percent of the voters in their states.

So far thirty-two congressmen have signed a petition to force the Geyer bill out onto the floor of the House—218 signatures are required. The campaign of May 11-17 is particularly aimed at awakening people to the necessity of putting the heat on indifferent or reluctant congressmen. To this end the Southern Negro Youth Congress, American Youth Congress, and scores of other progressive organizations are making Anti-Poll Tax Week a dynamic seven days of popular pressure. More is involved here than even the right of ballot. For the 10,000,000 men and women who have been robbed of their voting power are those most oppressed by—and most resistant to—Jim Crow, economic exploitation, war, and all their attendant evils.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

BILL WILL SEEK END OF POLL TAX PENALTY

JAN 11 1941

Arkansas Wants To Remove $1 Fee For Delinquency

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 10.—A bill to eliminate the $1 penalty for delinquent poll tax assessments will be introduced in the Legislature by Representative-elect Floyd Barham of Sebastian County, in the hope of doubling the number of voters eligible to cast their ballots in the Democratic primaries, Mr. Barham revealed Friday.

JAN 11 1941

He said many persons preferred to stay away from the polls rather than pay the $1 penalty provided by the present law.

"Many people in the state are denied the privilege of voting because of the confusion that exists with reference to the assessment of poll taxes and because of the penalty required for payment of the delinquent poll tax assessment," he said.

The Sebastian legislator said his bill would not change the April 15 assessing deadline or the Sept. 20 deadline for payment of a poll tax.

Mr. Barham said adoption of the proposal would result in increased school revenues, since the poll tax revenues are allocated to schools

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Arkansas Negroes Jarred Into Seeking Use Of Vote

SEP 3 1941

PINE BLUFF, Ark. — (ANP) — The supine manner in which Negroes in this congressional district lie down and permit their rights to betrampled on is due as much to their failure to vote as any other cause. Failure to pay poll tax and to vote on the part of the 50,000 Negro citizens in the Fifth Congressional district is strictly the fault of the colored people. They could vote if they chose and could name the man who represents the district in congress. While it would be improbable that a Negro could be elected, at least a liberal, decent white candidate could be named.

SEP 3 1941

The appointment of a white woman as postmistress in the all Negro community of Menifee is the straw which it is hoped broke the camel's back and which has aroused the citizens to the point where they may bestir themselves and pay their poll tax.

"The appointment of this postal official for Menifee is truly a blackout for democracy," said W. Harold Flowers, secretary of the Committee on Negro Orgonizations. "The appointment was made after Negro residents had exhausted every means known to secure the appointment of one of three Negro eligibles whose names were on the qualified list as a result of a competitive examination."

"INFLUENCE" SEEN

Mrs. Letha E. Malone, white, was sworn in office by Prof. J. C. McDaniel, a member of the Committee on Negro Organization, after having been one of the many persons to urge participation on the part of Negroes taking civil service examinations. Regarded as a man of influence in the community, many of the residents believe that his opposition to a Negro postmaster was responsible in a large measure for the appointment of Mrs. Malone.

SEP 3 1941

A petition signed by more than 250 citizens of the community, urging Congressman David D. Terry to appoint a Negro postmaster was filed after it was learned that the appointment was under the sole jurisdiction of the postoffice department, due to the fact that the salary was less than $500 per annun. Among the signers of the petition were three white persons.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

POLL TAX PAYMENTS MAY BREAK RECORD

Reports From 33 Counties Indicate 370,000 Total

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 2.—Reports from 33 of Arkansas' 75 counties on poll tax payments necessary to qualify a voter for the 1942 Democratic primary indicated Thursday that a new record would be set, State Auditor J. Oscar Humphrey said.

OCT 3 1941

A gain of 8110 was recorded over poll tax payments for the 1940 primary from the 33 reporting counties. In all, 351,102 were qualified to vote last Summer. The all time record was set for the 1930 primary when 368,374 paid poll taxes. Indications were, Mr. Humphrey said, that perhaps 370,000 poll taxes had been paid up to the Oct. 1 midnight deadline.

There has been a large increase in the number of negroes paying poll taxes. This was attributed by some state officials to political activities connected with C.I.O. union organization drives.

White County showed the largest gain in the state. It will have 2926 more eligible voters next Summer than the 7076 it had in 1940. Pulaski County gained 2173, boosting its eligibles from 25,996 to 28,169. Miller County lost 1375 and Craighead County lost 1353, with the totals this year 5519 and 8542, respectively. Lonoke County's eligible voters dropped from 6881 to 5262. Crittenden gained 1997, raising its eligibles to 5207 as the Howard Curlin political organization apparently started mending its fences in preparation for the 1942 election.

Phillips County increased its poll taxes from 5058 to 6707. The trend in East Arkansas generally was upward. Chicot issued 3241 receipts, an increase of 259; Desha upped its total from 3221 to 4085. Lawrence gained 68, with a total of 5834. There were no reports so far from Clay, Cross, Greene, Independence, Lee, Mississippi, Monroe and St. Francis counties.

OCT 3 1941

Jackson County has 4678 eligibles, a loss of 543. Izard a little less than held its own with 2200 this year as compared with 2206 in 1940.

Garland County raised its 10,643 to 11,031.

52e-1941

D.C.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

T 25 1941

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D.C.

OCT 25 1941

ALFRED EDGAR SMITH—Administrative Assistant and Assistant Staff Advisor of the W. P. A.—Regarded as "right hand man" to Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, the youthful native of Arkansas was responsible for the intregation and welfare of over 225,000 colored workers in the work relief program.—Photo by

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Named Dr. Ira Reid's Assistant

NOV 2 1941

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30—(ANP)—Wilberforce D. Simmons, former Y employment secretary and now identified with the New York State Employment setup, has been called to Washington to assist in the racial relations division of the United States Employment service of the Social Security board.

NOV 2 1941

Mr. Simmons is an expert in the employment field and will be an assistant to Dr. Ira DeA Reid, who is returning to his post this week.

52e-1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLORIDA

FLORIDA CITIZENS TO VOTE IN PRIMARY

FEB 15 1941

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 13—For the first time in 50 years colored citizens of this Southern metropolis will be permitted to vote in a local election. The city will elect a mayor, recorder, commissioners and aldermen.

Registration of voters will continue through February 15 and over 5,000 Negroes are expected to qualify and vote in the election. Civic and educational leaders are urging citizens to register.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Fla. Citizens to Cast Ballots in City Election

MAR 2 1941

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Colored citizens here will be privileged to vote in the city election for the first time in forty years it has recently been announced.

The privilege of the franchise has been granted the colored votters because of a split between factions in the Democratic party both of which are seeking the minority votes in the hope that they will prove a balance of power.

MAR 29 1941

Will Seek Improvements

Reasonably large numbers of colored voters have participated in national elections during recent years and it is expect that leaders will seek improvements in colored sections of the city which have been little changed in twenty years.

A. L. Lewis, president of the Afro-American Insurance Company, one of the most outstanding citizens of the city, is not llied with the Democratic party nd is not expected to figure in urrent political affairs.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Leader of Fla. Voters Loses His Business

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APR 12 1941

MIAMI, Fla.—Sam B. Solomon, who braved Ku Klux Klan threats to lead the campaign which initiated voting among colored citizens here two years ago, has lost his lucrative undertakin business through reprisals on the part of whites who objected to his militance.

As a result of his leadership, 2,300 voters cast their ballots in the May, 1939, election, police brutality has diminished, garbage is being removed from streets in colored sections where it was formerly allowed to pile up over long periods of time and pavements are being installed and repaired.

APR 12 1941

Penniless; Needs Help

After frequent arrests on trumped-up charges and threats upon his life, Mr. Solomon was obliged to abandon his business and leave town temporarily. He has since returned, virtually penniless, and is encountering difficulties in re-establishing himself in business.

APR 12 1941

City and county contracts which he once held are now withheld and former white creditors, although their previous accounts were paid in full, refuse him credit. He is appealing to individuals and organizations sympathetic with his crusade, for aid in putting his business back in operation.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

Florida Law Stops Negroes From Voting

Publisher Points Out That Only Whites Are Eligible In Primary

MAY 8 - 1941

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Negroes of Miami are "absolutely disqualified" from voting as result of a law passed by the Florida Legislature at its last session, according to Frank Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspaper, who has just returned from Florida.

The law, known as House Bill 973, section 7, provides that the primaries to be held in the city of Miami on the first Tuesday in May shall be a 'non partisan white primary' and 'all candidates or commissioners shall be nominated at such primary.' The bill also provides that the name of any elector of the city qualified to vote in the primary shall 'be a member of the Caucasian race.'

MAY 8 - 1941

Gannett states that this law is obviously unconstitutional but stands on the statute books. There is some agitation for its repeal but so far, little progress has been made.

The exposer of this measure also stated that "the Negroes of the North are not aware that discrimination against them has been legalized in this manner and it is for that reason that I am calling attention to the facts.

—A Colored Judge—

The charity that begins at home doesn't make many acquaintances abroad.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

FLORIDA'S VOTE LAW

MAY 10 1941

When Southern overlords reach for additional power, they do not let the Constitution or the democratic process stand in their way. Editor Frank E. Gannett of the Rochester Times-Union who has just returned from a vacation in Florida reports that Florida recently passed a law which "absolutely disqualifies" Miami's col. citizens from voting. The measure provides that the primaries to be held in the City of Miami on the first Tuesday in May, shall be "a non-partisan white primary"; that "all candidates for commissioners shall be nominated at such primary," and that any elector of the city qualified to vote in the primary shall "be a member of the Caucasian race."

"As the primaries in Florida in effect determine the election," Editor Gannett explains, "this measure deprives the colored voter of his rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution.

"Although this law is obviously unconstitutional, it stands on the statute books. There is some agitation for its repeal, but so far, little progress has been made in that direction.

MAY 10 1941

"The colored people of the North probably are not aware that discrimination against them has been legalized in this manner in Florida, and it is for that reason that I am calling attention to the facts. It seems to me that a vigorous protest should be made against this legalized disfranchisement of colored voters. Probably the best means of regaining the rights of citizenship for them would be to appeal to Gov. Spessard L. Holland at the capital in Tallahassee, Fla., and to members of the Legislature."

A vigorous protest should be made by individuals and organizations. Astonishing master of chicanery, even Southern leaders must be expected to be prudent enough to withdraw from a position so glaringly unconstitutional as the Miami vote ban.

Orlando, ~~Fla.~~, Morning Sentinel
June 17, 1941

Negroes Plan to Hold Second Meeting to Get State Political Rights

The Orange County Democratic Executive Committee or the Congress of the United States may be asked by a delegation of Orlando negroes for the right to vote in local white voters' primaries, C. T. Williams, Orlando negro tailor, said at a meeting attended by 14 Orlando negroes at the Colored Odd Fellows Hall yesterday afternoon.

Williams stated that if negroes were to be drafted into the army and other phases of national activity there was no reason why they shouldn't be permitted to take part in local politics and elections. He indicated there was no reason why negroes couldn't establish their own executive committee with approximately 16,000 to 20,000 negroes living in the county.

Williams, who had anticipated a larger meeting, said that another meeting would be held in the near future possibly next Monday night. Yesterday morning the following spoke relative to equal suffrage and Christian citizenship: Professor Cosby, C. T. Williams, Leroy Murray, Martha F. James.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
July 18, 1941

THREE NEGROES FILE SUIT FOR RIGHT TO VOTE

Challenge White Municipay Party Rules

Three Negroes filed suit in circuit court yesterday demanding the right to vote in the city primary elections, now restricted to white persons.

Circuit Judge Sandler directed the city election board to answer the suit next Tuesday.

The suit, filed by E. L. Bryan as attorney for Eugene Norman Lacy, Dan H. Malloy and Mathew Gregory, contended the exclusion of Negroes from the primary election violates the equal right of franchise guaranteed by state and federal constitutions.

Denied Right to Register

"Many of their number have applied for permission to register but have been denied the right to register, and denied the right of suffrage and franchise to vote in said elections . . . for the reason that they belong to the colored or Negro race," the suit alleged.

The city election law, patterned after the state law, sets up a "white municipal party" which nominates candidates for all city offices by a primary election. Theoretically, the nominees run in the general election two months later, but practically the primary winners are the same as elected. Negroes may vote in the general election but not in the primary.

Upheld by Supreme Court

Assistant City Attorney Marsicano said the city election system had been upheld by the state supreme court against a previous attack which raised the question of the Negroes' right to participate in the primaries.

Bryan said the fight may be taken to the United States supreme court, if it is unsuccessful in the state courts, on the theory that the city law violates the federal constitution.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLA. CITIZENS BACK CANDIDATES IN DELAND CITY ELECTIONS

MAY 3 - 1941

These ten citizens of Deland, Fla., are cooperating with the Boosters, a white organization, in backing five candidates for city office in opposition to the machine politicians who have dominated the city for a number of years. It is believed the election of Robert O'Toole as mayor and the other commissioners running with him that a new day will dawn for colored citizens. Members of the colored committee are all prominent in the business and social life of the community. They are, first row, left to right, J. M. Smith, Mrs. Ollie Tookes, Mrs. Hannah Ellis, and J. H. Bradley. Second row: W. F. McIvey, Sterling Robinson, H. B. Coger, Robert Jackson, George Griffin, S. D. Wiggins and Mitchell Wiggins.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NOTED PUBLISHER CITES BIGOTRY OF MIAMI, FLA. LAW

Frank L. Gannett Tells How Negroes Are Disfranchised By Claude Pepper & Co.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May—Frank Gannett, publisher of the Rochester Times-Union and other newspapers, on his return here from a trip to Florida, is calling to the nation's attention the fact that the legislature of that state has passed a law that is intended to prevent Negro citizens from participating in the elections of that state.

Mr. Gannett states that this law particularly will operate to prevent Negroes from voting in the May primary of this year and is known as House Bill 973, section 7, on which the publisher comments as follows:

"The primaries to be held in the City of Miami on the first Tuesday in May, shall be a non-partisan white primary and all candidates for commissioners shall be nominated at such primary. The bill also provides that the name of any elector (voter) of the city qualified to vote in the primary shall be a member of the Caucasian race.

"This law," says Mr. Gannett, "absolutely bars the Negro from taking part in the primary or from getting a place on the ballot. As the primaries in Florida in effect determine the election, this measure deprives the Negro of his voting rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution.

"Although this law is obviously unconstitutional, it stands on the statute books. There is some agitation for its repeal, but so far, little progress has been made in that direction.

"The Negroes of the North probably are not aware that this discrimination against them has been legalized in this manner in Florida, and it is for that reason that I am calling attention to the facts. It seems to me that a vigorous protest should be made against this legalized disfranchisement of colored voters.

"Here is an opportunity for friends of the Negro race to register their feelings against this discrimination. Probably the best means of regaining the rights of citizenship for them would be to appeal to Gov. Spessard L. Holland at the capital, Tallahassee, Fla., and to the members of the Legislature."

MAY 17 1941

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

NEW FLORIDA PRIMARY LAW

FRANK GANNETT, publisher of the Rochester Times-Union, calls attention to a law just passed by the Florida Legislature which obsolutely disqualifies Negroes of Miami, Fla., from voting. This measure, known as House Bill 973, Section 7, provides "that the primaries to be held in the City of Miami on the first Tuesday in May shall be 'a nonpartisan white primary' and 'all candidates for commissioners shall be nominated at such primary.' The bill also provides that the name of any elector of the city qualified to vote in the primary shall be a member of the Caucasian race.

As pointed out by Mr. Gannett, this measure absolutely bars the Negro from taking part in the primary or from getting a place on the ballot. As the primaries in Florida in effect determine the election, this measure deprives the Negro of his voting rights guaranteed to him by the Constitution.

Obviously the law is unconstitutional and we hope that the Negroes in Florida, especially in Miami, will lose no time in making a court test even if it has to be taken finally to the United States Supreme Court.

MAY 17 1941

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
May 27, 1941

Ways to Obtain Vote To Be Discussed At Negro Meet June 16

C. T. Williams, negro tailor of 406 South Parramore Street, yesterday declared that if negro boys could be drafted for national defense and had to serve in a war, then they should by all rights be entitled to vote, and that on June 16 a large mass meeting of all negroes of Orlando will be called to discuss ways and means of obtaining a franchise to vote.

"If a man's got a right to fight they have a right to vote," Williams declared, adding that "these are new days, new ideas and new opinions, and we desire to build up sentiment among colored people. Some Southern State must take the initiative," he said.

Williams said the mass meeting would be held in the Oddfellows Temple on Division Street and that negro doctors, lawyers, teachers, ministers, and others had been invited.

Claiming that America must win the war, he said it was not a matter any more of who was the best man when both had to die, regarding negroes and whites participating in the war.

He said that if the government can regulate the draft in counties then it can give franchises to voters. According to Williams, the colored man has no ax to grind but "in the new order of things," war will not cease until every man, regardless of race, color or creed sees another man as a man. He cited the fact that governmental agencies which the negroes are taxed to support, discriminated against them.

52e-1941

FLORIDA

St. Petersburg, Fla. Times
May 6, 1941

Voters in 3 Districts Will Nominate 6 for Council

Candidates Get in Last Words at Labor Meeting; Vote of 3,000 Predicted

Voters in Districts 2, 4 and 6 will go to the polls today to select candidates for city council to be voted on in a runoff or general election May 20.

The weather promises to be fair, but observers predict that from the lack of interest in the primary campaign, the vote cast will be comparatively small. Estimates last night fixed 3,000 as the maximum total in the three districts.

One candidate remarked: "All the voters who come to the polls will have to be dragged there." Civic interest, however, may upset these predictions. They have before.

On the basis of registration figures, 9,829 white voters are eligible to participate in the balloting.

What has probably been the dullest primary campaign in the city's history drew to a close last night. Seven of the nine candidates comprising the field in the "first heat" of the councilmanic derby appeared before an audience of less than 30 at Central Labor Union hall. They made five minute extemperaneous talks.

All expressed friendship for organized labor and solicited its collective vote.

L. B. McCaleb, one of the three contestants for the sixth district nomination, and Warren Day, the third candidate in the second district race, were not present.

H. O. (Doc) Warns, president of Central Labor Union, explained that the small crowd present to hear the councilmanic candidates was due to meeting of another branch of the union in another part of the building. He said it was expected that this would be concluded prior to the appearance of the councilmanic aspirants, but that important business arose that made that impossible.

Among the speakers at the labor gathering were Mrs. Evelyn Barton Rittenhouse, E. L. Cole and Bainbridge Hayward from the Fourth district; Henry D. Goff and Nat W. Parker from the sixth; C. Frank Harrison and George L. Queen from the second.

Only qualified white voters in Districts 2, 4 and 6 will participate in today's balloting. The two candidates receiving the largest vote in each of the three districts will go on the ballots in the May 20, general election. At that time all qualified voters, including negroes, in the city's six districts will vote for one of the two candidates in each district for council members for a four-year term beginning July 1.

To correct an erroneous report in the Evening Independent, city election officials warned voters of Districts two, four and six that they ballot for one, not two out of the three candidates in their districts in today's primary. If the ballot is marked for two candidates, it will be thrown out as invalid.

Warns in opening last night's labor meeting said that the city's unions represent a total of approximately 1,500 votes.

'I'm Nobody's Tool'

Mrs. Rittenhouse, the first prospective candidate introduced, said she had been a union member in her early days and still retains a card in the actor's equity in New York.

She said she had no platform or no promises, but believes women should have council representation. She declared that there are more women than men taxpayers in the city "and we have more than an even break on the number of voters."

Mrs. Rittenhouse said she had "no criticism to make of the present administration."

"I do think, though," she added, "that there is room for new blood and new ideas.

"I am not a yes woman or a rubber stamp. I have been accused during the past few days of being a tool of Hopkins, under the thumb of Bill Kenmuir and would be bossed by John Brown. This is not the fact. I am nobody's tool; you can rest assured."

Making Up Own Minds

Harrison told the labor audience that his pre-primary canvasses in his district has convinced him that "the people are making up their owns minds and no one is able to deliver any great bloc of votes."

He said it had been "reported" to him that the city has not been giving labor an "absolutely fair break in the past."

"Department heads," he said, "see fit to do their own contracting and employ whom they choose and not always union men. That is not fair to union members."

Harrison likened labor unions to bar associations and physicians organizations and said that it protects the public by demanding high standards of workmanship.

Referring again to city hall labor charge, Harrison said:

"If I am elected I will endeavor to make a change if the condition is what I understand it to be."

Harrison said his grandfather was elected mayor of the city on a platform promising to keep the cows off of Central avenue.

"If I am elected," he added. "I will try and keep the bull out of the city hall."

Goff Anti-Administration

Goff declared that "so far as I am concerned the issue is square cut, I am anti-administration.

"The present administration," he said, "is playing favorites with a few. The majority is never heard about. One of my opponents has a Coca-Cola vending machine in Mirror Lake park, on city property. He is being shown favoritism over the other soft drink dealers of the city. The present administration is a self-satisfied, self-perpetuating clique. They have run things for many years and want to continue to run them."

No Platform—Hayward

Bainbridge Hayward, seeking re-election from the fourth district, said he had no platform explaining:

"One man can't do so much as he thinks he can. I don't claim anything. I just helped out. Maybe sometimes I have not pleased you and maybe sometimes I did, but you can be assured I always have favored union labor and employed union workers so far as possible."

Parker Cites Business Record

Parker, opposing Goff and McCaleb for the sixth district nomination said:

"I can't tell you I have done anything, as I never held public office. I can only promise a business administration and do for the city what I would do in my own business."

Reviewing the scope and growth of his business, Parker declared:

"This all cost money, but I didn't steal it. I borrowed it and some have told me that it was more money than most men could have borrowed, and you can't borrow money without a good business record."

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
September 18, 1941

A Public Nuisance

NOW THAT another "white municipal primary" has run its course, again has it shown its uselessness, its annoyance to voters and needless expense to candidates. It should be abolished.

Take the case of Municipal Judge Tom Watkins. Judge Watkins led his closest opponent in the first primary by 1228 votes. Although that was convincing expression of the preference of the voters, he was compelled, under the white primary system, to make a second race, in which he received a reiterated endorsement of the electorate.

Unquestionably, if there were no primary, with the choice of the people named in the general election, the result in his case would be the same, the voters would be saved the trouble, the community the disturbance and the candidates the time and expense of three elections, where one would be amply sufficient and would just as faithfully record the desire of the people. This applies to other candidates who are required to go through the process of this abominable municipal primary. The general election fills all municipal election requirements.

No party organization or affiliation is involved in the municipal primary, as is the case in state and county primaries. The only line drawn is the color line. The white primary originally was designed to avert the possibility of the "negro vote" becoming the "balance of power" or the deciding factor in municipal elections. That possibility no longer exists. The "negro vote" is a negligible factor in Tampa elections. It isn't large enough to be a determining element. So, the only reason ever given for instituting the municipal primary has been removed. There is no justification for its existence. It serves only to give the motivating spirits of the "White Municipal Party" some political authority and influence.

Many voters refuse to recognize these superfluous, unnecessary and annoying elections. We hope to see the next Legislature abolish them; and we intend to ask next year's candidates for the Senate and House to pledge themselves to that end.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Horizon

BY P. L. PRATTIS

ASK SAM SOLOMON WHAT PRICE NEGROES WHO LEAD MUST PAY

S22

Fla

IF YOU want to know the price which some Negroes must pay who try to help their race in the South, ask Sam Solomon. Solomon is the Miami, Fla., undertaker, who, as leader of the Negro Citizens Service League, persuaded 3,000 Miami Negroes to register and vote in defiance of the Ku Klux Klan. Today, Solomon is divested of leadership and broke and the Negroes are back where he found them.

The Whirligig, Miami paper, recently published the following item: "Reports that several thousand Negroes have registered for the forthcoming election are erroneous. Only about 250 have signed the new books, and while Negro leaders are attempting to boost registration interest is apparently small. As many as 2,000 or 3,000 Negro voters might easily swing the election for one or more candidates, if candidates were able to line up this vote solidly. But with only four days left to qualify, it appears the Negro vote will be negligible."

Mr. Prattis

SOLOMON LED 3,200 NEGROES TO THE POLLS

Shortly after Solomon led 3,200 Negroes to the polls in the city election of 1939, a white primary bill was passed. But, according to the official record of the state legislature for Tuesday, April 22, 1941, this exclusion act was stricken out by the House of Representatives on that day. It is expected to die in the Senate also and the repealer will get the signature of the governor. This repealer will give Negroes not only the right to vote in primaries, but also will permit them to become candidates for the city commission.

Credit for this action in the State Legislature is largely due Otis Mundy who succeeded Solomon as chairman of the Board of the Negro Citizens Service League.

However, the point of this article is to show that with Solomon out of the way, no one seems to be in a position to line up the Negroes of Miami on the registration books so that they can hold the gains made. White politicians will clear their skirts of Negroes quickly once they learn the Negroes are not interested in getting anywhere.

Read a part of Solomon's story of the price he had to pay for attempting to lead Negroes. He writes:

WHEN SOLOMON SAYS HE'S BROKE, HE IS!

"TWO YEARS ago I led 3,200 Negroes to the registration books. I suffered plenty to do that. I spent my personal funds and lost much time from my business. When I was broke, my enemies struck at me and I had to give away all I had left and flee from the city."

When Solomon was forced to flee, the Citizens League chose a new leader and registration dropped to 250 in a population of 30,000.

When Solomon writes that he is broke, he means just that. He has lost everything he had. He has no business and he has no job. The whites who usually extend credit have united to freeze him out. Solomon needs definite help of a financial nature, a job, or a new field of service.

Any Negro who could lead 3,000 Negroes to the polls in Miami in direct defiance of the Ku Klux Klan has got something that ought to pay dividends. Solomons is a business man, an undertaker and a civic and political leader. He has proved his worth in all these fields. If he could perform miracles in Miami, what might he do in Washington or New York or Chicago. The field is never crowded when a man of Solomon's calibre is waiting to work.

NEGRO BUSINESS IN NORTH COULD USE HIM

THERE ARE strong Negro bus- businesses in the North which could profit in many ways from the services of such a man as Solomon. He ought to be brought North and given a job and a new start in life. He is more than courageous. He is keenly literate. I would like to see a man like Solomon solving problems for Bob Weaver in OPM. He could do the job.

If you think you ought to help a man because he has lost everything trying to help us, write to Sam B. Solomon, 833 N. W. 4th Avenue, Miami, Florida. Write quickly for he is in dire need.

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NOTED PUBLISHER CITES BIGOTRY OF MIAMI, FLA. LAW

Frank L. Gannett Tells How Negroes Are Disfranchised By Claude Pepper & Co.

S22

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May—Frank Gannett, publisher of the Rochester Times-Union and other newspapers, on his return here from a trip to Florida, is calling to the nation's attention the fact that the legislature of that state has passed a law that is intended to prevent Negro citizens from participating in the elections of that state.

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JUN 6 1941

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"Although this law is obviously unconstitutional, it stands on the statute books. There is some agitation for its repeal, but so far, little progress has been made in that direction.

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JUN 6 1941

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Florida Recants On Miami' Anti-Negro Vote Law

S74

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—(ANP)—Miami no longer can refuse Negroes the right to participate in its presumably non-partisan municipal primaries. Negroes may not exercise the right which they have in every other civilized community in the United States and even run for office if they so desire.

The last legislature had passed a bill including provision in the Miami charter which would have made it impossible for Negroes to vote in local elections. The current legislature last week passed a bill introduced by Sen. Ernest R. Graham (D-Miami) which repealed a provision written into the Miami charter two years ago. The provision had never been active because it was enacted after the primary two years ago and the next primary will not be held until next week. Sen. Graham explained that the primary and the subsequent election might have been invalidated had the clause limiting the franchise rights of Negroes been permitted to remain.

JUN 7 1941

JUN 7 1941

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
July 26, 1941

NEGROES LOSE SUIT TO VOTE IN CITY ELECTION

Judge Sandler Upholds Primary System

Circuit Judge Sandler yesterday ruled against three Tampa Negroes who sued for the right to vote in the city primary election in September.

Upholding the primary system, Judge Sandler said the Negroes could vote only if they were members of a qualified party. The only qualified party now is the "white municipal party," restricted to white persons. Law recognizes as a political party one which has polled 25 percent of the vote at a previous mayoralty election.

Persons not members of a party can vote in the November general election but not in the primary, Judge Sandler said. The city election board, against whom the suit was brought, said it was ready and willing to register the Negroes for the general election.

E. L. Bryan, attorney for the petitioners, argued that the September election is not really a party vote but is a municipal primary, in which all citizens are entitled to participate. The city pays the expense, he said, and the winning candidates are virtually the same as elected without the formality of the November vote.

City Attorney McMullen and Assistant Attorney Marsicano contended the city's election set-up was like that of the state and county, which have party primaries and general elections. Negroes or any other group who can muster enough voters may organize a party and nominate candidates for the city general election, they said.

52e-1941

Miami, Fla. Herald
October 17, 1941

Behind the Front Page

By **ELLIS HOLLUMS**
Executive Editor The Herald

LOOKING at the daily grist of news over a period of two weeks, I am wondering if the milk industry isn't trying to condition the people nationally to a sharp rise in the price of milk.

In the Dade-Broward milk shed the matter of raising prices from 16 to 18 cents a quart for the winter months comes up every year and we have our usual battle to prevent it, sometimes winning, sometimes losing.

The talk is going the rounds now as to what great increases in cost of feeds and other supplies have been absorbed by dairymen recently. That's a very fair argument, too, for an increase in milk prices to consumers, but it could not have been legitimately employed in past years, when costs were no higher in winter than they were in summer.

Yesterday's Herald had an Associated Press dispatch from Washington announcing that "keen competition" between domestic consumers and Uncle Sam for dairy products has contributed to a 14 per cent advance in fluid milk prices for most city users. Highest price for home delivered milk was 17 cents at Charleston, S. C., (Miami pays 16) and lowest was 11 cents from a number of Midwestern cities.

I can't see any validity in a price jump based on "keen competition" between the government and the people. Prices to the consumer ought to be based on costs of production (which can be held to reasonable levels) plus a fair profit to producer and distributor.

◆

THE Negro Citizens' Service League, Inc., has decided to make an all out effort to vote in next spring's Democratic primary and its executive committee has brought to me a statement of its intentions, "so that no one can say we are trying to make a surprise move," when election time comes around.

The league's decision is based upon a ruling of the United States Supreme court on May 26, 1941, in a Louisiana case under the Hatch act. The league argues that the court's opinion has the effect of giving negroes the right to cast ballots in any primary wherein congressional or other candidates for federal office are to be voted upon.

Executive committee of the league is composed of H. S. Bragg, Otis Mundy and R. H. Bennett. They have obtained legal advice and hope to have a battery of legal talent to help them sustain their argument when, as they expect, they will be refused admission to polling places in the Democratic primary.

I personally feel that they haven't much of a case, but certainly they have the right to take whatever legal steps they may to test the matter.

They argue that, since the Democratic primary is the REAL election in Florida, they are being disfranchised if they are denied the right to vote in that primary.

On that theory Communists, Socialists and any other sort of ism advocate would be entitled, too, to vote in Democratic primaries, notwithstanding the fact that they are not Democrats.

The Democratic party in Florida long has maintained its right to fix qualifications for its membership. It has consistently refused to accept negroes as members and I can't believe any court in the land has power superior to that of the people themselves to organize political parties, service clubs, civic leagues, each group having power to decide who may be members.

The legal aspects of the coming battle in court, therefore, are extremely interesting. The case undoubtedly will be watched with interest throughout the country.

◆

MIAMI BEACH gasoline station operators have given us an example of why government has been interfering more and more with the private lives and businesses of our people.

The operators have asked city council at the Beach to pass an ordinance to force Sunday closing of gas pumps on the ground that unless it is so ordered "there is going to be labor trouble and the labor unions will be down on our necks."

Well, it seems to me that the filling station operators ought to be able to handle that situation without resorting to "there oughta be a law."

If they turn over to city council the right or privilege of regulating their hours of operation on Sundays, it is just another step towards council taking control of hours of operation on all other days, and sometimes that city council at the Beach can get pretty dog-goned arbitrary when it comes to keeping noise from annoying a tourist.

If the operators aren't capable of policing their own industry, they ought to think more than once before asking government to do it for them. Government can run things it controls.

◆

HENRY FILER'S friends certainly never know when they are licked. They are trying to persuade him to run again for congress against Pat Cannon next spring.

FLORIDA

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Sam Solomon Of Miami Sends Out State Call

Giant Political Movement Plan Of Leaders

OCT 23 1941

TAMPA, Fla. (SNS)— All roads leading to this city, Monday, October, will be flooded with delegates, observers and visitors on their way to the first State-wide Negro civic and political council organization meeting ever held in the historic
the history of Florida.

Amid this typical exodus and onward march to the tune of thousands of the best known citizens of color, echoes the thunderous voice of their most colorful and militant standard-bearer, Sam S. Solomon: "We need and must have at least 2,000 registered voters at the opening of this convention, which will be called to order at 9 o'clock, Tuesday morning, October 28."

Stenograpers, secretaries and officials are as busy as bees handling large quantities of mail from those sending in their names and addresses for reservation at the meeting.

It is also sincerely urged by all committeemen and sponsors, that more persons rush their letters to P. O. Box 6121, Station B, Miami, Florida, in order to bring the attendance list up to the required strength.

OCT 23 1941

Late registration letters and cards may be mailed to Headquarters, Florida Negro Citizens Council, Rogers Hotel, Central Avenue, Tampa. All persons unable to get their registration letters in the mail before October 24, must be sure to register at the meeting.

The delegates, according to Mr. Solomon, prime-mover in this far-reaching undertaking, will put the finishing touches to a proposed State Charter, constitution and by-laws at these meetings. Such an act will of itself set in motion a giant political movement worthy of praise.

Tampa Fla. Tribune
October 23, 1941

The Negro Vote "Menace"

OF A TOTAL city registration of 20,400, fewer than 500 are negroes. That completely disposes of the plea that the municipal primary should be maintained as a protection against venal use of the negro vote to control elections. Obviously it would be next to impossible for 500 votes, even though some of them should be coraled and herded, to control an election in which 20,000 voters participate. So what becomes of the "menace" of the negro vote?

It is true that The Tribune supported the movement which resulted in the establishment of the white primary. That was 20 years ago. At that time, the negro vote was greater than it is now, it was largely controllable, and it had been used, in several elections, to exert a decisive balance of power between candidacies in city elections. On one occasion, as handled by smart politicians, it was instrumental in the election of a Mayor. Public indignation at this state of affairs flamed into agitation for a white primary, which finally was constituted by law.

That situation has long since passed. Contributing to the removal of the negro vote "menace" have been an efficient Election Board, with reliable election officers, and the installation of voting machines. The old days of the "marked" ballot and the "chain" ballot are gone, we hope forever. The qualified negro vote in Tampa has steadily declined, while the white qualified vote has steadily increased; and, at the same time, the character of the negro vote has improved. We believe that most of the present negro voters in Tampa feel a sense of civic responsibility and that they could not be herded or corraled for mass voting purposes. We doubt if more than 100 of the fewer than 500 negro voters registered for the coming election would be subject to purchase or manipulation by machine politicians.

It is because of this marked and salutary change in the city voting situation that we have advocated abolition of the municipal primary, which no longer has any valid reason for existence. We welcome any attempted smearing of that attitude by our prejudiced critics.

Sam Davis, candidate for the Utility Board, stated in a radio address that, while he endorsed the white municipal primary in principle and for the purpose for which it was originally intended, he is opposed to the manner in which it is now being conducted, which he characterized as "that type of political connivance and chicanery which kept me and others out of the primary." The view of Mr. Davis is to be commended. We helped establish the primary years ago, when there was urgent need for it; but we object to its continuance, for entirely selfish and factional political purposes, when that need no longer exists.

52e-1941

News
Birmingham, Ala.

What The Poll Tax Means

Speaking before the National Conference of Social Work in Atlantic City the other day, George C. Stoney, of Montgomery, gave excellent expression to the liberal Southern point of view on the poll tax. In the course of his discussion of the purely regional evils which can be ascribed to the poll tax, he showed this nation-wide gathering of leaders in social work, very strikingly it seemed to us, that the poll tax was a matter of national concern.

The South, as population experts tell us, is "the seed-bed of the nation." At the present rate of regional population increase, "most of the citizens of the nation a century hence seem very likely to be the descendants of the rural people of the South today," we have been told by Dr. O. E. Baker, social scientist of the Department of Agriculture.

JUN 16 1941

It thus matters greatly to the nation as a whole, Mr. Stoney believes, that these present-day ancestors of future America should participate in the democratic processes which we wish to guard in perpetuity. "Now Southern rural people have many qualities to recommend them," he says, "but a democratic tradition is not one of them. Millions of Southerners have already migrated to other parts of the country. Many of them have become captains of industries and leaders in the intellectual world. Some, too, have formed Black Legions and, with anti-democratic foreign groups, have burned fiery crosses in places where, a few years before, the Ku Klux Klan was but a strange legend. . . ."

As for the regional effect of the poll tax, most of us know that while 71 per cent of the adult citizens in the rest of the country voted in the last presidential election—one of the most momentous in the history of American democracy—but 19 per cent cast their ballots in the eight poll-tax states of the South. In Alabama the proportion was only 17.6 per cent.

The highest proportion of *adult whites*, Mr. Stoney says, who have voted in any state-wide election in recent years is but 48 per cent. It seems almost unbelievable that today we have fewer voters in Alabama than in 1890, although our population has doubled in the interim.

All surveys have shown, Mr. Stoney points out, that the poll tax is even more effective in disfranchising women than men, probably because when a family feels that it cannot afford the luxury of full voting strength, the tax is paid for the man alone, and possibly also, it occurs to us, because the votes of men are more purchasable than those of women. It is no secret that candidates and special interests purchase large numbers of needed votes on occasion by generously paying up the poll taxes of impecunious citizens.

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The schools, which presumably benefit from the poll tax since the revenues go to their support, actually are hurt far more than they are helped. The money collected in Alabama from poll taxes during 1939-40 would run the schools but two days. State Superintendent of Education Collins has exploded the fallacy that the poll tax is helpful to education, saying: "The poll tax costs our schools many times more than the meager revenue it brings in. If our poll tax was repealed, a group of people would gain the ballot who would insist on more adequate expenditures for public education. But that isn't the only reason I'm against the poll tax. I'm against the poll tax because it is contrary to the letter and spirit of our democratic form of government."

It is very significant that only a third of the members of the Alabama P.-T. A. are actual voters. With this great group of defenders of our educational system fully effective at the polls, the depressing story of our educational deficiencies would speedily become a different one.

The poll tax, speciously disguised as a revenue-producing device, actually is an instrument of minority rule which conflicts with the democratic idea which we are uniting to protect. Its continued maintenance must inevitably weaken our own cause at the most crucial point—that is, in our own minds.

JUN 16 1941

GENERAL

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Red Light to Progress

Against this threat the Solid South stands as a red light on the road to progress, its usual role in American history.

Already Southern legislators threaten to filibuster against progress again.

The Solid South is a creation of Negro disfranchisement brought about by lynch terror, economic strangulation of a race and Fascist legislation, maintaining power on the ballotless backs of four million Negroes and six million poor whites.

This has given the South twice as much influence in national affairs as any other section of the country; an influence hurtful to Negroes and organized labor everywhere but a helpful influence to the vested interests who are America's real rulers.

JUN 7 1941

It has kept the Solid South the backbone of the Democratic party and prevented that party, originally of the people, from living up to its often-trumpeted principles, and is now aiding its reactionary foreign policy.

Freed of the necessity of discussing any real issues, Southern politicians bolstered by the notorious "white primary" and the alleged educational tests, have merely had to resort to Negro baiting and gross yokel charming in order to sit in the seats of the mighty in Washington term after term, controlling all committees and loading departmental offices and jobs with friends and relatives.

The Southern oligarchy today is anti-Labor, anti-Negro, pro-war; forcing color discrimination and jim crowism on every branch of the government; a Janus-like monster with one face looking forward for patronage and the other looking backward toward slavery; a gigantic washout on the speedway to the future.

Will Congress again bow to the Solid South and flout the decision of the august Supreme Court of the United States?

Will the President use his great power to line up his party for this law?

This is the question of transcendant importance to every Negro and every poor white citizen in this country.

The Supreme Court, the final arbiter, has declared that disfranchisement, terror and ballot fraud in Democratic party primaries is the proper concern and responsibility of Congress.

JUN 7 1941

What is Congress going to do about it?

Globe and
Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Michigan Member Of Congress Hits Law Of 8 States

Says Members From Disfranchising Area Do Not Speak For 75 Per Cent of Constituents

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A charge that the poll tax, which is a requirement for voting in elections in 8 states of the union, is a "blight on democracy" and prevents "true representatives of all of the people' of these states from being sent to Congress was made by the Hon. Rudolph G. Tenerowicz, U. S. Congressman from Michigan, over the Blue network of the National Broadcasting System on Sunday, May 18, 6:45 p. m., E. S. T.

Congressman Tenerowicz urged his listeners to write to their representatives to urge them to support the Geyer and Pepper anti-poll tax bills.

(Supporters of the Geyer bill seek its discharge from committee by urging members of the House to sign discharge petition No. 1.)

(Full text of Congressman Tenerowicz's address was as follows:

"Today, the people of the United States are celebrating 'I Am An American Day.' It is well and fitting that such a day should be observed, for it implies all of the historic liberties for which the American people have fought. It means that you and I, as Americans, have the right of freedom of speech, of religion and assembly. And it stands for those rights guaranteed by a democracy such as the right to vote, the right to choose in free and honest elections our president, our governors, and our legislators.

"But for ten million Americans, today's celebration has a hollow ring. They are Americans, citizens of the United States, but they are denied the right to vote. They have no power to choose their representatives in Congress or in their state legislatures. They are unable to elect any officials from the President of the United States down to the county sheriff.

"This is due to the fact that 8 states in the United States retain an antiquated and un-American restriction on suffrage. I refer to the poll tax. Eight states in the South require that before a citizen may go to the polls to choose the officers of his government, he must pay for the right to vote. The poll tax fee ranges from $1 to $2. In some states, the voter is required to pay the poll tax for only the current year. In other states, he must pay all past due poll taxes for the privilege of voting in any election.

"The story behind the poll tax is a black page in American life. The history of the American people has been the history of a struggle for an increasing voice in the government by the people. In 1869, the first rebellion in America was fought by Virginia farmers against a tory English aristocracy which denied them the right to vote. The American Revolution itself was a contest for a government, in the words of the Declaration of Independence, based on the consent of the governed. In the years following the Revolution, nearly every American statesman sought to extend the right of suffrage. Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson fought against the landowners and the town merchants who would not trust the people with the right to vote. But the people won and gradually the right to vote was extended regardless of the ownership of property or the payment of taxes.

Aimed at White Masses

"The modern poll tax was first made a requirement for voting in the South during the heydey of the Populist movement. The first state to adopt it was Mississippi in 1890, and the other Southern states followed in rapid order. By 1908, every state below the Mason-Dixon line required a voter to pay a poll tax.

"The purpose of this tax was not to raise revenue, or to measure the interest of the citizen in his government. Nor was it levied, as is so often asserted, primarily to keep the Negro from voting. The real reason was stated bluntly by a delegate to the Virginia Constitutional Convention in 1901. I quote: "There is a mass of vicious and incapable whites which must be debarred from suffrage before it will be possible for a better state of things to exist."

"Vicious and incapable whites? Who were they? They were the poor tobacco farmers who were protesting against the crushing monopoly of the tobacco trust. They were the cotton farmers who were overburdened with mortgages. They were the workers in the towns who wanted relief from a ten and twelve hour work day. They were the fathers and mothers who wanted a decent education for their children. And these poor people were disfranchised with the result that the officers of their government paid them no heed.

"The poll tax has another effect on the life of the Nation. The 8 poll tax states send 78 Congressmen and 16 Senators to Washington to help pass our laws. These poll tax legislators have a great deal to say in determining what legislation Congress shall pass. And we, in other parts of the nation, have the right to demand that the legislators from the South listen to the people in their states as we expect our representatives and senators to listen to us.

"The fact is that the poll tax congressmen and senators are elected by only a fraction of their constituencies. In the 1940 elections, for example, the average vote cast in the poll tax districts was barely 22,000. But in other states, where there was no poll tax disfranchise the people, 128,000 people voted. More votes were cast for 2 congressmen in the small state of Rhode Island with a population of 713,000 than were cast in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina, with a population of more than 11 million people. Nor were the election figures in the decisive Democratic primaries much larger. In 42 of the poll tax districts, there were no contests, and therefore no primary elections. In the remaining districts, the number of voters was still less than one-third the national average.

The past few years have shown that the poll tax legislators are not responsive to the 75 per cent of the people in their districts who are not able to vote. While congressmen from other parts of the country, with similar constituencies, have voted for social legislation to protect the rights of labor, to give aid to the unemployed, to promote public works projects and slum clearance programs, the poll tax state legislators from the South have almost uniformly opposed such legislation.

"And they wield tremendous power. Though they constitute only one-sixth of the membership of the House and the Senate, they control more than one-third of the major committee chairmanships. Any legislation concerning agriculture, appropriations, banking, foreign relations, the judiciary, naval affairs, or veterans must go through the hands of these gentlemen. They have the power to delay and to prevent the consideration of any legislation which they do not want. And too often the records of these gentlemen indicate that they do not want legislation which is demanded by either many of the people in their own districts or by the people throughout the United States.

"So the campaign to abolish the poll tax has become a major national issue. It is not only that we must establish a 100 per cent democracy in every part of the United States, but we must protect the interests of the people both inside and outside the South by making their Congressmen and Senators true representatives of all of the people. The people of the South want the poll tax abolished. They in common with all Americans do not believe that the ability to pay taxes should be a criterion for man's ability to govern himself. We, in the rest of the nation, should help the Southern people to eliminate this blight on democracy.

"There is pending in Congress a bill, introduced in the House by Representative Lee E. Geyer of California, and in the Senate by Senator Claude Pepper of Florida, which would outlaw the collection of poll taxes in federal elections.

It is very fitting that the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has joined with a number of Southern organizations to sponsor a national anti-poll tax week to press the campaign to pass this legislation. For the campaign to abolish the poll tax has become a symbol of the struggle to maintain a democracy in the world. If democracy means anything, it means the right of the people to govern themselves.

Every believer in democracy should support this bill to restore the right to vote to the Southern people. I suggest that you write to your representatives and urge that they support the Geyer and Pepper Anti-Poll Tax bills.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
October 16, 1941

Vindication Of Poll Tax

That mongrel outfit known as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare has received a long-overdue reverse at the hands of the United States Supreme Court and, at the same time, this tribunal finally has put into the record a decision that helps to vindicate the oft-defied principle of state rights.

The case in question arose in Tennessee and involved the right of a state to levy a poll tax as a qualification for voting in a Congressional election. The high court says, by refusing to review the case, that Tennessee has the right to impose such a tax and thus knocks the props from under that highly vocal element that has been denouncing the tax as violative of the United States Constitution.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race and other anti-Southern outfits have been making war upon the poll tax for several years, aided and abetted by a few thoughtless individuals and newspapers in the South, and one of the prime contentions has been that the tax is unconstitutional when applied to a national election.

The Tennessee case raised this issue squarely, the election in question relating to the selection of a member of Congress, no other issue being involved. The contention of the petitioner was that the poll tax law was illegal because it interfered with a right conferred under the federal Constitution. But the Supreme Court by refusing to grant a rehearing, upholds decisions by District and Circuit Courts, that the privilege of voting is not derived from the United States but is conferred by the states. Thus a point of great importance to the South is finally disposed of.

That word "privilege" is important, too. A good many persons entertain the belief that to vote is a right when, as a matter of fact, it is a privilege that the states have a perfect right to regulate. They can prescribe educational and other qualifications, or impose a poll tax, and take such other steps as may be deemed wise, and it is the duty of the citizen to conform to any regulations that are laid down. It is always a part of good citizenship to comply with the law, even when some sacrifice is involved.

The poll tax is of special importance to the South because it is the instrument by means of which white supremacy was assured and an end was put to the conditions that arose during the carpetbag era. It has worked to the satisfaction of whites and blacks alike in the South and there was never any serious agitation of the subject until "uplifters" from points outside of the South, who knew nothing of Southern conditions, began to contest the issue. Now that they have lost their contention relative to the constitutionality of the tax it is to be hoped that in the future they will do their agitating at home, where there are reform much more urgent than the so-called "poll tax reform" they have sought to impose upon the South.

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New Republic
New York, N. Y.

Cracks on the Poll-Tax Front

MAR 17 1941 5-2

OPPONENTS of the poll tax as a requisite for voting were cheered recently when Senator Claude Pepper of Florida introduced the Geyer anti-poll-tax bill in the Senate. The bill has been pending in the House for almost two years, buried deep in the Judiciary Committee, whose chairman is Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, a state in which 17 percent of the people vote in congressional elections. Last spring, Sumners appointed Frances E. Walter, co-sponsor of the Walter-Logan bill, to head a subcommittee to hold hearings on the Geyer bill. The committee heard Maury Maverick, C. Vann Woodward (author of "Tom Watson, Agrarian Rebel"), Georgia-born Caroline O'Day, and others testify on the corruption which the poll tax breeds, the incidence of the tax on low Southern incomes and its effect on voting. The chairman, at the instigation of Representative Sumners, subsequently refused to print the hearings because, he said, "Geyer wanted only to propagandize the country against the poll tax."

The testimony given at the hearings was damning. Woodward showed that the disfranchising provisions were originally inserted in most of the state constitutions by the commercial and industrial interests in the South in an effort to paralyze the Populist movement. The effort was successful, for in most of the states, voting was halved and populism was killed. Forty years later, the proportion of actual voters to potential voters is still 50 percent below the national average. The reason is that a poll tax, which ranges from $1 to a possible maximum, in one state, of $36, is demanded before a citizen may cast a ballot. The effect has been to perpetuate government by the minority—the rule of the machine. The evidences are plain enough for the nation when congressmen such as Cox of Georgia come to Washington with no opposition in the Democratic primary and with less than eight percent of the people voting in the general election. Forty-two of the seventy-eight poll-tax congressmen have similar records.

The movement to repeal the poll tax has been threefold. State campaigns have been developed in four of the poll-tax states, and it seemed for a while this year that the poll tax would be abolished in Tennessee. But Boss Crump, whose candidates came out for repeal in 1938, changed his mind in 1941. "France, Belgium and Holland had fallen," he said. "Communists and German Bund propaganda [have been] going the rounds encouraging race hatred and social equality." So, by eleven votes, the Crump machine frustrated the expressed will of the overwhelming majority of people in Tennessee. In Virginia a campaign is developing, but the poll-tax requirement is embedded in the Constitution, and repeal must be submitted to a poll-tax legislature and a restricted electorate before it can be accomplished. Then it will take a minimum of four years. In Arkansas, the state legislature recently adopted a resolution to submit to a referendum a proposal to dissociate the franchise from the poll tax. Three years ago a similar proposal was defeated by a vote of seven percent of the poll-tax payers, but this time the situation looks more hopeful. MAR 17 1941

The second attack on the poll tax has been through the courts, and a case—Pirtle v. Brown—which challenges the constitutionality of the tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections is now pending before the Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati. But the greatest likelihood of success for poll-tax repeal seems to be in Congress with the passage of the Geyer-Pepper bill. Efforts are now being made to bring the bill to a vote in the House, and it is possible that both the Senate and the House may take action this session.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The United State Supreme Court And The Primary Laws

JUN 1941 5-5

A few days ago the United States Supreme Court, in a case brought by an American Negro citizen, rendered a decision in which the Court held that the United States Government had the power to regulate State Primaries in which the prospective candidates were seeking an elective Federal office as Congressman and United States Senators, the decision having attracted much editorial comment from the white and Negro press alike.

In general, the tone of the Negro press has been one of much jubilation, while on the other hand we have noted a tone of deep concern, wherein the decision has been shown to be another step towards the destruction of the supremacy of the southern white people, to prevent which, it has been suggested, less the colored brethren become increasingly assertive of the right of franchise; that an occasional mild admonition be given him, to the extent that he will find far more happiness at home than at the polls on election day. Reflecting on our history, we remembered the stories about the shoemaker's awl, sharpened to a needle point, being used with great effectiveness in making the colored brethren most unhappy at the polls in days gone by. When illiterate, poor, with no knowledge of the importance of the responsibilities of citizenship, paying no taxes, they sought to exercise the sacred right of franchise.

Frankly, we do not see the decision as a step towards the destruction of the supremacy of the white people of the South, but, recalling the joint meetings of white and colored leaders being held throughout the South, one such meeting having been held in Mississippi a few months ago, for the purpose of more closely integrating the Negro into the political, civic, social and economic life of the South, we view the decision of the Supreme Court in this case as greatly implementing the high purpose of these meetings.

The Negroes love, respect, and regards for the white people of the South, was proven in the darkest days of the Civil War, when, with the first light of freedom burning in his eyes and urging him on, he stayed, succored, and served his white friends, with supreme loyalty and devotion when, for him to have done otherwise, would have added more than a drop to a cup already filled.

It is natural for the colored people of the South, having education, a sense of civic pride and responsibility, paying taxes, and joining in the prayer and hope for a more wholesome life for the American citizen, to desire a "More closer intergration into the political, civic, social and economic life of the State and Nation, but he neither seeks nor desires supremacy to the white people, and his ambitions are fixed within the limits of the philosophy of Booker T. Washington:"

> "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, but in all things that affect our mutual progress and development, we can be together as the hand."

JUN 1941

An this will not be changed by any decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

"In 8 Southern States The Ballot Is In Bondage," Jackson Declares

Savannah Journal — Savannah, Ga.

MAY 3 1941

By EMORY JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(SNS)—In eight Southern states the ballot is in bondage. While the anti-suffrage advocates have many ways of freezing suffrage in the hands of the few, the pool tax, disguised behind all kinds of purpose, is the greatest barrier to the greatest number.

Like most steps for reform, this one has been branded "red," south-wrecking and Negro-enthroning. Reasoning that way, if such arguments were valid, those other forty states (some in the South such as Florida, North Carolina and Louisiana) would of necessity come under the labeling of the opponents.

MAY 3 1941

What too few Negroes seem to know is that little better off will they be if the pool tax is repealed so long as the white primary and mis-applied registration laws continue. This fact itself further shows up the weakness of the anti-suffrage group who use this as one of their strongest appeals.

The poll tax is one of the most un-American of American things. What is its true purpose? To disfranchise? Is it performing? Yes! In these eight states having it, it's outworking democracy. At this rate it is fair to think it will work democracy out of America if America does not work it out of democracy. Th poll tax is that little bad apple which is spoiling democracy.

MAY 3 1941

Over the past few years I have done extensive readings on the subject fo plol tax. At this writing I am fortified with many recent editorials clipped from newspapers on the subject.

I see no argument worthy of trying to crush being advanced by pro-poll tax group except those three which I listed in the second paragraph of this essay.

Well known are the roads of ridding the poll tax. Variously these plants are (1) state handling abolition or modification; (2) have the Supreme Court outlaw it. (3) Federal repeal in national elections—Geyer or Pepper bill. None of these can achieve success unless interest is built up in the poll tax issue and that issue made plain. Few understand the poll tax.

In another article, probably a series, I shall take up the arguments for repealing the poll tax. In my opinion no half job called modification is enough. It will take no more effort to abolish the poll tax then to modify it. Modification would be but a trick to save the poll tax with only some new way being invented to make it as effective as the old system in disfranchising.

May 11-17 is National Anti-Poll Tax Week. Every minister, I think, should preach a sermon on suffrage. Suffrage is the symbol of freedom in a democracy. Freedom is the foundation of the church. Each's essence is tied up in the other.

MAY 3 1941

The poll tax issue asks for a decision on perpetuation of democracy or its elimination. Free suffrage—repeal of the poll tax and increased ballot participation—embodies the ingredients for perpetuation of democracy. Rational arguments, not racial arguments, are what we need.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Supreme Court And Primaries

THE recent decision of the United States Supreme Court supports our contention that the government is interested in party primaries and should therefore exercise some control over them when they are conducted in a manner designed to bring our democracy into disrepute and make mockery out of our constitution.

The court, in a 4-3 decision written by Mr. Justice Harlan Stone, said that the southern primaries amount to elections. The successful democratic nominees invariably become the successful candidates. Thus, to prevent a person from participating in the primaries is to deny him his right of suffrage.

JUN 1 5 1941

The decision grew out of indictment against five New Orleans election commissioners who were accused of falsely counting and altering votes in the Democratic primaries last September.

A few years ago the Supreme court held that the Democratic party could bar Negroes from participating in the party's primaries. It based its decision upon the fact that the party was a private organization. It was no part of the state. It, therefore, did not come within the scope of the prohibition clauses of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments concerning the treatment of persons on account of race or color. The court has said that primaries are not elections. They are simply elimination contests by which voters have an opportunity to vote for the successful nominees at the elections.

We believe that if the court was now called upon to express its view on the same question it would, in the light of its most recent decision, give an interpretation more consistent with reason and facts.

The court may soon have an opportunity to give its views on primary elections and the denial of Negro participation. If it does the Negroes of the country are likely to have a new interpretation given to their right to participate in the primaries.

JUN 1 5 1941

There is another suffrage impediment that should be removed by a decision of the court. That impediment is the poll-tax laws that affect poor whites and Negroes of the South and disfranchises ten million people who are unable to pay the sums of a dollar or more a year for the purposes of exercising their rights of suffrage. The supreme court could take the position that poll-tax laws are an unhealthy burden on the suffrage rights of American citizens and contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution.

It would appear to us that the court could take this view without doing violence to reason.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Defense At The Polls

Along with all other sections of the nation Walker County had its registration day July 1 for all young men reaching 21 years of age and thus becoming eligible for selective service. The number registering totaled 337.

Subsequent to that registration Walker County had another registration day. This one was for young men and also young women reaching the age of 21 and thus becoming eligible to vote. The total number registering during the five-day period was 301, both men and women.

JUL 2 5 1941

Assuming [illegible] the proportions of men and women are about equal in Walker County it appears that considerably fewer than half of the persons in that county just becoming of age are concerned enough about the franchise to register for voting. And Walker County is probably not an exception in the matter.

Commenting upon this difference in the two registrations, *The Jasper Advertiser* reminds its readers: "There is more than one way to defend a democracy. The right to vote for capable leaders on vital and important issues is a paramount method of defense to our way of living. We believe the 21-year-olds could go a long way toward protecting the United States by arming themselves with a pencil as well as with a gun."

There is a difference, of course, between the two kinds of service. The registration for the army was compulsory; that for voting was voluntary. We compel men to serve in the army; we permit men and women to vote.

Perhaps if our service at the polls is as valuable as our service behind the gun, we should compel voting, too. Some other countries do it. Belgium had compulsory voting before the Nazis banished democracy. An adult not going to the polls in a Belgium election was arrested. The new Cuban constitution, promulgated in October, 1940, makes voting in elections obligatory. That provision makes no distinctions of color or race or educational qualifications.

Cuba's search for democracy contrasts vividly with some recently reported changes in Vichy France. There, under Nazi influence, the Petain regime has announced that henceforth all Frenchmen will not have equal voice in French elections. Extra weight will be given to the votes of those who meet certain racial or property qualifications. It might not be surprising to find Vichy adopting a poll tax as one step of getting away from democracy.

JUL 2 5 1941

Of course, compulsory voting would entail a risk of increasing the uneducated and unthinking vote. But the ideal democratic method of avoiding or minimizing that danger is more education, and not restriction on voting.

The News might add that it is not in favor of compulsory voting. It is contrary to our American traditions and out of line with the spirit of our electoral system. Nevertheless, widespread indifference to the ballot is not a hopeful sign.

JUL 2 5 1941

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Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

8 States With Poll Tax Favor Levy; Rest of U. S. Opposes It

APR 2 1941

By DR. GEORGE GALLUP,
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion.

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PRINCETON, N. J., April 1.—One of the political problems being widely discussed throughout the south is the question of abolishing poll taxes which are still a requirement for voting in eight southern states.

Campaigns headed by civic and other groups have been started in nearly all of the eight states to repeal the poll taxes, and a bill has been introduced in congress by Representative Geyer, of California, to bar the poll tax as a requirement for voting in federal elections.

APR 2 1941

With public discussions of the issue just beginning to take shape, the American Institute of Public Opinion has conducted a survey to measure first public reaction to the antipoll tax campaign, both in the poll tax states as a group and throughout the rest of the country. The study is the first of a series which will be conducted by the Institute in future months to measure the trends of sentiment on this issue.

APR 2 1941

Today's survey results reveals three facts about public opinion on the poll tax question.

1. Throughout the nation as a whole, a large majority of voters are in favor of abolishing all existing poll taxes.

2. In the 13 southern states public opinion is of mixed complexion on the issue. In the five southern states which have already abolished poll taxes, or never had them, a majority wants to see them repealed in other parts of the south where poll taxes are still in force.

APR 2 1941

However, in the eight states which still have poll taxes—Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—majority sentiment is still in favor of retaining the tax.

In those eight states the issue was posed as follows:

"Should the poll tax be abolished as a requirement for voting in this state?"

The attitude of persons who have paid their poll taxes and are eligible to vote is as follows for the eight poll tax states combined:

POLL TAX STATES
(Vote of Persons Who Have Paid Their Poll Tax)

FOR ABOLISHING POLL TAX	34%
FOR RETAINING POLL TAX	59
NO OPINION	7

APR 2 1941

The survey also included, however, persons of voting age who, through failure to pay the poll tax, are not eligible to vote. When they are added to the others who have paid their taxes, the combined sentiment is:

POLL TAX STATES.
(Persons Who Have Paid Poll Tax Combined With Those Who Have Not)

FOR ABOLISHING POLL TAX	35%
FOR RETAINING POLL TAX	53
NO OPINION	12

In interpreting these figures it must be remembered that the percentages apply to the eight poll tax states as a whole, and are not necessarily typical for each of the states individually. Special studies with larger samples are necessary to report sentiment by individual states.

APR 2 1941

The next aspect of the question is—what is the sentiment of the rest of the south (the five non-poll tax states), and of the country as a whole?

Survey Findings.

Here are the findings of the survey on that score:

"Some southern states require every voter to pay a poll tax amounting to $1 a year or more before they can vote. Do you think these poll taxes should be abolished?"

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VOTE IN FIVE SOUTHERN STATES WITH NO POLL TAX

FOR ABOLSHING POLL TAX	51%
FOR RETAINING POLL TAX	36
NO OPINION	13

TOTAL UNITED STATES VOTE

FOR ABOLISHING POLL TAX	63
FOR RETAINING POLL TAX	25
NO OPINION	12

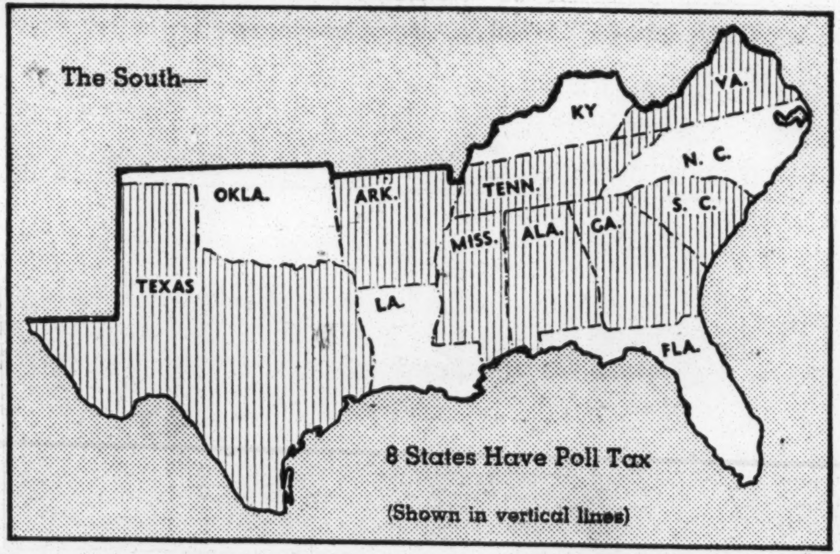
GENERAL

Florida, Louisiana and North Carolina formerly levied poll taxes but abolished them in recent years.

The average tax in the eight states with poll tax requirements is about $1.75. In some states the taxes are cumulative so that a voter might be required to pay as much as $36 before he could vote.

In the early days of the republic only people who owned property could vote. Poll taxes were adopted in those days as a means of widening the suffrage. By paying a few dollars poll tax, persons could vote without having to own property.

Contrary to popular impression, the present poll tax system in the south is of comaratively recent origin, dating back only to the period between 1880 and the early 1900's. The taxes were levied chiefly as a means of combating the popularity of the Populist party among poor whites in the south.



8 States Have Poll Tax
(Shown in vertical lines)

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

PRIMARY REGULATION TEST CASE UNDER WAY

Will Decide How Far Federal Government Can Go

FLORIDA SUIT IN POINT

Supreme Court Will Rule On Issue Of Whether Hatch Act Applies Only To General Elections

By BEN GRANT
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—The Justice Department has set about getting an answer to the long-debated issue of how far the Federal Government may go in regulating party primaries.

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Specifically, it wants the Supreme Court to settle this question: is the term "election" broad enough to cover the selection of candidates in a primary?

To get this decision, the department seized upon a Florida case which lawyers said went directly to the point. From the District Court at Jacksonville, the Government has taken it directly to the Supreme Court.

Hatch Act Involved

It involves an indictment charging three men with violating the Hatch Act, which forbids "pernicious political activities." The grand judy's findings said the defendants threatened a WPA worker with loss of his job as the penalty for failing to support certain candidates in the 1940 Florida primary.

Judge Louie W. Sturm of the Florida District Court held the indictment invalid. He ruled that the phrase "in any election" as used in the Hatch Act applied to general elections, not to primaries.

Judge Sturm conceded that in view of a recent Supreme Court decision in a Louisiana case, "Congress no doubt possesses the power to extend the Hatch Act to nominating primaries x x x."

Senator Hatch (D., N.M.), author of the act, said that if the Supreme Court sustained Judge Sturm, "We'll amend the law to make it apply to primaries." On that proposal, he would run into trouble with many Southern members of Congress jealous of their states' primary systems.

The Justice Department wanted a Southern case on which to make the test. Attorneys said they would argue that inasmuch as the Democratic primaries in Southern States are tantamount to elections, the Hatch Act would be almost meaningless in that area if its effect were limited to general election campaigns.

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Broach Issue In South

The issue is broader in the South therefore, than in other sections. Talk of regulating primaries by Federal law brings cries og "interference" from Southern politicians, The old question of the negro's right to vote in Southern Democratic primaries is a side issue.

When the Senate debated the Hatch Bill two years ago, Senator Connally (D., Texas), asked, "Is it not true that all the provisions relating to primary elections were eliminated?"

"Unfortunately," Senator Hatch replied, "in my opinion that is true."

"It is true, whether it is unfortunate or not, is it not?"

"It is quite true."

The House rejected an amendment by Representative Green (D., Fla.), to state specifically that the act should not be construed to cover primaries.

In the Louisiana case, decided last May, the Supreme Court held that the Federal Government's power to regulate elections included a state primary to select a nominee for Congress. It was a 4 to 3 decision.

It was alleged that the defendants, as election commissioners, changed votes cast in a Congressional primary. Justice Stone, in the majority opinion, declared that the "right of the elector to have his ballot counted at the primary" was for the Federal Government to protect.

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Douglas Dissented

In a dissenting opinion, Justice Douglas recalled that Congress refused to assert authority over primaries in the Hatch Act. He said the Supreme Court was "legislating" in taking the initiative in an extension of the Federal authority to primaries.

Ever since that decision, lawyers and politicians have speculated on how far the court meant that Congress could go.

The best known earlier case on the primary issue was a proceeding in 1921 against Senator Truman H. Newberry of Michigan. A lower court convicted the Senator of violating the Corrupt Practices Act in the Republican primary of 1918.

The lower court's finding was reversed by the Supreme Court, but justices divided so sharply on the grounds for the reversal that the issue of authority over primaries remained unsettled.

Majority Opinion

The court's opinion by Justice McReynolds said, "We cannot conclude that authority to control party primaries or conventions for designating candidates was bestowed on Congress by the grant of power to regulate the manner of holding elections."

But Justices Pitney, Brandeis and Clarke declared, "To safeguard the final elections while leaving the proceedings for proposing candidates unregulated is to postpone regulation until it is comparatively futile."

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Southern News
Almanac
Birmingham, Ala.

Poll Tax Politicians Aim To Please

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Poll-Tax Senators and Congressmen have lately become frantic and strident in their defense of the profits of the great monopolies.

Wage laborers in the mills and mines of the great monopolies feel the pinch of the rising cost of living and know much harder squeezes are ahead. These wage workers are protecting their lives and their families by organizing and standing up for better wages.

The monopolies do not want to pay higher wages out of their swelling profits. The poll-tax politicians are trying to protect these fat monopolists. These politicians are making terrible threats against the workers, whom they secretly fear.

Congressman Hatton Sumners of Texas, going hog wild to show himself a good and reverent boot-licker, proposes the electric chair for "the enemies of the nation." (He means anyone that thinks money should go for baby shoes instead of into Wall Street banks to gather dust.)

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Congressman Sam Hobbs of Alabama is on the loose again with proposals of a concentration camp bill to take care of anyone that does not fall in line with the profit-making spree of big business.

Congressman Joe Starnes is touring the country on behalf of the big interests he represents. He proposes to outlaw "jurisdictional strikes" and institute a "cooling off period" before a strike is called. Mr. Starnes does not tell the public the whole story. He does not say that so-called jurisdictional strikes are usually the work of the big employers—and that such strikes come about by the company working secretly with unprincipled labor leaders to make it appear there are two labor organizations actually fighting each other. The bosses fool the men this way, as well as the public.

Mr. Starnes does not tell the public that strikes are never sudden; but that major strikes always come after weeks and sometimes months of effort on the part of the workers to get justice, or even a hearing.

These little poll-tax men are so anxious to please. They get the jitters to see their bosses worried about the rising strength of working people. In their zeal to relieve their bosses' mental anguish they are willing to do anything.

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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Southern Mine Owners Insist on Low Pay Scale

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Operators Break Up Washington Talks on Mine Pay Differentials After Calling for U. S. Mediation; Supported by Poll-Tax Bloc

APR 28 1941

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—Southern coal operators this evening broke up a conference called by the National Defense Mediation Board on the mine deadlock by insisting on maintenance of the 40 cent wage differential in their mines.

Backed by a strong bloc of poll-tax Congressmen and Senators and by powerful Wall Street financial interests, the Southern operators refused to hedge from their position that the wages in their mines should be lower than in the North.

Shortly before the talks broke up the Southern operators rejected for a second time President Roosevelt's proposal that the Northern mines open at once on the basis of the one dollar a day increase agreed on with the union and that the Southern mines also open while negotiations go on with the understanding that any agreement reached be retroactive.

'THEIR COURT'

As the three-day parleys with the Mediation Board ended without success, United Mine Workers President John L. Lewis commented caustically:

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"It might be recalled that the gentlemen who have just rejected the Mediation Board's proposal conducted a 13-day campaign to get this dispute referred to the board. It was their court."

Lewis had last week opposed referring the coal situation to the Mediation Board as "unfortunate in that it will consume an indefinite period of time while a new set of individuals acquaint themselves with the facts and controversy in the industry."

The Southern operators had, however, insisted on having the Mediation Board handle the deadlock, and associate OPM Director Sidney Hillman later intervened to this effect.

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The UMW chief pointed out that the position of the union had been "self-explanatory" from the start.

A statement issued by William H Davis, vice-chairman of the Mediation Board, for the three-man panel that handled the coal dispute, placed the responsibility for the breakdown in negotiations on the Southern operators.

Davis was chairman of the panel. Other members of the panel included Clinton S. Geldes of the Steel Workers Organizing Committe and Walter Teagle of Standard Oil.

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"The United Mine Workers and the operators in the northerly portion of the Appalachian region have accepted without reservation the President's proposal," Davis said.

"The operators in the Southern portion of the Appalachian region have not accepted it. They have not at any time been willing to agree that wages fixed by future negotiations be made retroactive to the date of resuming work."

Davis pointed out that the last offer of the Southern operators for a $1 a day increase, as against the $1.40 demanded by the union, was rejected by the Board.

"The effect of it was that elimination of the differential could be brought about only if the mine workers would surrender 40 cents of the one dollar increase to which the operators in the Northern portion of the Appalachian region had agreed."

SEE NO RECOMMENDATION

He said that "after the most careful consideration, the panel is unable to recommend this offer a substitute for the President's proposal."

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The statement said that the panel again unanimously recommended the President's proposal "be accepted today by the miners and all operators in order that production of coal essential to the national defense may begin on Monday, April 28, 1941."

Asked if the Board intended to resume meetings on the coal dispute, Davis replied:

"Why should we resume meetings?"

When he was asked what was going to happen now, Davis said:

"I don't know what happens."

It is expected that the President will enter the situation personally when he returns to Washington in the morning from a week-end trip.

LEWIS TO TESTIFY

Tomorrow Lewis and representatives of the coal operators are expected to testify before the administration - controlled Senate Committee which has been investigating the "defense" program.

About an hour before the conference with the Mediation Board broke up, the Southern operators handed out a statement with their last proposal in an effort to get their story to the press first.

The statement had been handed by Edward F. Jones, press agent for the southern operators.

When the Mediation Board called in Jones for an explanation, the Southern operators promptly disowned him and said that his employment with them had terminated last night at midnight. Jones backed up their story.

Prior to the release of the story Jones, had, however, been seen conferring with representatives of the Southern operators.

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Chairman Davis of the Mediation Board panel ordered Jones to leave the OPM building where the coal conferences had been conducted.